



2018/2019 Operational Plan for the Bay of Plenty Regional Pest Management Plan 2011-2016

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Part 1:

Plan overview

Purpose

Bay of Plenty Regional Council (Council) is the management agency for the Regional Pest Management Plan for the Bay of Plenty 2011–2016 (RPMP). Section 100B of the Biosecurity Act 1993 (Act) requires the management agency of any RPMP to prepare an operational plan to implement the RPMP. The Act also requires the operational plan to be reviewed annually and amended where appropriate.

This plan amends the original Operational Plan to reflect changes made in Council's Long-Term Plan 2018-2028.

This Operational Plan outlines the approach, scope of activities and actions that Council will undertake to implement the RPMP during the 2018/2019 financial year.

Definitions and terminology

The terms and definitions of the RPMP also apply to this plan. A glossary of definitions can be found on page 51 of the RPMP.

Regional Pest Management Plan overview

The RPMP sets specific outcomes and objectives for pest management within the Bay of Plenty region.

Regional Pest Management Plan outcome	Our people, economy and ecosystems are protected from harmful pests.
Intermediate Plan outcomes	No new pests are established in the region*. Identified pest impacts are excluded, reduced or contained. Our regional communities are experienced and effective pest managers.
Plan objectives	Invest in the prevention of new pest populations establishing in the region. Promote and invest in the control of pests across the region. Support initiatives that national and regional communities undertake to manage pests. Ensure the ongoing development and implementation of our biosecurity system.
The things Bay of Plenty Regional Council does	Support national pest programmes. Make and enforce rules. Carry out pest control. Undertake surveillance and monitoring. Provide support, advice and information. Develop and review policy.

**This is an aspirational outcome; ensuring that no new pests become established is inherently hard to achieve.*

The RPMP classifies pests based on an assessment of the:

- Severity of the threat that the pest poses environmentally, socially and economically.
- Cost of action.
- Effectiveness of response, both locally and regionally.

This assessment is underpinned by a cost-benefit analysis.¹

The classification system creates four different levels of management response. The RPMP assigns roles and responsibilities to Council, occupiers and the community, according to how a particular pest is classified.

Pest classification	Classification definition	Roles and responsibilities
Agency pests	Pests of national significance that are managed by programmes coordinated by the Crown.	The Crown has a lead role in managing these pests. Council may provide co-funding and assistance. Occupiers and other agencies are bound by the plan's rules and statutory obligations associated with these pests.
Exclusion and eradication pests	Pests Council wants to prevent from entering or eradicate from the region.	Council leads the management of these pests if they are present, and aims to eradicate them. Occupiers and other agencies are bound by the plan's rules and statutory obligations associated with these pests.
Containment pests	Pests Council wants to minimise the effects of and prevent their further spread.	Occupiers and agencies take a lead role in managing these pests, and are bound by the rules and statutory obligations associated with these pests. Council enforces rules and statutory obligations and supports community initiatives. Council provides advice and support on control methods and may assist with control through approved programmes.
Restricted pests	Pests Council wants to reduce the impact of and will support community efforts to control, in places where they are a problem.	Occupiers and communities take the lead role in managing these pests, through voluntary control. Council enforces statutory obligations and provides advice and support.

¹ Jon Sullivan and Melissa Hutchison (2010) Pest impact assessment and cost benefit analysis for the proposed Bay of Plenty Regional Pest Management Strategy.

Council activities

Providing support, advice and information

Council will encourage and assist occupiers and the community to manage RPMP pests. Council provides advice and information on identifying and controlling pests. Raising awareness of pests, the threats they pose and how they are spread, is a priority across the region.

Funding and resources may be provided to support the work of occupiers and community groups through approved programmes.

Supporting approved programmes

Council will provide resources and funding to support occupiers and community groups to control containment and restricted pests through approved programmes.

Approved programmes include:

- Environmental Plans.
- Care groups.
- Council/industry partnerships.
- Joint agency partnerships.
- Property Pest Control Plans.
- Other programmes specifically approved by Council.

Environmental plans and care groups are funded through Council's Integrated Catchment Activities.

Programmes involving partnerships with industry and other agencies are jointly funded and managed with the industry group or agency.

Programmes currently supported are:

- 1 Wild Kiwifruit Programme – this programme is jointly funded by Kiwifruit Vine Health, occupiers and Council.
- 2 Eastern Bay of Plenty Feral Goat Programme – this is a collaborative programme with Department of Conservation (DOC), Nga Whenua Rāhui, and Gisborne District Council. Each agency provides funding and management (depending on land tenure) for controlling feral goats east of the Rangitāiki River.
- 3 Dama Wallaby Management Programme - this is a collaborative programme with DOC and Waikato Regional Council (WRC) jointly funding the management of dama wallabies in the central North Island.

Council will consider assisting occupiers to meet their obligations under the RPMP, by developing Property Pest Control Plans. Such plans will act as an agreement between Council and the occupier on how they will manage a specified pest on their property. Council may support the plans by providing advice, funding, resources and materials.

Property Pest Control Plans will be developed, in agreement with the occupier where there is clear evidence that the following criteria exist:

- It would be unlikely that occupiers could meet their obligations under Rules D(1), D(2), D(3), D(4), or E(1) of the RPMP, due to the extent and/or density of a pest infestation, within the term of the RPMP or within an appropriate timeframe to prevent regeneration of the pest.

- Specialist skills, materials and/or equipment are needed to control a specific pest in an effective manner e.g. the herbicide Unimaz is very effective at controlling Asiatic knotweed but is not readily available to the public.

Prior to deciding whether to develop a Property Pest Control Plan with an occupier, Council will assess:

- The nature of the pest problem (this will include determining the scale of the problem and reasons for it).
- The resources and costs necessary to control the pest.
- Future management of the site needed to prevent further pest problems.
- Risks of no action (if no risk, the site could be eligible for an exemption under section 78 of the Act).

Surveillance and monitoring

Council will undertake and support routine monitoring and surveillance of pests already in the region, as well as pests that are not in the region but present elsewhere in New Zealand.

As part of this role, Council will also undertake general surveillance for new and unusual pest incursions. This surveillance will be assisted by community reports and by information from neighbouring agencies.

Carrying out pest control

Council will carry out pest control where it is feasible and cost-effective to do so. The main situations where we will undertake pest control are:

- Managing new pest incursions.
- Controlling exclusion and eradication pests.
- Where landowners are unwilling to act (and Council will recover costs).
- Through approved programmes, where industry, organisations or landowners request our services because they are unable to act, or it is more efficient for us to act.

As part of our role in carrying out pest control, we will also invest in the use of biological control agents as well as research into more effective pest control methods.

Support national pest programmes

National pest programmes are led by the Crown, primarily through Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI). Council will support the Crown to manage agency pests.

Supporting national biosecurity emergencies

The MPI have engagedASUREQuality Limited to build and manage a network of resources to respond to national biosecurity emergencies. This network is called the National Biosecurity Capability Network. Council joined the network in June 2011 and as a participant, will supply an agreed level of resources to support the management of national biosecurity emergencies. Costs incurred during any response will be recovered from the Crown.

Enforcement of rules

Council will use a number of options and tools to gain compliance with the RPMP. These range from providing information and raising awareness through to the use of powers² provided by the Act.

Council's enforcement role begins when there are reasonable grounds to believe that non-compliance with the rules has occurred, or continues to occur, despite the occupier being aware of their obligations under the RPMP.

The main approaches to compliance and enforcement are:

- Raise awareness within the Bay of Plenty of RPMP rules and how to comply with them.
- Inspect and monitor properties within the Bay of Plenty and inform occupiers of the presence of pests and how to manage them so they are able to comply with the RPMP.
- Identify incidents of non-compliance.
- Carry out enforcement action when non-compliance is occurring.

The purpose of enforcement is to improve the compliance of those who do not comply with the rules and to shift their behaviour to where they are more likely to comply in the future. Enforcement action also reassures those who make an effort to comply, that we will detect non-compliant behaviour and take appropriate action.

Enforcement criteria

We will consider each incident of non-compliance on a case-by-case basis and select the appropriate enforcement response.

If non-compliance is of a minor nature, we would prefer to work with the occupier to help them become compliant without using enforcement.

Where non-compliance is more serious, such as deliberate flouting of a rule and repeated or ongoing behaviour, Council will take the following actions in this order until compliance is achieved:

- Direct the duty holder to take action by issuing a Notice of Direction under section 122 of the Act.
- Undertake the work ourselves and recover costs under section 128 of the Act.
- Undertake a prosecution against the duty holder.

Exemptions

An occupier may apply to Council for an exemption to any RPMP rule. Council's process and criteria for granting an exemption are detailed in Appendix 6 of the RPMP.

Crown land

Council negotiates funding and control programmes on Crown administered land with the DOC and Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) annually.

New Zealand Transport Agency

The New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) is responsible for land associated with the National State Highway Network.

Council will seek to encourage NZTA to provide funding for pest control so that it meets its good neighbour obligations.

² The specific Part VI powers conferred to implement the RPMP are listed in Appendix 6 of the RPMP.

KiwiRail

KiwiRail is considered to be a Crown agency.

Council will seek to encourage KiwiRail to provide funding for pest control so that it meets its good neighbour obligations.

Territorial authorities

Territorial authorities are bound by the rules in the RPMP and are responsible for meeting their costs of complying with this plan.

Resource allocation and priorities

The implementation of the RPMP is funded through the Biosecurity Activity in Council's Long Term Plan. The Total Operating Expenditure for 2018/2019 is \$4,006,076.

This level of funding is insufficient to fully and effectively deal with the full range of pests and management actions required by the RPMP. Therefore, funding has been prioritised to:

- Prevent further catfish incursions to waterbodies outside of Lakes Rotoiti, Rotorua and the Kaituna River.
- Containment of dama wallabies (working with Waikato Regional Council and Department of Conservation).
- Surveillance and management of new high-risk pest incursions.
- Management of exclusion/eradication.
- Support for biocontrol research and management of biocontrol agents.
- Advisory services for pest management.
- Support for national initiatives.
- Marine pest management.

Although some pests will not receive full funding associated with managing them across the region, Council will act on any complaints or enquires related to the pest from the public.

Part 2:

Pest-led approach

“Pest-led” approach

Both the RPMP and the Operational Plan take a “pest-led”³ approach with progress being measured and reported in terms of pest distribution and density. Consistent measures of pest distribution and density are important to the ongoing integrity of the reporting process.

Pest distribution information is built up from the total area of spatially distinct infested sites, while pest density information describes the relative abundance of the pests at those sites.

Defining pest distribution

The distribution of an individual pest is defined by the total hectares of “sites” that it infests.

A site is a discrete area where an infestation of a pest is present or known to have been present. For any given pest, a site is a spatially defined area that is distinct from other sites in biological and management terms.

When delimiting a pest site, Council, firstly, considers the biology of the pest population and, secondly, considers whether any management, land use or tenure matters affect site delimitation. Sites are classified as either Active or Historical:

- **Active site** A site known to contain a pest, or that is not yet deemed to be free of a pest.
- **Historical site** A site which has been at zero density for a minimum number of years (number of years being species dependent) with no observed re-occurrence during that time. Historical sites are considered inactive or eradicated.

Changes in pest distribution will be recorded by:

- 1 Difference in the total area infested, i.e. the total area of active sites.
- 2 Difference in the percentage of potential habitat⁴ within the region infested by a pest.
- 3 Difference in area of active sites and historical sites.

³Implicit in the “pest-led” approach is the assumption that increasing distribution and or density of pests will impact negatively on our economic, environmental, social and cultural values. That assumption is reasonable, given the cost-benefit analysis and public process which resulted in the current list of regional pests. Alternative or additional measures include “outcome monitoring”, which aim to measure the state of the affected resource as the pest is managed. Outcome measures may be employed in support of pest-based measures where practicable.

⁴ Potential habitat is an estimate of the total area in the Bay of Plenty region where a pest can potentially establish successfully.

Estimating pest density

The abundance or density of a pest will be recorded against each active site.

Density is relative to carrying capacity and can be applied to any pest species in light of its biology. More detailed pest density information may be collected for individual species or sites of particular interest as appropriate.

- **High density** Population at carrying capacity for the site. Typified by a well-established population that is not subject to active management or control.
- **Medium density** Population below carrying capacity. May be subject to sporadic control, or be an establishing population.
- **Low density** Population well below carrying capacity. May be either an established population that is under good control, or a recent incursion that is beginning to establish.
- **Zero density** All known individuals of the pest at the site have been controlled, however re-infestation may be possible from, for example, viable dormant seeds, root fragments or re-invasion.

Changes in pest density will be recorded by:

- 1 Percentage of pests that have had their density reduced.
- 2 Difference in area for specific pests where pest densities have changed.

Surveillance

Surveillance will be applied to all high risk areas associated with an active site:

- **High-risk areas** Places where a pest is not currently known to be or have been present, but where spread or establishment is likely. High-risk areas do not generally include all potential habitat, but relate to areas where spread from active sites is imminently feasible.

The community also plays a significant role in surveillance of pests. Where a landowner or member of the community reports the presence of a pest (or suspected pest) Council will investigate the report. Where the presence of a pest is confirmed and it is not within a known active pest site, Council will determine the extent of the infestation site, and apply management in accordance with Part 3 of this plan.

Surveillance will be recorded by:

- 1 Outcomes of surveillance of high-risk areas.
- 2 Number and area of new active sites detected by surveillance.
- 3 Number of “new to region” pests detected.

Part 3:

Operational targets and actions

New pest incursion surveillance and control

Management objectives

To detect new pest incursions as early as possible, assess the risk they may pose and manage high-risk pests to contain and/or eradicate them.

Actions

Detect new pest incursions	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Implement Regional Surveillance Plan. All reported incidences of new pests, or reported movement of risk goods or equipment which may have resulted in a pest incursion, are investigated. Share incursion information with neighbouring agencies. Obligations under the National Pest Plant Accord are fulfilled.
Reporting	Specific activities
Statutory reporting obligations	Report the presence of any notifiable organism to a MPI Chief Technical Officer (CTO) in accordance with Section 46 of the Act. Report the presence of any organism that is believed to be “new to New Zealand” to MPI in accordance with Section 44 of the Act.
Control pest	Specific activities
“New to New Zealand” pests	Assist MPI with control of any “new to New Zealand” pests through the National Biosecurity Capability Network.
“New to region” pests	Complete pest-risk assessment on any “new to region” detected. Develop and implement a site management plans for high risk pests. Develop and implement small scale management programmes subject to section 100V of Act, where appropriate.
2018/2019 budget	\$77,000

Agency pests

Management objective

Support national pest management initiatives led by the Crown.

Species and status

Species name	National interest pest response ⁵	Unwanted organism ⁶	Notifiable organism ⁷	Wild Animal Control Act ⁸	Active sites in region
Cape tulip	✓	✓	✓		✓
Hydrilla	✓	✓	✓		
Johnson grass	✓	✓	✓		
Manchurian wild rice	✓	✓	✓		
Phragmites	✓	✓	✓		
Phytophthora taxon Agathis		✓			
Pyp grass	✓	✓	✓		
Salvinia	✓	✓	✓		✓
Water hyacinth	✓	✓	✓		✓
White bryony	✓	✓	✓		
Didymo		✓			
Rainbow lorikeet		✓ ⁹			✓
Feral sika deer				✓	✓

⁵ The MPI-led National Interest Pest Responses (NIPR) aim to eradicate selected established pests from New Zealand. These pests were selected for national response because of their potential to have a significant impact on our economic, environmental, social and cultural values.

⁶ "Unwanted organism" means any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health, subject to sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, no person may communicate, release, spread, sell or offer for sale, or propagate breed or multiply any unwanted organism.

⁷ The Governor-General may, by Order in Council, declare organisms to be notifiable. Subject to Section 46 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, every person who suspects a notifiable organism may be present at a place where it is not presently established, and has no reasonable grounds for believing that the chief technical officer is aware of the organisms presence, must without unreasonable delay, report the presence to the Chief Technical Officer (MPI).

⁸ The Wild Animal Control Act 1977 applies to all land for the purposes of controlling wild animals generally, and of eradicating wild animals locally where necessary and practicable, as dictated by proper land use. This Act is administered by the Department of Conservation.

⁹ An exemption provides that bird fanciers may hold and sell rainbow lorikeets. Otherwise sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993 apply, so that this unwanted organism must remain in captivity.

Actions

Reporting	Specific activities
Statutory reporting obligations	Report the presence of any notifiable organism to a MPI CTO in accordance with Section 46 of the Act. Report the presence of any organism that is believed to be “new to New Zealand” to MPI in accordance with Section 44 of the Act.
Surveillance and monitoring	Specific activities
New incidence of agency pests in the region	Report any new presence of agency pests in the region to MPI. Reports from public of agency pests in the region will be communicated to MPI.
Control pest	Specific activities
Control of agency pests	As agreed with MPI or DOC.
2018/2019 budget	\$41,700

Exclusion and eradication pest plants

Management objectives

- Immediate control leading to the eradication of new occurrences in the region.
- Control of pest plants to zero density.

Generic exclusion and eradication pest plant actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Identify and inspect high risk areas annually. Investigate all reported incidences of new sites and movement of risk goods or equipment. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Declare active sites a “Restricted Place” (Section 130 Act) where appropriate. Enforce Rules B(1)-B(4) of RPMP.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.

Specific Exclusion/eradication Pest Plant activities for 2018/2019

Alligator weed

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor active sites two times per year and control any re-emergence. Survey areas inundated by the April 2017 flooding of the Rangitāiki River.
Pest control	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control terrestrial sites at least four times per year. Control aquatic sites at least two times per year. Investigate improved or alternative control technology.
2018/2019 budget	\$52,500

Horse nettle

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor active sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans in place for all active sites. Control active sites at least twice per year. Investigate improved or alternative control technology.
2018/2019 budget	\$10,000

Kudzu vine

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor active sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control active sites at least twice per year.
2018/2019 budget	\$1,500

Marshwort

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveys.
Pest control	No known sites in the Bay of Plenty region.
2018/2019 budget	\$0

Nassella tussock

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor active site two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Only known site is currently at zero density.
2018/2019 budget	\$500

Noogoora bur

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor zero density sites two times per year and control any re-emergence. Monitor effects of landuse change as a control method.
Pest control	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control active sites at least three times per year. Facilitate provision of technical advice to affected landowners on crop management, to enhance effectiveness of control programmes.
2018/2019 budget	\$24,000

Wild purple loosestrife

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveys. Monitor active sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control active sites at least twice per year.
2018/2019 budget	\$500

Senegal tea

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor active sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control and surveillance	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control active sites at least once per year.
2018/2019 budget	\$2,500

Spartina

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	No surveillance planned.
Pest control	Implement site management plan for Maketū. Investigate improved or alternative control methods. Support DOC-led programmes in the Tauranga Harbour.
2018/2019 budget	\$30,000

Water poppy

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control active sites at least twice per year.
Pest control	No work planned. Only known site is now historic.
2018/2019 budget	\$0

White edged nightshade

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor active sites two times per year and control any re-emergence.
Pest control	Implement site management plans for all active sites. Control active sites at least two times per year.
2018/2019 budget	\$1,200

Exclusion and eradication pest animals

Management objectives

- Immediate control leading to the eradication of new occurrences in the region.
- Eradication of currently known populations of pest animals.

Generic exclusion and eradication pest animal actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect pest fish high-risk areas as part of aquatic macrophyte and ornamental pond surveys. Investigate all reported incidences of new sites and movement of risk goods or equipment. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Declare active sites a “Restricted Place” (Section 130 Act) where appropriate. Enforce Rules C(1) – C(5) of RPMP.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.

Specific exclusion and eradication pest animal activities for 2018/2019

Catfish

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance at Lake Rotorua, Lake Rerewhakaaitu, Lake Tikitapu and the Kaituna River. Support research into developing eDNA technology for surveillance. Support monitoring and research to understand the impacts of catfish on Rotorua Te Arawa Lakes.

Pest control	Support community driven control programmes in partnership with Te Arawa Lakes Trust. Carry out targeted control and advocacy work to minimise risk of further catfish spread Support research to investigate improved control methods and barrier technologies.
2018/2019 budget	\$300,000

Koi carp

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveys. Support DOC-led surveillance and investigations.
Pest control	No known koi carp populations present in the Bay of Plenty.
2018/2019 budget	\$3,000

Perch

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance of Tauranga reserve and stormwater ponds.
Pest control	Control any detected populations in partnership with TCC.
2018/2019 budget	\$3,000

Rooks

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance at Eastern Bay of Plenty. Investigate reports if received.
Pest control	Control any identified nesting populations. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$1,000

Containment pest plants

Management objectives

- Reduction in distribution and density of known populations.

Generic containment pest plant actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	High-risk areas are identified annually, and inspected on a programmed basis. Investigate all reported incidences of new sites and movement of risk goods or equipment. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.

Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Enforce Rules D(1)-D(8) of the RPMP.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.

Specific containment pest plant activities for 2018/2019

African feather grass

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites two times per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$12,000

Apple of Sodom

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites two times per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$2,900

Asiatic knotweed

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites two times per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$12,500

Blackberry

Action	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Enforce compliance with Rule D(2) upon complaint.
2018/2019 budget	\$2,500

Boneseed

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites in the Whakatāne area once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$18,500

Chilean rhubarb

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveys.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$0

Climbing spindleberry

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Inspect active sites once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints. Support community action at Lake Tarawera.
2018/2019 budget	\$32,500

Coast tea tree

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor control progress on Matakana Island.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$13,000

Darwin's barberry

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Targeted surveillance in Whakarewarewa Forest.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints. Support biological control research initiatives.
2018/2019 budget	\$2,000

Egeria densa, hornwort and lagarosiphon

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Rotorua Lakes are inspected on a programmed basis.
Pest control	Support LINZ control operations. Maintain weed cordons at selected boat ramps. Investigate improved or alternative control methods. Investigate boat cleaning facilities for selected lakes. Obtain resource consent for use of diquat and investigate consent for endohall. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$177,000

Gorse

Action	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Enforce compliance with Rule D(2) upon complaint.
2018/2019 budget	\$2,500

Green goddess lily

Action	Specific activities
Pest control	Provide support and advice. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$0

Italian buckthorn

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the western Bay of Plenty are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$25,000

Lantana

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Monitor lantana rust release sites.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$3,000

Lodgepole pine

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Support surveillance in Te Urewera in partnership with Te Uru Taumatua.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Facilitate control programmes in the east Taupo area. Investigate complaints. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$15,000

Old man's beard

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Support community action at Lake Tarawera.
2018/2019 budget	\$39,000

Ragwort

Action	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Enforce compliance with Rule D(2) upon complaint.
2018/2019 budget	\$500

Royal fern

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	No surveillance planned.
Pest control	Control supported through Biodiversity Management Plans. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$0

Variegated thistle

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$1,000

Wild ginger – yellow and kahili

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Ōpōtiki area are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$50,000

Wild kiwifruit

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites are inspected once every three years on a programmed basis.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council and Kiwifruit Vine Health coordinate control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$81,000

Woolly nightshade

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites in the Rotorua area are inspected once per year. Monitor woolly nightshade lacebug (Bio-control agent) populations.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$87,000

Yellow flag iris

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Active sites are inspected once per year.
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$12,000

Containment pest animals

Management objectives

- Reduction in distribution and density of known populations.

Generic containment pest animals actions

Detect new sites	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	High-risk areas are identified annually, and inspected on a programmed basis. All reported incidences of new sites, or reported movement of risk goods or equipment which may have established a new site, are investigated. Share distribution and incursion information with neighbouring agencies.
Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Enforce Rule E(1)-E(5) regionally.
Support advice and information	Affected occupiers and their neighbours are targeted with education and identification material. Potential exacerbators are targeted with education and identification material. Public awareness is raised across the region through the distribution of education material.

Specific Containment pest animal activities for 2018/2019

Feral goats

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Zero density sites are monitored annually for the first three years, and then once every three years, and controlled as required.
Pest control	Implement the “Strategic Management Plan for feral goats east of the Rangitāiki River”, in partnership with DOC, Ngā Whenua Rāhui and Gisborne District Council. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$200,000

Rudd and tench

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Surveillance included as part of ornamental pond surveillance.
Pest control	Advocacy. Investigate complaints.
2018/2019 budget	\$0

Wallabies

Action	Specific activities
Surveillance and monitoring	Support surveillance, in partnership with WRC and the DOC, through the Mamaku Range, Horohoro, Kaharoa and Rangitāiki to detect satellite populations. Investigate all reported sightings outside the containment area.
Surveillance, monitoring and Pest control	Implement a joint operational plan to contain wallabies to their current range in partnership with WRC and DOC. Control satellite populations at Kaharoa, northern Horohoro, Te Manu Road and Matahina Forest. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$210,000

Restricted pest animals and plants

Management objectives

- Bay of Plenty residents and community groups understand the impacts of restricted pest plants and animals and prevent their spread.
- Bay of Plenty residents and community groups voluntarily participate in a wide range of activities that contribute towards the management of the impacts of restricted pests.

Specific restricted pest activities for 2018/2019

Limit spread	Specific activities
Compliance and enforcement	Enforce Rules F(1)-F(3) and G(1)-G(3) regionally.
Support advice and information	Provide affected occupiers and their neighbours with education and identification material. Provide potential exacerbators with education and identification material. Raise public awareness across the region using education material.
Control pest	Specific activities
Pest control	Provide advice on control to occupiers. Council supports occupier control under approved Council programmes. Investigate improved or alternative control methods.
2018/2019 budget	\$10,000

Other pest work

The management of newly discovered pest incursions is considered high priority work but occurs outside the scope of the RPMP. Council is currently managing incursions of velvet leaf, rough horsetail, delta arrowhead, creeping gloxinia and spiny emex through site management plans. Council is also managing two marine pests, Mediterranean fanworm and clubbed tunicate under the Bay of Plenty Marine Biosecurity Management Plan that was approved by Council in May 2014.

Council will also provide a contribution to the TB Free Programme in the Bay of Plenty.

Pests programme	Specific activities
<i>Marine pests</i>	In partnership with MPI and University of Waikato, implement the Marine Biosecurity Management Plan. Support Top of the North Marine Biosecurity Partnership. Support neighbouring regions with marine pest surveillance.
<i>2018/2019 budget</i>	\$425,000
<i>Biocontrol</i>	Support the Regional Council Biocontrol Collective. Monitor biocontrol agents. Harvest biocontrol agents and carry out additional releases.
<i>2018/2019 budget</i>	\$60,000
<i>Support National Projects</i>	Support national biosecurity related projects through the BioManagers Group.
<i>2018/2019 budget</i>	\$30,000