A topographic map of the Chatham Islands, showing the main island of Chatham Island and several smaller islands. The map uses green and brown colors to represent land elevation and blue for water. A grid is overlaid on the map. The title "Chatham Islands Pest Management Strategy" is printed in a large, black, serif font across the center of the map.

Chatham Islands Pest Management Strategy

Chatham Islands Council
November 2001



ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO BE ADDRESSED TO 'THE GENERAL MANAGER'

Chatham Islands Council



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CHATHAM ISLANDS PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY


CHATHAM ISLANDS COUNCIL

The Chatham Islands Pest Management Strategy was prepared by the Chatham Islands Council under the Bio-Security Act 1993.

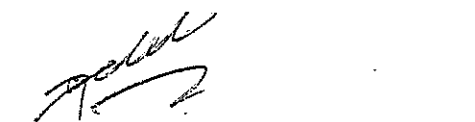
The Chatham Islands Council makes the Chatham Islands Pest Management Strategy under Section 79F of the Bio-Security Act 1993.

DATED at Waitangi this 15th Day of November 2001.

SIGNED by CHATHAM ISLANDS COUNCIL by the affixing of its common seal in presence of


P F Smith (Mayor)




T C Melville (General Manager)

Chatham Islands Pest Management Strategy

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Purpose.....	1
1.2 Coverage	1
1.3 Duration	1
2. Framework of Strategy	2
2.1 Legislative Background	2
2.2 Prerequisites for Proposal	2
2.3 Consultation	3
2.4 Relationship with Other Legislation and Strategies.....	3
3. Pest Management Programmes	4
3.1 Introduction.....	4
3.2 Proposer of this Strategy.....	4
3.3 Organisms to which this Strategy Shall Apply	4
3.4 The Management Agency	7
Table 3.3: Plant Pests.....	9
4. Effects.....	10
4.1 Introduction.....	10
4.2 Effects on Iwi	10
4.3 Effects on the Environment	10
4.4 Effects on the Marketing Overseas of New Zealand Products	11
4.5 Effects on New Zealand’s International Obligations, Assurances and Reputation...	11
5. Funding.....	11
6. Monitoring and Review.....	12

Appendix 1 – Plant Pests present on the Chatham Islands

Appendix 2 – Plant Pests not present on the Chatham Islands

1. Introduction

A Pest Management Strategy is a document under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (the Act) to provide for the prevention of new pests arriving from New Zealand and for the management or eradication of a particular pest or pests in the Chatham Islands territory.

The Chatham Islands is in a unique situation, as its isolation has meant that many of the animal and plant pests common in New Zealand have either not entered the territory as a whole or are present on only some of the Islands. The introduction of such pests could have a devastating effect on the economy and many of the ecosystems of the Islands.

In this respect, the land based activities such as farming are economically fragile and an inappropriate pest could seriously threaten the financial viability of many Chatham Islanders. Many of the flora and fauna species and ecosystems are endemic to the Chathams and if adversely affected by pests, could disappear from their natural habitats. In implementing the strategy therefore, the isolation of the islands is a key feature.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Strategy is to provide a framework for the efficient and effective management of specified animal and plant pests in the Chatham Islands Territory. It is the first Chatham Islands Pest Management Strategy. Once operative, this Strategy empowers the Chatham Islands Council to exercise the relevant advisory, enforcement and funding provisions available under the Act. During the 5 year span of this Strategy, its implementation will enable the Council and the community to meet specific objectives identified in Part 3 of this Strategy. The Strategy is intended to be a co-ordinating document for all sectors on the Islands and compliment any existing pest management programmes, including National Pest Management Strategies.

1.2 Coverage

This Strategy has effect within the administrative boundaries of the Chatham Islands Territory as defined by the Chatham Islands Act 1995. It applies to all land including roads. It is noted that under Section 87 of the Act, the Crown is not bound by a Pest Management Strategy, although this does not exclude the Crown and its agencies complying with the Strategy.

1.3 Duration

This Strategy will take effect on the date of public notification and will be reviewed 5 years after the issue of decisions on submissions. This strategy will remain in force until replaced by the reviewed document.

The pest management strategy may be reviewed if the Council believes it is failing to achieve its purpose or if there is a significant change in circumstances or at the expiry of this Strategy. The review may result in the replacement of the Strategy or its extension in its existing or amended form.

2. Framework of Strategy

2.1 Legislative Background

The Biosecurity Act 1993 is the statute under which the Council can address pest management issues in its region. It is an "... *Act to restate and reform the law relating to the exclusion, eradication, and effective management of pests and unwanted organisms*". Unlike previous pest management legislation, the Act is enabling rather than prescriptive. This means that there is no legal obligation for the council to take on the role of managing a pest unless it chooses to do so.

A number of amendments to the Act have occurred since 1993. Of particular importance is the Biosecurity Amendment Act 1997. This provides for, among other things, a more certain enforcement regime through the inclusion of rules in a strategy and making it an offence against the Act should any person breach such rules.

One of the primary purposes of the Act "... *is to provide for the effective management or eradication of pests and unwanted organisms*" (Section 54). However, certain requirements of the Act must be satisfied in the preparation of a pest management strategy. These include:

- (i) Part V - Sections 54 to 100A which specify the content of a strategy, the way in which it is to be prepared and funding matters; and
- (ii) Part VI which contains administrative, appointments and delegation provisions.

Under the Act, the Council is the administering agency responsible for any pest management strategy in its territory. Council:

- (i) may be responsible for proposing and preparing a pest management strategy;
- (ii) may be the pest management agency appointed to implement an strategy; and
- (iii) must evaluate any proposal from any other persons for a pest management strategy.

2.2 Prerequisites for Proposal

This Strategy has been prepared because the Chatham Islands Council is of the opinion that the organisms affected by the Strategy are capable of causing serious adverse and unintended effects in relation to the territory on one or more of the following:

- (i) economic well-being; or
- (ii) the viability of rare and endangered species or organisms, the survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals, or the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes, and biological diversity; or
- (iii) soil resources or water quality; or
- (iv) human health or enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment; or
- (v) the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, waahi tapu, and taonga.

Organisms are covered by this Strategy because they are either capable of having significant adverse effects on economic and conservation values that are not necessarily shared by land occupiers, or are capable of having significant spillover effects on neighbouring properties.

The Council is of the opinion that:

- (i) the benefits of having a pest management strategy in relation to the organisms concerned outweigh the costs, after taking account of the likely consequences of inaction of alternative course of action; and
- (ii) the net benefits or intervention exceed the net benefits of an individual's intervention.

The above conclusions have been reached as a result of an evaluation undertaken in terms of Section 72 of the Act in support of this Strategy.

2.3 Consultation

During the preparation of this Strategy the Council has consulted with:

- (i) Iwi on the Islands; and
- (ii) the Department of Conservation; and
- (iii) Federated Farmers; and
- (iv) Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; and
- (v) Individuals

Consultation will be ongoing through the establishment of a Pest Management Liason Committee.

2.4 Relationship with Other Legislation and Strategies

Activities undertaken in implementing this Strategy must comply with the provisions of other legislation. In particular the requirements of the:

- (a) Wild Animal Control Act 1977 to obtain the approval of the Minister of Conservation for plans to destroy animals under that Act;
- (b) Resource Management Act 1991.

A pest management strategy must not be inconsistent with:

- (i) any national or regional pest management strategy (whether relating to the same region or any other region or regions) concerning the same organisms; or
- (ii) any regulation; or
- (iii) any regional policy statement of regional plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991.

3. Pest Management Programmes

3.1 Introduction

The Act enables pest management strategies to be developed for the management of animals and plants that are considered harmful to the Chatham Islands. The Act specifies the contents of a strategy and lists other matters that are to be considered in developing a strategy. This part of the Strategy describes the proposer, the organisms, how the organisms will be managed and the management agency.

3.2 Proposer of this Strategy

The proposer of this Strategy is the Chatham Islands Council.

3.3 Organisms to which this Strategy Shall Apply

This Strategy shall apply to the organisms listed in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 on page 8. This Strategy declares them to be plant and animal pests.

In accordance with the requirements of the Act (section 76), the respective Tables set out the following:

1. **The Pest** - Pests present on the islands and those pests who are not present on the islands but which have the potential to be introduced.
2. **Island Distribution** - The extent of the pest and/or its presence on the islands.
3. **Adverse Effects** - A description of the adverse effects the pests can or may have.
4. **Objective** - The objective of the strategy in respect of each pest for the five year duration period is shown.

In summary, these objectives are:

- To prevent the introduction to the islands of the following animal pests – rabbits, hares, mustelids, wasps, Australian blowfly, chincilla, deer, chamois, himalayan thar, wallaby, various birds, exotic freshwater fishes and frog species.
- To prevent the introduction to the offshore islands (islands other than Chatham and Pitt), of the following animal pests – kiore, rat, mouse, hedgehog, cat and possum - and the prevention of the introduction of the rat and possum, in particular, to Pitt Island..
- To control and limit damage to threatened species of the following animal pests – feral cattle and sheep, wild pig, opossum and goat.
- To contain the spread of gorse.
- To contain and eradicate where practicable broom, old man's beard, ragwort and chilean guava.
- To prevent the spread and introduction of other identified plant pests to the islands.

5. The Principal Measures Proposed

The measures to be taken to achieve the objectives.

Principal Measures include:

- Control Programmes

These refer to programmes undertaken to eradicate and control pests. It may include trapping, spraying, shooting, bait control and poisoning programmes. The Department of Conservation undertakes such programmes particularly in respect of its reserves and in relation to the protection of threatened species. This Strategy is intended to compliment any such programmes the department or landowners may be proposing. Landowners may also carry out such programmes. Council itself will generally not undertake any such programmes, but will provide assistance for such projects where possible.

- Contingency Plans

Council is aware of the need to prepare contingency plans so that a plan of action is in place in the event of the arrival of key pests. Examples of this include the arrival of mustelids on the Chathams and rats or possums on Pitt Island. DOC already has contingency plans for the arrival of rats and mice on Rangatira and Mangere Islands. The availability of funds for these plans will be determined as part of the Council's annual plan process. It should also be noted that contributions towards costs by other affected parties may also occur..

- Advice and Education

Advice and education on pests on the islands will be provided to encourage land occupiers and other parties such as those providing services to the island (e.g. sea, air and tourism operators) to efficiently and effectively control pests. Copies of the strategy will be distributed to transport carriers. It is envisaged that organisations such as Council, Iwi, Department of Conservation and Federated Farmers will be involved in the dissemination of information.

- Rules

Rules are statutory requirements which must be complied with and are primarily aimed at preventing the introduction, distribution and propagation of certain pests to the Chatham Islands or to certain islands in the Chathams.

Any breach of the rule will be an offence under this Act (see Section 54).

- Enforcement

The Council will at its discretion use enforcement measures when persons do not comply with the strategy rules.

These may include:

- (i) issue of legal directives

- (ii) taking action upon default and recovery of costs of measures taken
- (iii) prosecution action

In particular, Council will use the statutory powers from Part VI of the Act as shown in the table below.

Table 3.1
Powers to be Used

Administrative Power	Reference in the Biosecurity Act (1993)
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) & (7)
Delegation to authorised persons	Section 105
Power to require assistance	Section 106
Power of inspection	Section 109, 100 & 112
Power to record information	Section 113
General powers	Section 114
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115
Power to intercept baggage etc.	Section 120
Power to examine organisms	Section 121
Declaration of restricted place	Section 130
Power to act on default	Section 128
Liens	Section 129
Declaration of controlled area	Section 131
Options for cost recovery	Section 135
Failure to Pay	Section 136
Prosecution	Section 154

- Quarantine Procedures

Council will continue to consult with MAF and other organisations involved in the movement of people and freight to ensure people and freight do not introduce pests from New Zealand and overseas. Council notes that MAF is responsible for border control under the Bio-Security Act.

- Recreational Hunting

Recreational hunting for feral cattle, sheep and pigs is a measure that may control the number of these animals.

- Compliance with Statutory Procedures

Deer Farming Notice No. 4 (Islands Gazette 1986, p 3420) under the Wild Control Animal Act makes the Chathams a prohibited area for deer. Changes to the notice would require an application to the Minister with public notification procedure.

Rabbits were also prohibited from the islands in terms of the Agricultural Pest Destruction Act 1967 and the transitional provisions of the Bio-Security Act and this document ensures they remain prohibited.

- Bio-control of Pests

Organisms whose food source is a plant pest can be used to control pests, providing they do not have an adverse effect. Examples of these include the gorse mite and ragwort beetle.

6. Rules

The actual rule is specified (see 5 above).

Given the historical approach to pest management, the isolation of the Chathams and the funding situation, it is not considered there are other practical alternatives.

3.4 The Management Agency

The Chatham Islands Council is the Management Agency responsible for implementing this strategy.

Table 3.2 : Animal Pests

Animal Pests	Distribution on Islands	Adverse Effects	Objective	Principle Measures	Rule
Rabbit	• Not present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous species • Compete with stock for pasture • Increase erosion - loss of grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Advice & Education • Compliance with statutory procedures • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the rabbit to or on the Chatham Islands
Hare	• Not present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous species • Compete with stock for pasture • Increase erosion - loss of grazing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the hare to or on the Chatham Islands
Mustelids - stoats, ferrets & weasels	• Not present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator of invertebrates, lizards, birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute mustelids to the Chatham Islands
Social Wasps	• Not present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator of invertebrates, nesting birds. Competitors with birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine Procedures • Enforcement • Advice & Education 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the wasp to the Chatham Islands
Australian Blowfly	• Not present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carriers of disease that affect livestock and indigenous species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarantine Procedures • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the Australian Blowfly to or on the Chatham Islands
Chinchilla	• Not present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous plant species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Enforcement • Advice & Education 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the chinchilla to or on the Chatham Islands
Kiore	• Limited distribution Chatham Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator of invertebrates, reptiles and smaller birds and their eggs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to the other islands • Contain, and where appropriate, eradicate on Chatham Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Programmes • Contingency Plans • Advice & Education • Rules • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce the kiore to Pitt Island and off-shore islands *
Norway and ship rat	• Chatham Island trapping suggests restricted to coastal habitats and human habitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe predator of invertebrates, reptiles and birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to other islands • Eradicate in areas of threatened species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Programmes • Contingency Plans • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the Norway and ship rat to Pitt Island and off-shore islands
Mouse	• Widespread Chatham and Pitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator of invertebrates and seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to other islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the mouse to the off-shore islands
Hedgehog	• Chatham Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator of invertebrates, ground nesting birds' eggs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to other islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the hedgehog to Pitt Island and other off-shore islands
Cat	• Widespread on Chatham and Pitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predator of invertebrates, rodents, birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent introduction to other islands • Eradicate in areas of threatened species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Control Programmes - DOC • Advice & Education 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the cat to off-shore islands
Feral Cattle	• Chatham (southern tablelands) and Pitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous and exotic species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit damage to threatened indigenous species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Programmes - DOC • Recreational Hunting • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	N/A
Feral Sheep	• Chatham (southern tablelands) and Pitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous and exotic species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit damage to threatened indigenous species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Programmes - DOC • Advice & Education • Recreational Hunting • Enforcement 	N/A
Possum	• Widespread on Chatham	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore and predator, forest, shrubland, birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control in priority areas • Prevent introduction to other islands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Programmes • Advice & Education • Rules • Enforcement 	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the possum to Pitt Island and the off-shore islands
Wild Pig	• Chatham and Pitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous and exotic species and predator 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control in priority areas of threatened species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Programmes - DOC • Recreational Hunting • Advice & Education • Enforcement 	N/A
Goats	• Present on Chatham and Pitt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Herbivore of indigenous species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate goats in areas of threatened species and protected areas. • Prevent spread of goats to areas of threatened species and protected areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules • Control Programmes - DOC • Advice & Education • Recreational Hunting • Enforcement 	New or existing animals must be constrained and controlled within the boundaries of properties and any such area shall be suitably fenced to avoid the spread of the animal.

Animal Pests	Distribution on Islands	Adverse Effects	Objective	Principle Measures	Rule
Frog Species -- Whistling frog <i>Litoria ewingii</i> , green frog <i>Litoria aurea</i> , golden bell frog <i>Litoria raniformis</i>	• Limited distribution on Chatham and possibly Pitt.	• Predators of indigenous insect species.	• Remove from Islands and prevent further introduction.	• Rules, advice & education, enforcement.	No person shall keep, introduce or propagate frogs or tadpoles to the Chatham Islands.
Deer sp	• Not present	• Herbivore of indigenous species	• Prevent introduction to islands in accordance with existing legislation (Wild Animal Control Act 1997)	• Compliance with statutory procedures • Enforcement	Compliance with the Wild Animal Control Act (1997)
Chamois	• Not present	• Herbivore of indigenous species	• Prevent introduction to islands	• Compliance with statutory procedures • Enforcement	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the Chamois to the Chatham Islands.
Himalayan Thar	• Not present	• Herbivore of indigenous species	• Prevent introduction to islands	• Compliance with statutory procedures • Enforcement	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the Himalayan Thar to the Chatham Islands.
Rosealla, magpie, little owl, myna and rook.	• Not present	• Compete with indigenous species and impact on aquatic habitat.	• Prevent introduction to islands	• Compliance with statutory procedures • Enforcement	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the Rosealla to the Chatham Islands.
Wallaby sp	• Not present	• Herbivore of forest and grassland of indigenous species	• Prevent introduction to islands	• Rules • Advice & Education • Enforcement	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute the wallaby to the Chatham Islands.
Exotic Freshwater Fishes	• Not present	• Compete with indigenous species and impact on aquatic habitats	• Prevent introduction to islands.	• Rules • Advice & Education • Enforcement	No person shall introduce, propagate or distribute exotic fish species to the Chatham Islands.

* Off-shore islands refers to those islands in the Chatham Islands other than Chatham Island and Pitt Island

Table 3.3: Plant Pests

Plant Pests	Island Distribution	Adverse Effects	Objective	Principle Measures	Rule
Broom	• Specific site locations	• Displaces pasture and indigenous plant species	• Contain areas to prevent spread and if possible eradicate	• Control Programmes • Advice & Education • Enforcement	Land occupiers shall undertake an annual control programme to eradicate Broom on their property and to the centreline of any adjoining road.
Gorse	• Widespread on Chatham and Pitt	• Displaces pasture and indigenous plant species	• Contain areas to prevent spread	• Control Programmes • Advice & Education • Enforcement • Rules • Bio-control	Land occupiers shall undertake an annual control programme to eradicate gorse within 15 metres of any boundary of their property and to the centreline of any adjoining road.
Ragwort	• Specific site locations but with potential to spread	• Displaces pasture and indigenous plant species	• Contain areas to prevent spread and if possible eradicate	• Control Programmes • Advice and Education • Rules • Bio-control	Land occupiers shall undertake an annual control programme to eradicate ragwort on their property and to the centreline of any adjoining road.
Old Man's Beard	• Specific site localities	• Displaces pasture and indigenous plant species	• Contain areas to prevent spread and if possible eradicate	• Control Programmes • Advice & Education • Enforcement • Rules	Land occupiers shall undertake an annual control programme to eradicate Old Mans Beard on their property and to the centerline of any adjoining road.
Chilean Guava	• Widespread	• Displaces pasture and indigenous plant species	• Contain areas to prevent spread and if possible eradicate	• Control Programmes • Advice & Education • Enforcement	Land occupiers shall undertake an annual control programme to eradicate Chilean Guava within 15 metres of any boundary of their property and to the centreline of any adjoining road.
Plant pests present of the islands other than those referred to above (See Appendix 1)	• Varying localities	• Displaces pasture and indigenous plant species	• Contain areas to prevent spread	• Enforcement • Advice & Education • Rules • Bio control	Existing species shall be controlled and contained within the existing planted area including those plants for domestic use. No new areas shall be established.
Plant pests not present on the island (See Appendix 2)	• Not present	• Potential to displace pasture and indigenous plant species	• Prevent introduction to islands	• Enforcement • Advice & Education • Rules • Bio-control	No person shall introduce, distribute or propagate any of the pest plants to or on the Chatham Islands.

4. Effects

4.1 Introduction

The Act requires a regional pest management strategy to specify:

- (i) the actual or potential effects, beneficial or detrimental, that the implementation of the strategy might (in the council's opinion) have on the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, waters, sites, waahi tapu, and taonga; and
- (ii) the actual or potential effects, beneficial or detrimental, that the implementation of the strategy might (in the council's opinion) have on:
 - (a) the environment; and
 - (b) the marketing overseas of New Zealand products; and
 - (c) New Zealand's international obligations, assurances, and reputation; and
 - (d) the long term management of the pest to which a strategy relates, and any other pest or unwanted organism the management of which may be affected by the strategy's implementation.

4.2 Effects on Iwi

This Strategy is expected to have overall beneficial effects in terms of Iwi culture and traditions. Specifically this Strategy will prevent or reduce plant pest infestations; invasion and consequential degradation of waahi tapu and taonga sites. Destruction of indigenous flora by animal pests will be prevented or reduced which in turn will enhance the habitat for indigenous fauna.

Control of the Kiore is a sensitive matter which may require further discussion with Iwi.

4.3 Effects on the Environment

The successful implementation of this Strategy will enhance conservation, production, recreation and aesthetic values in the territory by avoiding or minimising the adverse and unintended effects that animal and plant pests may have on the environment.

The benefits will assist in the sustainability of the farming industry by preventing the entry of threats such as rabbits, blow flies etc. The invasion of inappropriate pests to an island situation could undermine the sustainability of the island economy and subsequent reduction in services to the islands as a whole.

The beneficial effects also include assistance in protection of the Chathams' indigenous flora and fauna species, many of which are endemic to the Chathams. The advantages of isolation in terms of preserving these species will be enhanced. If these endemic species are not protected they will be lost from their natural environments forever.

Detrimental effects could include the use of herbicides and pesticides which adversely affect non-target species and also general public health.

Concerns on the effect to the public will be addressed through implementation of the provisions of the Pesticides Act 1979, the Health and Safety in Employment Act 1992 and the Resource Management Act 1991, operational plans and procedures, manuals and guidelines, and possibly through impending legislation on both hazardous substances and new organisms, and agricultural compounds. However, the effect of herbicides and pesticides is not expected to be significant on the islands given their current use.

4.4 Effects on the Marketing Overseas of New Zealand Products

The control of animal and plant pests will increase agricultural production in some cases. Consequently this Strategy is expected to have some beneficial effects for the marketing overseas of New Zealand products through controlling a greater world market share of the trade in such products. The control of pests could also enhance the Chathams as a niche "clean and green" market.

4.5 Effects on New Zealand's International Obligations, Assurances and Reputation

The implementation of this Strategy will ensure that New Zealand's obligations with respect for the principles of the Biodiversity Convention and Agenda 21, in particular the control of alien species and public participation in decision making, and the World Trade Organisation (WTO) are met on the Chatham Islands.

5. Funding

Traditionally Council has not funded pest management activities. These have been the responsibility of the landowners, including to the centre line of the road. Council has limited funds and any extensive involvement means an increase in rates.

This situation is not altered under this Strategy and therefore landowners and occupiers will be responsible for pests on their property.

As is evident from the "Principle Measures" the only regulatory matters are rules such as those stopping the introduction and spread of pests into the Chatham Islands and off-shore islands.

Other principle measures will be dependant on the commitment of the landowners, particularly as it relates to control programmes.

Council does however recognise the importance of advice and education and proposes to issue information in the form of pamphlets and brochures detailing the threats from pests. It is envisaged that other organisations such as Department of Conservation, Federated Farmers etc. may also provide funding and advice. Council will also provide assistance for such projects where possible.

To cover such matters as education and advice, monitoring and enforcement, Council has set aside \$2,000.00 for the 2000/01 financial year which will come from the general rate.

This strategy does not provide for compensation under Section 7 (n) and Section 86 of the Act to be paid to any persons as a result of obligations imposed by the Strategy.

6. Monitoring and Review

The following results are anticipated.

1. Chatham Islands as a whole remain pest free from:
 - rabbit
 - hare
 - mustelids
 - chinchilla
 - social wasps
 - Australian blowfly
 - deer sp
 - chamois
 - Himalayan thar
 - Rosella, magpie, myna, rook and little owl
 - wallaby sp
 - Exotic Freshwater Fishes & Frogs.
2. Pitt Island and remains free from rats, hedgehogs and possums and all other offshore islands remain free of all introduced animals..
3. The Chatham Islands remain pest free from specified plants.
4. The Chatham Islands' economy is not seriously affected by pests.
5. There is a reduced threat to areas of threatened species.
6. There are no new pest induced threats to indigenous ecosystems and species.
7. There is an improvement in the conservation status of threatened ecosystems and species as a result of pest control measures.

The following indicators will be used for monitoring purposes:

- Feedback from the community
- Feedback from groups such as Iwi, Department of Conservation and Federated Farmers

- Enforcement Action
- Pest Management Liaison Committee.

A review of this Strategy may be needed if:

- (i) there are changes to the Act and a review is needed to ensure that this Strategy is not inconsistent with it;
- (ii) other harmful organisms create problems that can be resolved through integrating them into this Strategy;
- (iii) monitoring shows a significant change in the problems posed by pests covered by this Strategy; or
- (iv) circumstances change to such a significant extent that the Council believes that a review would be appropriate

APPENDIX 1

PLANT PESTS PRESENT ON CHATHAM ISLANDS

Includes National Generic list of plants prohibited from sale, propagation and distribution by Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities (under Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993).

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
African Clubmoss (Selaginella)	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i> <i>Passiflora mixta</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg</i>
* Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Buddleia	<i>Buddleja davidii</i> (excluding hybrids)
Cape ivy	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>
* Chilean guava	<i>Ugni molinae</i>
Convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Floating sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria fluitans</i>
German ivy	<i>Senecio mikanioides</i>
* Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Himalayan honeysuckle	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Lodgepole Pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocesmiflora</i>
* Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> <i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
* Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Tall fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Tree lupin	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>
Variiegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
Wild cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> <i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>
Willow	<i>Salix spp</i>

* Subject to specific rules in Table 3.3

30 spp.

APPENDIX 2

PLANT PESTS NOT PRESENT ON CHATHAM ISLANDS

Includes National Generic list of plants prohibited from sale, propagation and distribution by Regional Councils and Unitary Authorities (under Sections 52 and 53 of the Biosecurity Act 1993), and additional plants also prohibited from sale, propagation and distribution.

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
African Feather Grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>
African Love Grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
All Stipa (except natives)	<i>Stipa spp.</i>
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Aluminium plant	<i>Galeobdolon luteum</i>
Australian sedge	<i>Carex longebrachiata</i>
Baccharis	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>
Bartlettina	<i>Bartlettina sordida</i>
Bathurst Bur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>
Blue Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Blue Passion Flower	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>
Bogbean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Broomsedge	<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>
Bur Daisy	<i>Calotis lappulacea</i>
Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Canadian pondweed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>
Cape Honey Flower	<i>Melianthus major</i>
Cape Pondweed	<u><i>Aponogeton distachyus</i></u>
Cathedral Bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>
Chilean Needle Grass	<i>Stipa neesiana</i>
α Chilean Frame Creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>
Chinese Pennisteam	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Clasped Pondweed	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>
Climbing Asparagus	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>
Cluster Pine/Maritime Pine	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Eel Grass	<i>Vallisneria gigantea</i> (Lake Pupuke, Meola Creek varieties)
Egeria Oxygen Weed	<i>Egeria densa</i>
Entire Marshwort	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>
Fountain Grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Fringed Water Lily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Garden nasturtium	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Goats Rue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Green Cestrum-	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>
Hakea – all species	<i>Hakea spp.</i>
Hawkweeds	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> (excluding double flowered cultivars)
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Horse Nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Houttuynia	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Italian Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (including cultivars but not hybrids)
Japanese Spindle Tree	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i>
Kikuyu Grass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Lagarosiphon Oxygen Weed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Manchurian Wild Rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>
Mexican Daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Mexican Devil	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
Mignonette Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Mile-a-Minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>
Montpellier Broom	<i>Teline monspessulana</i>
Moth Plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
Nardoo	<i>Marsilea mutica</i>
Nassella Tussock	<i>Stipa trichotoma</i>
Nodding Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Noogoora Bur	<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>
Nutgrass	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
Oxylobium	<i>Oxylobium lanceolatum</i>
Palm Grass	<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>
Parrots Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Perennial Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>
	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>
	<i>Plectranthus grandis</i>
Plumeless Thistle	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
Port Jackson Fig	<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>
Privet – chinese	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Privet – tree	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Purple Guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>
Queensland Poplar	<i>Homalanthus polyandrus</i>
Royal Fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>

Common Name

Scientific Name

Saffron Thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> spp. <i>platyphylla</i>
Senegal Tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>
Sheeps Bur	<i>Acaena agnipila</i>
Silver Wattle	<i>Racosperma dealbatum</i>
Skeleton Weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Smilax	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
Spanish Heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i> excluding double flowered cultivars
Spartina	<i>Spartina</i> spp.
Spiny Broom	<i>Calicotome spinosa</i>
St Johns Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Sweet Pea Shrub	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (Excluding cultivar "Grandiflora")
Taurian Thistle	<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>
Toetoe (Mainland species)	<i>Cortaderia</i> spp.
Tuber Ladder Fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Velvet Groundsel	<i>Senecio petasitis</i>
Vipers bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Water Poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>
Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> spp. <i>montevidensis</i>
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia bulbifera</i>
White Broom	<i>Cytisus Multiflorus</i>
White Monkey Apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>
White-Edged Nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>
Wild Elaeagnus	<i>Elaeagnus x reflexa</i>
Wild Ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> <i>Hedychium flavescens</i>
Wild Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i> var. <i>ital</i>
Woolly Nightshade	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
Yellow Flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow Water Lily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>

108