

Operational Plan 2023-2030: Implementing the Auckland Regional Pest Management Plan 2020 - 2030



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Cover photo

Ship rat eating a blackbird's egg.

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Wā kawenga me tikanga / Duration and purpose

The RPMP became operative-in-part on 10 November 2020 (all parts except marine sections 2.4 and 7.7.11). The marine sections became operative on 25 January 2021. The RPMP will remain in force for a period of 10 years following commencement.

As required by section 100B of the Biosecurity Act, the operational plan sets out how the RPMP will be implemented over that period. As a 10-year operational plan spanning over 400 pest programmes, it is necessarily high-level. The current document contains minor updates on the 2022 version, reflecting some amendments of key performance indicators. The operational plan will be reviewed annually and amended if deemed necessary.

A report on the operational plan will be prepared annually, not later than five months after the end of each financial year. This annual reporting will provide a more detailed insight into the nature and scale of operational activities carried out over the previous year. Key performance measures that will be reported on annually are set out below in relation to each RPMP programme.

UHINGA / Coverage

The RPMP operates within the administrative boundaries of the Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland region and covers a total area (land and sea) of 1,615,972 ha.

In November 2010 the boundary between the Auckland and Waikato regions was amended by the Local Government (Auckland Boundaries) Determination 2010. Consequently, 62 per cent of the Hunua Ranges Regional Park, all of the adjoining Waharau and Whakatiwai regional parks, and two of Auckland's most important municipal water supply dams – the Mangatangi and Mangatawhiri dams – are now located in the Waikato region. However, under the Local Government Act 2002, Auckland Council continues to own and manage the land and assets in the regional parks.

The Waikato Regional Pest Management Plan 2022-2032 makes Auckland Council the management agency for that portion of the Hunua Ranges which falls within Waikato regional boundaries but encompasses land owned by Auckland Council (the 'Hunua Management Area'). This operational plan includes Auckland Council's operations that fall within the Hunua Management Area.

Te Mahere Pae-tawhiti / Long Term Plan 2018-2028

The 10-year budget (or Long-term Plan 2018-2028) set out the priorities and funding for Council activities that were planned over a 10-year period, for the whole of Auckland Council. The Long-term Plan 2018-2028 introduced a natural environment targeted rate that, in addition to general rates, provides funding for Council to implement this Regional Pest Management Plan. This funding was re-confirmed in the Long-term Plan 2021-2031.



Surveying for mudfish in a South Head wetland



Hōtaka ā-Orotā / Pest Programmes

Much of the Regional Pest Management Plan is focused on giving effect to the Council's obligations to protect biodiversity in the region, articulated in the Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy.

Specifically the plan contributes to the following outcomes:

- a representative range of Auckland's indigenous ecosystems and sequences is conserved; and
- indigenous threatened species are secured from regional extinction; and
- maintenance or improvement of ecosystem services functions provided by indigenous species and ecosystems.

The RPMP also manages pests that can affect primary production and other economic or cultural values, thereby contributing to other outcomes sought by Council, including those articulated in the Auckland Plan 2050.

These biodiversity, economic and cultural outcomes are to be achieved through a complementary suite of regulatory and non-regulatory programmes. Some of these programmes work directly at priority places. Others protect these places and values by working at wider spatial scales. Some programmes also protect priority places indirectly by preventing future pest problems at a regional scale.

The following sections set out the objective of each pest programme, principle measures of achievement (activities) that will be undertaken to achieve these objectives, and key performance measures by which progress will be assessed.

1.1 Te Rohe Āta Whakahaere o Tikapa Moana / Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area

These programmes protect the high ecological values and strategically defensible geography of Te Tikapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf islands, through a combination of measures to prevent further spread of pests to new islands. Control may also be undertaken by Council or land occupiers to manage some pests at certain sites to prevent or reduce impacts. Auckland Council is the management agency for the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area. In addition to all rules and default powers provided under this Regional Pest Management Plan, species named anywhere in this Regional Pest Management Plan may also be subject to controls under the [Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area Notice](#), which was updated by gazette on 8 March 2021.

Te noho wātea o te kararehe orotā / Exclusion pest animals (Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area)

Feral deer (*Cervus*, *Axis*, *Dama*, *Odocoileus*, *Elaphurus* spp.)

Objective: Over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude feral deer¹ (*Cervus*, *Axis*, *Dama*, *Odocoileus*, *Elaphurus* spp. including any hybrid) from the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area to prevent adverse effects on the environment.

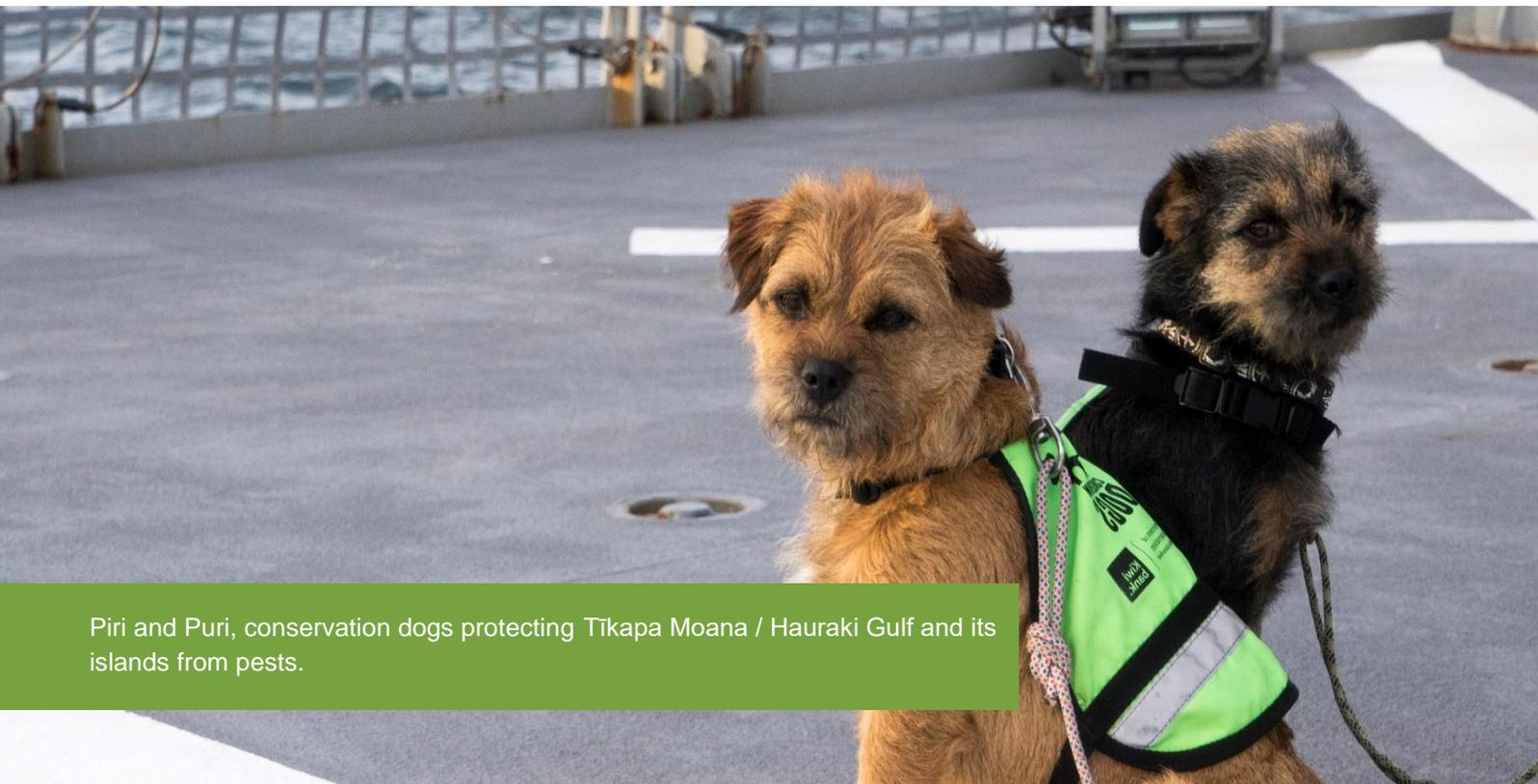
Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Undertake incursion responses on islands within Te Tīkapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf, in partnership with the Department of Conservation where appropriate.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections of buildings and other risk goods to prevent movement of the pest animal. Undertake monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas, to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification, impacts and control of the pest animal.
Enforcement	Enforce conditions of transport within the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area, including Pest Free Warrant accreditation for all commercial transport operators.

Key performance measures:

Area under aerial surveillance (thermal imaging).

Number and percentage of deer incursions on islands responded to and resulting in establishment being prevented.



Piri and Puri, conservation dogs protecting Tīkapa Moana / Hauraki Gulf and its islands from pests.

Wāhi whai tupu orotā / Site-led animals (Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will manage the site-led pest animal species specified below to protect values in the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment, and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*)

Unowned cats

Darwin's ant (*Doleromyrma darwiniana*)

Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

Mustelids: Ferrets (*Mustela furo*), Stoats (*Mustela erminea*), and Weasels (*Mustela nivalis*)

Plague skink (*Lampropholis delicata*)

Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) and hares (*Lepus europaeus*)

Rats: ship rats (*Rattus rattus*), Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), kiore² (*R. exulans*)

² Council acknowledges that kiore are culturally significant for mana whenua and the need for operational engagement with mana whenua where relevant.

Principal measures of achievement (summarised, note some individual pest programmes may differ slightly, see RPMP for full details):

Service delivery (control)	<p>Manage the pest animal in and around biodiversity focus areas within the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area to levels that enhance ecosystem function and resilience, and protect the values of the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area.</p> <p>Undertake incursion responses on pest-free islands, in partnership with the Department of Conservation where appropriate.</p>
Monitoring and surveillance	<p>Undertake inspections of buildings and other risk goods to prevent movement of the pest animal. Undertake monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas, particularly pest-free islands, to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites.</p>
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on identification, impacts and control of the pest animal, and how to reduce risk of accidental introduction of pests to offshore islands.</p>
Enforcement	<p>Enforce conditions of movement within the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area, including Pest Free Warrant accreditation for all commercial transport operators.</p>
Requirement to act	<p>All persons intending to move a building to or among Te Tīkapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf islands to notify Auckland Council at least ten working days prior to intended date of movement, and to provide access for inspection within two working days prior to the date of movement.</p> <p>All commercial transport operators within the Hauraki Gulf to obtain and maintain Pest Free Warrant status.</p> <p>All persons in possession of risk goods to comply with inspections and hygiene measures when directed by Auckland Council.</p>

Key performance measures:

Proportion of commercial vehicle or passenger sailings to Rakino Island inspected using pest detector dogs and inspectors.

Proportion of commercial vehicle or passenger sailings to Aotea Great Barrier Island inspected using pest detector dogs and inspectors.

Proportion of commercial vehicle or passenger sailings to Waiheke Island inspected using pest detector dogs and inspectors.

Number of pre-trip risk loads inspected.

Percentage of existing pest-free warrants renewed.

Number of new pest-free warrants issued.

Number of audience members reached - general public, regarding islands biosecurity, through comms campaigns, Hauraki Gulf website, Tiaki Tāmaki Makaurau portal, in-person events and ambassadors on the waterfront

Hectares of control delivered (rat control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Hectares of control delivered (rabbit control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Hectares of control delivered (unowned cat control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Current area of ant infestation for all sites (Argentine and Darwin's ant control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Number of sites in active phase (Argentine and Darwin's ant control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Number of sites in monitoring phase (Argentine and Darwin's ant control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Number of sites in eradication phase (Argentine and Darwin's ant control on Aotea Great Barrier)

Number of cats de-sexed and microchipped (Aotea)



Ship rat stealing a blackbird's egg
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Te noho wātea o te kitakita orotā / Exclusion pest pathogens (Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area)

Kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora agathidicida*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida*) from establishing within kauri dieback exclusion zones to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	<p>Provide and maintain phytosanitary stations at key entry and exit points to Te Tīkapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf islands.</p> <p>Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out management of this species.</p> <p>Manage known vectors, including feral pigs.</p>
Monitoring and surveillance	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance, to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites. Specifically, improve understanding of disease absence (or presence) in non-symptomatic areas.</p> <p>Collaborate with other agencies in design of data collection and storage to ensure effective, integrated monitoring and surveillance across kauri lands.</p>
Enforcement	<p>Enforce restrictions on the movement of the pest and kauri plant material.</p> <p>Enforce requirements for phytosanitary stations at entry and exit points to Te Tīkapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf.</p> <p>Enforce conditions of transport within the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area, including Pest Free Warrant accreditation for all commercial transport operators.</p>
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on identification and impacts of kauri dieback, and how to avoid spreading the pest.</p>
Requirement to act	<p>All persons to take practicable steps to avoid transport and distribution of kauri dieback e.g. ensure all footwear and other equipment are free of soil, especially when exiting areas known to be infected with kauri dieback disease or entering any island.</p> <p>Land occupiers of commercial entry or exit points to Te Tīkapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf to make information available to all customers, and to allow Auckland Council to install and maintain phytosanitary stations.</p>

	Persons moving kauri to or among Te Tīkapa Moana / the Hauraki Gulf islands to apply for an exemption (subject to hygiene status of source) or substitute with on-island sources.
Research and development	Contribute to multi-agency facilitation of research, including mātauranga Māori, and development in detection and control tools, understanding pathways of spread, and ecological impacts of kauri dieback disease on kauri and its ecosystem.

Key performance measures:

Proportion of commercial vehicle or passenger sailings to Waiheke Island inspected using pest detector dogs and inspectors.

Number of pre-trip risk loads inspected.

Percentage of existing pest-free warrants renewed.

Number of new pest-free warrants issued.

Number of audience members reached - general public, regarding islands biosecurity, through comms campaigns, Hauraki Gulf website, Tiaki Tāmaki Makaurau portal, in-person events and ambassadors on the waterfront

Aukati haere noa i te tupu orotā / Progressive containment pest plants (Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area)

Rhamnus (*Rhamnus alaternus*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain rhamnus (*Rhamnus alaternus*) to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites. Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of nurseries, markets and online plant trade.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers to report suspected new infestations.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of control delivered for pest plants (inner gulf islands)

Wāhi whai tupu orotā / Site-led pest plants (Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will manage the pest plants specified below to protect values in places to prevent adverse effects on the economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Moth plant (*Araujia hortorum*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species (applies to boxthorn only).
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce land occupier responsibility to control the pest plant pursuant to the rules in this section. Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers to destroy plants when instructed.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of control delivered for pest plants (inner gulf islands)

Hectares of control achieved for pest plants (inner gulf islands moth plant rule compliance)

Other site-led pest plant control in the Hauraki Gulf:

Although only boxthorn and mothplant are listed as statutory HGCA site-led pest plants in the RPMP, the council may undertake non-statutory site-led control of any plant species as required to protect biodiversity values of the Hauraki Gulf islands. The council will also undertake survey work to inform the development of the Regional Pest Management Plan 2030-2040.

Key performance measures for this section relate to integrated, multi-species pest plant control, including but not limited to those species included in the RPMP.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of control delivered for pest plants (Aotea Great Barrier)

Aotea / Great Barrier Island Group

Noho wātea o te kararehe orotā / Exclusion pest animals (Aotea)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude the pest species specified below from establishing on the Aotea / Great Barrier island group to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Bearded dragon (*Amphibolurus barbatus* syn. *Pogona barbata*)

Blue-tongued skink: common (*Tiliqua scincoides*) and blotched (*T. nigrolutea*)

Eastern water dragon (*Intellagama lesueurii* syn. *Physignathus lesueurii lesueurii*)

Red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*, *T. scripta scripta*, *T. scripta troostii*)

Snake-neck turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*)

Canadian goose (*Branta canadensis*)

Eastern rosella (*Platycercus eximius*)

Galah (*Eolophus roseicapillus*)

Indian ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)

Monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*)

Rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*)

Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)

Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on these species.

Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest animals.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on responsible pet ownership as well as identification and impacts of the pest animal.
Requirement to act	Pet owners to ensure secure containment and prevent breeding.

Key performance measures:

Number of audience members reached

Number and percentage of incursions on islands responded to and resulting in establishment being prevented.

Brown bullhead catfish (*Ameiurus nebulosus* syn. *Ictalurus nebulosus*)

Gambusia (*Gambusia affinis*)

Pest goldfish³ (*Carassius auratus*)

Koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)

Rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)

Tench (*Tinca tinca*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on these species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest animals.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on responsible fishing as well as identification, impacts and control of the pest animals.

Key performance measures:

Number of audience members reached

³ A pest goldfish means any goldfish that is not:

- a) held in effective containment on private land; or
- b) otherwise constrained in an enclosed water body on private land.

Number and percentage of incursions on islands responded to and resulting in establishment being prevented.

Te noho wātea o te tupu orotā / Exclusion pest plants (Aotea)

Alligator weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	Lagarosiphon/ oxygen weed (<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>)
Brazilian rattlebox (<i>Sesbania punicea</i>)	Mickey Mouse plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)
<i>Clematis flammula</i>	Parrot's feather (<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>)
Eel grass (<i>Vallisneria australis</i>)	Rhamnus (<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>)
Elodea (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>)	Sharp rush (<i>Juncus acutus</i>)
Hornwort (<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>)	Sweet pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude the pest plants specified above from establishing on the Aotea / Great Barrier island group to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification and impacts of the pest plant, and how to avoid spreading aquatic pest plants.

Key performance measures:

Number of audience members reached

Number of sites in active phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in monitoring phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in eradication phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in stood-down phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Te murunga o te tupu orotā / Eradication pest plants (Aotea)

Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	Bushy asparagus (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> syn. <i>A. densiflorus</i>)
Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	

Cape pond weed (*Aponogeton distachyos*)

Carex scoparia

Climbing asparagus (*Asparagus scandens*)

Climbing gloxinia (*Lophospermum erubescens*)

Egeria (*Egeria densa*)

Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)

Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*)

Hydrocotyle umbellata

Moth plant (*Araujia hortorum*)

Queensland poplar (*Homalanthus populifolius*)

Reed sweet grass (*Glyceria maxima*)

Rhaphiolepis / sexton's bride (*Rhaphiolepis umbellata*)

Rhus tree (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*)

Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*)

Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)

Tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)

Water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*)

Wild ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum* and *H. flavescens*)

Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will eradicate the pest plants specified above from the Aotea / Great Barrier island group to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Intermediate outcome: “eradication” which means to reduce the infestation level of the subject to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.

Key performance measures:

Number of sites in active phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in monitoring phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in eradication phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in stood-down phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Aukati haere noa i te tupu orotā / Progressive containment pest plants (Aotea)

Kangaroo acacia (*Acacia paradoxa*)

Purple groundsel (*Senecio elegans*)

Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)

Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*)

Mile-a-minute (*Dipogon lignosus*)

Smilax (*Asparagus asparagoides*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain the pest plants specified above to zero density from the Aotea / Great Barrier island group to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.

Key performance measures:

Number of sites in active phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in monitoring phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in eradication phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in stood-down phase for Aotea RPMP low incidence pest plants



7.3 Moutere o Kawau / Kawau island

Moutere o Kawau / Kawau Island

Te murunga o te kararehe orotā / Eradication pest animals (Kawau Island)

Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

Rats: ship rats (*Rattus rattus*), Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*)

Mustelids: ferrets (*Mustela furo*), stoats (*Mustela erminea*), and weasels (*Mustela nivalis*)

Wallaby (*Macropus*, *Petrogale* and *Wallabia* spp.)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will eradicate the pest animals specified above from Kawau Island to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	<p>Coordinate a multi-species eradication in collaboration with the Department of Conservation, Local Board, mana whenua and community.</p> <p>Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.</p> <p>Protect the island from reinvasion following eradication, through implementation of Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area programmes.</p>
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest animal, including pathway measures to prevent reinvasion following eradication.
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control.</p> <p>Provide information and advice on how to avoid spreading the pest animal.</p>

Key performance measures:

Percentage of Kawau residents and/or property owners in support of eradication.

Number and percentage of target species eradicated from Kawau.

Moutere o Waiheke / Waiheke Island

Te murunga o te kararehe orotā / Eradication pest animals (Waiheke Island)

Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*)

Rats: ship rats (*Rattus rattus*), Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*)

Mustelids: ferrets (*Mustela furo*), stoats (*Mustela erminea*), and weasels (*Mustela nivalis*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council [and Te Korowai o Waiheke partners in the case of rats and stoats] will eradicate the pest animals specified above from Waiheke Island to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Intermediate outcome: “eradication” which means to reduce the infestation level of the subject to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	<p>Contribute to a multi-species eradication (stoats, rats) in collaboration with the Department of Conservation, Local Board, mana whenua and community.</p> <p>Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on these species.</p> <p>Protect the island from reinvasion following eradication, through implementation of Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area programmes.</p>
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest animal, including pathway measures to prevent reinvasion following eradication.
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control.</p> <p>Provide information and advice on how to avoid spreading the pest animal.</p>

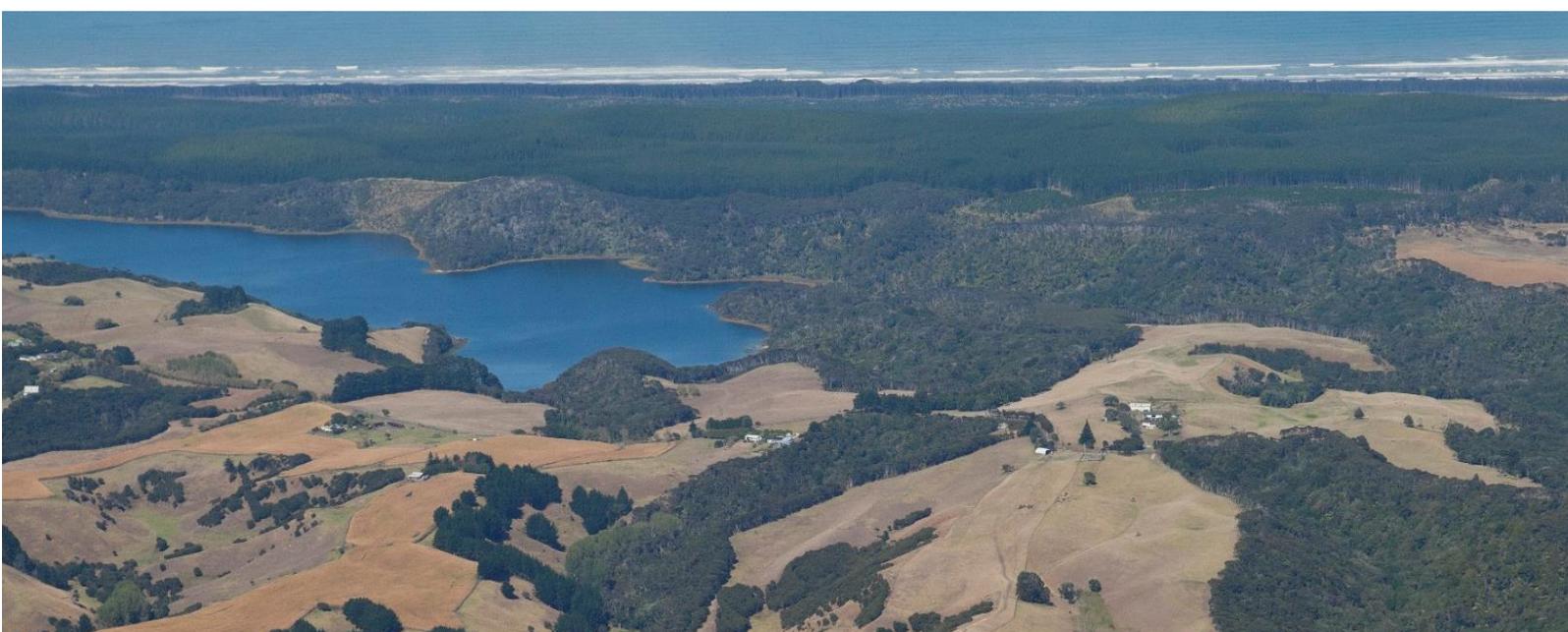
Key performance measures:

Hectares of control delivered for stoats on Waiheke

Number of community entities reached/engaged - landowners/community engaged regarding stoat, rat control on Waiheke

Hectares under sustained management for feral pigs on Waiheke

Number and percentage of target species eradicated from Waiheke Island



Te Rau Puriri Regional Park, South Head

Whenua Papa Rēhia me ōna Rohe Hauropi Hiranga / Parkland with Significant Ecological Areas

Wāhi whai kararehe orotā / Site-led pest animals (Parkland)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will manage the pest animals specified below to protect values in place to prevent adverse effects on the sustainability and recreational enjoyment of natural ecosystems on public parkland, and the ecological processes and biological diversity therein.

Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*)

Mustelids: ferrets (*Mustela furo*), stoats (*Mustela erminea*), and weasels (*Mustela nivalis*)

Rats (*Rattus rattus*, *Rattus norvegicus*, *Rattus exulans*⁴)

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Pests maintained below ecological damage thresholds in Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / Waitākere, Kohukohunui / Hunua and other Significant Ecological Areas on parkland to enhance ecosystem function and resilience, and protect the values of that parkland. Zero or near zero density feral pigs will be aimed for to reduce the spread of kauri dieback in the Waitākere Ranges, if feasible.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control, and responsible hunting practices. Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest animal control, with priority given to activity in or around Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / the Waitākere Ranges and Kohukohunui / Hunua Ranges and other biodiversity focus areas.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of control delivered

Area under sustained management

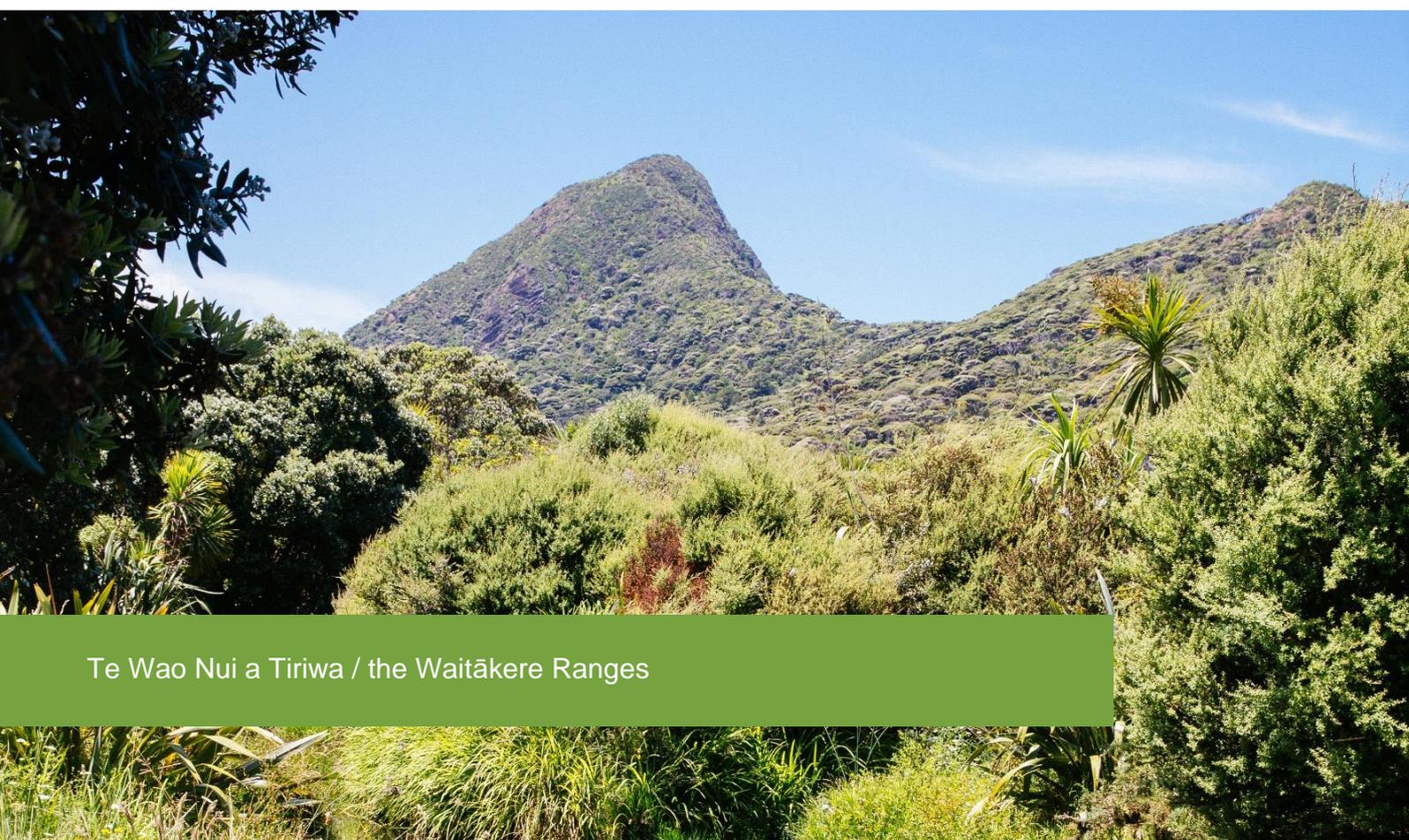
⁴ Council acknowledges that kiore are culturally significant for mana whenua and the need for operational engagement with mana whenua where relevant.

Wāhi whai tupu orotā /Site-led pest plants managed on-park and in surrounding buffer areas (Parkland)

The pest plants in the following section are all capable of damaging native ecosystems, in some cases having the potential to lead to wide-scale canopy collapse and ecosystem loss on our region's parkland if not adequately managed. The species in this section are subject to management programmes both on-park and in a c.500m buffer around parkland, focusing on Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / the Waitākere Ranges and Kohukohunui / Hunua Ranges and other high ecological value parkland in the region (see maps in RPMP). Land occupier obligations within the buffer area apply across all land tenures, including transport corridors and Crown land as well as private property. For some species, Auckland Council will undertake pest plant management in the buffer areas as well as on-park, while for other species rules require pest plants to be managed in buffer areas by the land occupiers in those buffer areas.

Operational implementation of buffer rules will involve a substantial community engagement and education component to encourage land occupiers to recognise and voluntarily remove pest plants, where possible delivered in collaboration with community conservation volunteers. This will be supported by rule enforcement when required. In contrast with the legacy approach of enforcement on receipt of complaint, enforcement in park buffers will be delivered in a systematic, planned manner, with sites phased in over the lifetime of the plan. Council will actively seek opportunities to accelerate buffer implementation through collaboration with community groups and other interested parties.

programmes apply.



Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / the Waitākere Ranges

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will manage the following pest plants to protect values in place to prevent adverse effects on the sustainability and recreational enjoyment of natural ecosystems on public parkland, and the ecological processes and biological diversity therein.

Agapanthus⁵

Blue morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*)

Bushy asparagus (*Asparagus aethiopicus* syn. *A. densiflorus*)

Climbing asparagus (*Asparagus scandens*)

Coast banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)

English ivy (*Hedera helix* subsp. *helix*)

Formosa lily (*Lilium formosanum*)

Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)

Gorse (*Ulex* spp.)

Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)

Jasmine (*Jasminum polyanthum*)

Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)

Moth plant (*Araujia hortorum*)

Pampas grass (*Cortaderia jubata* and *C. selloana*)

Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)

Rhamnus (*Rhamnus alaternus*)

Wild ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum* and *H. flavescens*)

Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)

⁵ For the purpose of this plan, agapanthus means:

- a) Prior to 1 April 2022, all *Agapanthus praecox* tall form cultivars (those exceeding 600mm height); and
 - b) From 1 April 2022, all *Agapanthus praecox* cultivars, except for any low fertility cultivar which is determined by Auckland Council to produce less than 2% viable seeds compared to high fertility cultivars that were evaluated under the same conditions and location. Cultivars already meeting this test will be listed on the Auckland Botanic Gardens website <http://www.aucklandbotanicgardens.co.nz/>
-

Principal measures of achievement: (summarised, note some individual pest programmes may differ slightly, see RPMP for full details):

Service delivery (control)	Manage the pest plant on Significant Ecological Areas on (or in some cases also around) parkland to levels that enhance ecosystem function and resilience, and protect the values of the parkland.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce land occupier responsibility to control the pest plant pursuant to the rules in this section.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control. Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest plant control, with priority given to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers of transport corridor land to control plants when instructed to prevent seed set (applies only to Agapanthus, Formosa lily, gorse, pampas) All land occupiers to destroy plants when instructed. Applies to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bushy asparagus • Climbing asparagus • Moth plant • Rhamnus • Wild ginger • Woolly nightshade

Key performance measures:

Hectares of ground-based surveillance and control delivered for pest plants

Area under sustained management for pest plants

Number of activated RPMP parks with buffers in an engagement and initial control phase

Number of activated RPMP parks with buffers in an initial compliance phase

Number of activated RPMP parks with buffers in a maintenance compliance phase

Wāhi whai tupu orotā / Site-led pest plants managed on-park only (Parkland)

Aristea (<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>)	Norfolk Island hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>)
Alligator weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> and <i>C. selloana</i>)
Bangalow palm (<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>)	Phoenix palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>)
Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>)	Tree privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)
Boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	Royal fern (<i>Osmunda regalis</i>)
Brush wattle (<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>)	Salt water paspalum (<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>)
Chinese fan palm (<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>)	Sharp rush (<i>Juncus acutus</i>)
Chinese privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>)	Tasmanian ngaio (<i>Myoporum insulare</i> incl. hybrids)
Monkey apple (<i>Syzygium smithii</i> syn. <i>Acmena smithii</i>)	

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will manage the pest plants specified above to protect values in places to prevent adverse effects on the sustainability of natural ecosystems on public parkland, and the ecological processes and biological diversity therein.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Manage the pest plant on Significant Ecological Areas on parkland to levels that enhance ecosystem function and resilience, and protect the values of the parkland.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control. Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest plant control, with priority given to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas.

In addition to the statutory programmes listed above, the council may undertake non-statutory site-led control of any plant species on council parkland as required to protect biodiversity values of that parkland. The council will also undertake survey work on and around parkland to inform the development of the Regional Pest Management Plan 2030-2040.

Key performance measures for this section relate to integrated, multi-species pest plant control, including but not limited to those species listed in the RPMP.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of ground-based surveillance and control delivered for pest plants.

Area under sustained management for pest plants.

Te noho wātea o te kitakita orotā / Exclusion pest pathogens: kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora agathidicida*) (Hunua Parkland)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida*) from establishing within kauri dieback exclusion zones to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out management of this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance, to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites. Specifically, improve understanding of disease absence (or presence) in non-symptomatic areas. Collaborate with other agencies in design of data collection and storage to ensure effective, integrated monitoring and surveillance across kauri lands.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the movement of the pest and risk goods.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification and impacts of kauri dieback, and how to avoid spreading the pest.
Requirement to act	All persons to take practicable steps to avoid transport and distribution of kauri dieback e.g. ensure all footwear and other equipment are free of soil when exiting areas known to be infected with kauri dieback disease. Persons moving goods into Kohukohunui / Hunua Regional Park kauri dieback exclusion zone to ensure all goods are free of soil. All persons in possession of risk goods to comply with inspections and hygiene measures when directed by Auckland Council.
Research and development	Contribute to multi-agency facilitation of research, including mātauranga Māori, and development in detection and control tools, understanding pathways of spread, and ecological impacts of kauri dieback disease on kauri and its ecosystem.

Key performance measures:

Number of tracks in design or approval phase.

Number of tracks in construction phase.

Kilometres of tracks upgraded, to reduce the risk of spread of kauri dieback, and open to the public.

Number of hygiene stations installed and maintained.

Number of compliance hours.

Ngā roto aronga matua / Priority lakes Rototoa and Tomarata

Egeria (*Egeria densa*)

Koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)

**Brown bullhead catfish (*Ameiurus nebulosus*
syn. *Ictalurus nebulosus*)**

Rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)

Tench (*Tinca tinca*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will manage the pests specified above to protect values in place to prevent adverse effects on the sustainability and recreational enjoyment of natural ecosystems of priority lakes, and the ecological processes and biological diversity therein.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Manage the pests in lakes Tomarata and Rototoa to levels that enhance ecosystem function and resilience, and protect the values of the lakes, as part of an integrated multi-species programme.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites. Monitor progress towards outcomes sought at sites (biodiversity and water quality) to inform management approaches.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest identification, impacts and control. Provide support and advice to community groups undertaking pest management in and around priority lakes.
Research and development	Collaborate with research agencies to improve tools and understanding of freshwater invasive species management.

Key performance measures:

Number of high value lakes under active management for pest fish

Rohe katoa / Whole Region



Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland CBD and beyond.

Te noho wātea o te kararehe orotā / Exclusion pest animals (whole region)

Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*)

Wallaby (*Macropus*, *Petrogale* and *Wallabia* spp.)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude rooks and wallabies from establishing in the region to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest animal.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control.

Key performance measures:

Number and percentage of wallaby incursions responded to and resulting in establishment being prevented.

Number and percentage of rook incursions responded to and resulting in establishment being prevented.

Aukati haere noa i te kararehe / Progressive Containment animals (whole region)

Feral deer (*Cervus*, *Axis*, *Dama*, *Odocoileus*, *Elaphurus* spp.)

Feral goat (*Capra hircus*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain the pest species named above to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement (summarised, see RPMP for full details):

Service delivery (control)	<p>Provide support to the Department of Conservation as the lead agency in managing deer in the region.</p> <p>Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species, prioritising control operations by their relative contribution to 1) preventing establishment of new deer species in the region (e.g. Sika), 2) excluding deer from Kohukohunui / Hunua and Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / Waitākere, 3) protecting other biodiversity focus areas and 4) protecting the deer-free status of Northland.</p>
Monitoring and surveillance	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites.</p>
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on responsible domestic ownership and containment as well as identification and impacts of the pest animal.</p> <p>Encourage reporting of sightings of feral deer.</p> <p>Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest animal control.</p>
Enforcement	<p>Enforce prohibition on release.</p> <p>Enforce prohibition on possession and movement of deer within Kohukohunui / Hunua Ranges and Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / Waitākere Ranges.</p> <p>Enforce conditions on goat farms within the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area and the Hunua or Waitākere Ranges buffer zones.</p>

Key performance measures:

Hectares of feral deer control

Hectares across which feral deer are absent of at very low levels

Waitākere, Hunua and Hauraki Gulf Islands are maintained feral deer-free

Deer are maintained at or below low levels along the Northland regional boundary

No new deer species established in the Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland region

Hectares of feral goat control

Hectares across which feral goats are absent or at very low levels

Waitākere, Hunua and Hauraki Gulf Islands are maintained feral goat-free

Possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*) in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species. Control to be prioritised to rural areas of high biodiversity value, including the Waitākere Ranges, or strategic geography (e.g. peninsulas). Set up and maintain possum control in staged blocks, aiming for at or below 2-5% Residual Trap Catch, depending on the values being protected at the site, and specifically aiming for below 2% in the Waitākere Ranges. Control may also be delivered at smaller scale in high biodiversity value urban parkland.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest animal.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control. Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest animal control, with priority given to activity in or around Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / the Waitākere Ranges and Kohukohunui / Hunua Ranges and other biodiversity focus areas, or in defendable or strategic geographic locations such as peninsulas, islands and corridors.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of control of possums.

Hectares (and percentage of rural mainland Tāmaki Makaurau) across which possums are suppressed to low levels.

Sulphur-crested cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain sulphur-crested cockatoos (*Cacatua galerita*) to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery	Progressively control naturalised populations of sulphur-crested cockatoos within the region, with priority given to protection of Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / Waitākere Ranges and other biodiversity focus areas.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on responsible pet ownership as well as identification, impacts and control of the pest animal.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of pet shops, markets and online pet trade.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of control for sulphur-crested cockatoos.

Te mau tonu o te patu kararehe orotā / Sustained Control pest animals (whole region)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will sustainably control the pest animal species specified below to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*)

Darwin's ant (*Doleromyrma darwiniana*)

Plague skink (*Lampropholis delicata*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification, impacts and control of the pest animal, and how to reduce risk of accidental spread of the pest animal to new locations.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest.

Key performance measures:

Number of nursery outlets inspected for the presence of banned species



Red-eared slider turtle, banned from sale in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland
© Gail Rothaham

Bearded dragon (*Amphibolurus barbatus* syn. *Pogona barbata*)

Blue tongued skink: common (*Tiliqua scincoides*) and blotched (*T. nigrolutea*)

Eastern water dragon (*Intellagama lesueurii* syn. *Physignathus lesueurii lesueurii*)

Red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*, *T. scripta scripta*, *T. scripta troostii*)

Snake-neck turtle (*Chelodina longicollis*)

Eastern rosella (*Platycercus eximius*)

Galah (*Eolophus roseicapillus*)

Indian ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*)

Monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*)

Rainbow lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*)

Pest goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) (only applies when outside containment)

Shingleback lizard (*Tiliqua rugosa*) (only applies when outside containment)

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery	Council may undertake incursion responses to prevent population establishment outside of captivity.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of pet shops, markets and online pet trade. Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations outside of containment and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest (note this does not apply to goldfish and shingleback lizards, which are only pests outside of secure containment). Provide a <u>general exemption</u> to allow all persons longer phase-out periods for certain species, compared with dates listed in the original RPMP, in recognition of delays in making the RPMP operative.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on responsible pet ownership as well as identification and impacts of the pest animal.

Key performance measures:

Number of pet outlets inspected for the presence of banned species

Brown bullhead catfish (*Ameiurus nebulosus*)

Gambusia (*Gambusia affinis*)

Koi carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)

Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)

Rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)

Tench (*Tinca tinca*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of pet shops, markets and online pet trade. Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest, its release from containment, and fishing in High Conservation Value water bodies.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on responsible fishing. Provide information and advice on identification, impacts and control of the pest animal.

Key performance measures:

Number of pet outlets inspected for the presence of banned species

Canadian goose (*Branta canadensis*)

Magpie (*Gymnorhina* sp.)

Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest animal.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification, impacts and control of the pest animal.

Key performance measures:

Number of pet outlets inspected for the presence of banned species

Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)

Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus*)

Mouse (*Mus musculus*)

Mustelid: ferrets (*Mustela furo*), stoats (*Mustela erminea*), and weasels (*Mustela nivalis*)

Rabbits and hares (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*, *Lepus europaeus*)

Rats: ship rats (*Rattus rattus*), Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), kiore⁶ (*R. exulans*)

Principal measures of achievement (summarised, note some individual pest programmes may differ slightly, see RPMP for full details):

Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control, as well as responsible hunting practices and containment of domestic animals where applicable. Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest animal control, with priority given to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas, or in defendable or strategic geographic locations such as peninsulas, islands and corridors.
Enforcement	Enforce prohibition on release (as well as breeding and sale where applicable).
Service delivery	Discretion to undertake control anywhere in region if required to protect biodiversity focus areas.

Key performance measures:

Number of pet outlets inspected for the presence of banned species

⁶ Council acknowledges that kiore are culturally significant for mana whenua and the need for operational engagement with mana whenua where relevant.

Wasp: German (*Vespula germanica*), common (*V. vulgaris*), Asian paper (*Polistes chinensis*), Australian paper (*P. humilis*)

Principal measures of achievement:

Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts and control. Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest animal control, with priority given to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas.
Research and development	Collaborate with other parties to facilitate research and development of improved control tools.
Enforcement	Enforce prohibition on the breeding, exhibition, sale and distribution of the pest.

Key performance measures:

TBD

Wāhi whai kararehe orotā / Site-led animals (whole region)

Unowned cat

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Provide subsidised de-sexing and microchipping for owned cats living near threatened species populations. Council may undertake control of unowned ⁷ cats as part of integrated management of other pest threats to protect threatened species. Accordingly, Council may consider unowned cat control at sites meeting the follow criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the site contains a resident or breeding or roosting population of any threatened native bird, reptile or amphibian species; and b. the site is within a rural area; and c. where that site is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. public land; or ii. private land with consent of the private land occupier.
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⁷ Unowned cat means:

- a) any cat which is not:
 - i. Microchipped, or otherwise identified with owner's name and address; and
 - ii. Registered on the New Zealand Companion Animal Register <https://www.animalregister.co.nz/>; and
- b) which is within any site that contains a resident or breeding or roosting population of any regionally or nationally threatened bird, reptile or amphibian, and is in a rural area.

Note: based on current knowledge of species distributions at time of writing, sites that meet these criteria are shown in Map 10. Note also cat control will only be undertaken on public land or on private land with consent of land occupier (see principle measures of achievement overleaf).

Note: this programme does not prevent the continuing sale and distribution of cats within the region.

	<p>Map 10 indicatively shows the extent of sites meeting these threatened species criteria based on current knowledge as at January 2019.</p> <p>Sites shown in Map 11 are intensively managed and of particular value to threatened species programmes. At these sites, Council may manage any cat as a pest in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 1993, to prevent recovery programmes being undermined.</p>
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of unowned cat populations in and around sites containing threatened species.
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on responsible pet ownership (particularly de-sexing, microchipping, registration on the Companion Animal Register, home range size and containment options) as well as impacts and management of cats. Advice will be prioritised to communities near threatened species populations or biodiversity focus areas to assist cat owners in these areas to minimise the impacts of their companion animals on nearby wildlife.</p> <p>Notify communities near intended cat management at least 4 weeks prior to control of unowned cats.</p> <p>Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking cat management, with priority given to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas and threatened species populations.</p>
Enforcement	Enforce prohibition on feeding cats or cat colonies on parkland that is home to threatened species. Enforce prohibition of abandonment.

Key performance measures:

Number of cats de-sexed and microchipped at priority sites.

Hectares of threatened species sites under active management for unowned cats.

Te mau tonu o te patu kitakita urutā / Sustained Control pest pathogens (whole region)

Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will sustainably control Dutch elm disease (*Ophiostoma novo-ulmi*) to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health and enjoyment of the natural environment.

Principal measures of achievement:

Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of known sites, to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest pathogen. Enforce land occupier obligation to remove infected trees and associated hygiene measures. Enforce restriction on elm firewood.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification and impacts of the pest pathogen, and how to avoid spreading the pest.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers to destroy plants when instructed, and comply with hygiene requirements.

Key performance measures:

TBC

Kauri dieback disease (*Phytophthora agathidicida*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will sustainably control kauri dieback (*Phytophthora agathidicida*) to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, the enjoyment of natural environments and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery	<p>Installation and maintenance of phytosanitary stations at key exit and entry points on parkland, to minimise human-mediated spread of disease.</p> <p>Upgrade and maintain walking tracks on parkland, to minimise human-mediated spread of disease.</p> <p>Manage known vectors, including feral pigs.</p>
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	Priority to be given to Te Wao Nui a Tiriwa / the Waitākere Ranges.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance to determine the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites. Collaborate with other agencies in design of data collection and storage to ensure effective, integrated monitoring and surveillance across kauri lands.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest pathogen. Enforce restrictions on movement of kauri material, soil and contaminated goods into and out of drip line zones around kauri trees.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification, impacts and how to prevent spread of the pest pathogen, including mitigating impacts of earthworks and treeworks. Encourage nursery industry accreditation to the New Zealand Plant Production Biosecurity Scheme core standard and kauri dieback schedule ⁸
Requirement to act	All persons to take practicable steps to avoid movement and distribution of kauri dieback e.g. ensure all footwear and other equipment are free of soil when exiting areas known to be infected with kauri dieback disease. All persons moving untreated kauri plant material, soil, or goods contaminated with soil, into or out of an area within three times the drip line of any New Zealand kauri tree must ensure that material is moved directly to an Auckland Council approved containment landfill.
Research and development	Contribute to multi-agency facilitation of research and development in detection and control tools, understanding pathways of spread, and ecology of kauri and kauri dieback disease and other kauri pathogens such as <i>P. multivora</i> .

Key performance measures:

Kilometres of tracks upgraded, to reduce the risk of spread of kauri dieback, and open to the public.

Number of hygiene stations installed.

Number of compliance hours.

Meters of fenceline installed.

⁸ <https://nzppi.co.nz/advocacy/107-696/protecting-our-nurseries-and-industry-from-biosecurity-hazards>

Te noho wātea o te tupu orotā ā-takiwā whānui / Region-wide exclusion pest plant (whole region)

Giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will exclude giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) from establishing in the region to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on identification and impacts of the pest plant.

Key performance measures:

Number and proportion of incursions responded to and prevented from establishing.

Te murunga o te tupu orotā ā-takiwā whānui / Region-wide eradication pest plants (whole region)

African feather grass (*Cenchrus macrourus*
syn. *Pennisetum macrourum*)

Akebia trifoliata

Asparagus species (*Asparagus*
drepanophyllus and *A. umbellatus*)

Balloon vine and small balloon vine
(*Cardiospermum grandiflorum* and *C.*
halicacabum)

Broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*)

Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

Devil's fig (*Solanum torvum*)

Great reedmace (*Typha latifolia*)

Green cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*)

Marshwort (*Nymphoides montana*)

Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)

Nassella tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)

Phragmites karka

Scrambling lily (*Geitonoplesium cymosum*)

Water poppy (*Hydrocleys nymphoides*)

White-edged nightshade (*Solanum*
marginatum)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will eradicate the pest plants specified above from the Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland region to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, the enjoyment of natural environments and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites. Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of nurseries, markets and online plant trade.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.

Key performance measures:

Number of sites in active phase for low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in monitoring phase for low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in eradication phase for low incidence pest plants

Proportion of all low incidence sites that are in monitoring or eradication phase

Aukati haere noa i te tupu orotā me ngā ture here ā-kaipupuri whenua / Progressive Containment pest plants with land occupier rules (whole region)

Lantana (*Lantana camara*)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain lantana (*Lantana camara*) to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of nurseries, markets and online plant trade.
Enforcement	Enforce occupier responsibility to control the pest plant pursuant to the rules in this section, upon complaint by immediately affected neighbours. Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers to destroy plants when instructed.

Key performance measures:

Known sites of all target species visited within the species-specific frequency generated by decision support tool.

Wild kiwifruit (*Actinidia* spp. (wild varieties only))

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain wild kiwifruit (*Actinidia* spp.) to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, the enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species, with priority given to sites in proximity of biodiversity focus areas.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites.
Enforcement	Enforce occupier responsibility to control the pest plant pursuant to the rules in this section.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice relating to the problems caused by wild kiwifruit. Provide information on alternative means of fruit disposal and methods of controlling infestations. Provide information and advice on the National Psa-V Pest Management Plan.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers to destroy plants when instructed.

Key performance measures:

Hectares of pest plant control (undertaken as part of integrated site-led management).

Aukati haere noa i te tupu orotā ki ngā hōtaka ārai e horahia ana e te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau / Progressive Containment Pest Plants with Auckland Council delivered control programmes (whole region)

Asiatic knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*, *F. multiflora* and *F. sachalinensis*)

Cathedral bells (*Cobaea scandens*)

Climbing spindle berry (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)

Houttuynia (*Houttuynia cordata*)

Needle grass (*Austrostipa rudis*)

Noogoora bur (*Xanthium strumarium* syn. *occidentale*)

Old man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)

Sagittaria species (*Sagittaria* spp. (excl. *S. teres*))

Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)

Spartina (*Spartina alterniflora*, *S. anglica* and *S. x townsendii*)

Wild broom (*Cytisus scoparius* (excl. cultivated varieties))

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will progressively contain the pest plants specified above to reduce adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery (control)	Enter any property within the specified geographic area of the programme and carry out control work on this species.
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of key risk areas to determine the presence of new infestations and status of existing or historical sites. Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of nurseries, markets and online plant trade.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.

The Auckland Council may also, at its discretion, undertake similar control (on a cost-recoverable basis) on species responses led by the Ministry for Primary Industries (e.g. for species such as Chinese knotweed and batwing passion flower). All such work will apply the same key performance measures set out below for council-led species.

Key performance measures:

Number of sites in active phase for low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in monitoring phase for low incidence pest plants

Number of sites in eradication phase for low incidence pest plants

Number of sites of low incidence pest plants stood down

Proportion of all low incidence sites that are in monitoring or eradication phase

Te mau tonu o te patu tupu orotā / Sustained Control pest plants (whole region)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will sustainably control the pest plants specified below to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Principal measures of achievement:

Service delivery	Facilitate the development and release of biocontrol for targeted species, which may include (but not limited to) African club moss, alligator weed, blue morning glory, boneseed, boxthorn, Californian thistle, climbing asparagus, giant reed, gorse, grey willow, hornwort, Japanese honeysuckle, jasmine, moth plant, Mexican daisy, pampas grass, privet (tree and Chinese), ragwort, rhamnus, royal fern, salt water paspalum, tradescantia, tutsan, wild ginger and woolly nightshade.
Monitoring and surveillance	<p>Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance of nurseries, markets and online plant trade.</p> <p>Undertake monitoring and surveillance of biocontrol agent dispersal and impacts.</p> <p>Undertake surveillance to understand emerging trends in pest plant naturalisations and impacts.</p>
Enforcement	<p>Enforce restrictions on the sale, propagation, distribution and exhibition of the pest plant.</p> <p>Provide a <u>general exemption</u> to allow all persons longer phase-out periods for certain species, compared with dates listed in the original RPMP, in recognition of delays in making the RPMP operative.</p>
Education and advice	<p>Provide information and advice on pest plant identification, impacts and control.</p> <p>Provide information and advice on responsible gardening practices including safe disposal of organic refuse, and alternative planting choices.</p> <p>Support nursery industry initiatives, including breeding of low fertility forms, aimed at reducing biosecurity risk of nursery stock.</p> <p>Provide advice and support to community groups undertaking pest plant control, with priority given firstly to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas and secondly to work in or around SEAs. Facilitate community biocontrol activity for moth plant, tradescantia and other ecologically damaging pest plants of high priority to the community. Facilitate coordination within the region and inter-regionally to improve pest management outcomes through aligned action, including data sharing.</p>
Research and development	Facilitate research on pest plant impacts and management tools, including but not limited to biocontrol and emerging technology such as drones that

	may improve ability to deliver effective pest plant control in remote or difficult to access areas.
Requirement to act	Land occupiers to destroy plants when instructed.

African club moss (*Selaginella kraussiana*)

African pig's ear (*Cotyledon orbiculata*)

Agapanthus⁹

Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)

Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)

Aristea (*Aristea ecklonii*)

Artillery plant (*Lamium galeobdolon*)

Arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)

Australian sedge (*Carex longebrachiata*)

Baccharis (*Baccharis halimifolia*)

**Bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*,
Phyllostachys nigra, *Pleioblastus auricomus*, *Pleioblastus hindsii*,
Pseudosasa japonica, *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis*)**

Banana passionfruit (*Passiflora tripartita* var. *mollissima*, *P. mixta* and *P. tarminiana*)

Bangalow palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*)

Barberry (*Berberis glaucocarpa*)

Bartlettina (*Bartlettina sordida*)

Bathurst bur (*Xanthium spinosum*)

Berry heath (*Erica baccans*)

Blackberry (wild aggregates) (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.)

Black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*)

**Bladderwort (*Utricularia arenaria*, *U. gibba*,
U. livida and *U. sandersonii*)**

Blue morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*)

Blue passion flower (*Passiflora caerulea*)

**Blue spur flower (*Plectranthus ecklonii* and
P. grandis)**

Bolivian fuchsia (*Fuchsia boliviana*)

Bomarea (*Bomarea caldasii* and *B. multiflora*)

Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)

Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

Brazilian rattlebox (*Sesbania punicea*)

Brush wattle (*Paraserianthes lophantha*)

Buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*)

Bur daisy (*Calotis lappulacea*)

Burdock (*Arctium minus*)

Bushy asparagus (*Asparagus aethiopicus* syn. *A. densiflorus*)

Buttercup bush (*Senna septemtrionalis*)

Californian bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*)

Californian thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) Canary Island ivy (*Hedera helix* subsp. *canariensis*)

Cape honey flower (*Melianthus major*) Cape ivy (*Senecio angulatus*)

⁹ For the purpose of this plan, agapanthus means:

- Prior to 1 April 2022, all *Agapanthus praecox* tall form cultivars (those exceeding 600mm height); and
- From 1 April 2022, all *Agapanthus praecox* cultivars, except for any low fertility cultivar which is determined by Auckland Council to

produce less than 2% viable seeds compared to high fertility cultivars that were evaluated under the same conditions and location. Cultivars already meeting this test will be listed on the Auckland Botanic Gardens website <http://www.aucklandbotanicgardens.co.nz/>

- Cape sundew (*Drosera capensis*)
- Carex scoparia*
- Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*)
- Cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
- Chilean glory creeper (*Eccremocarpus scaber*)
- Chilean rhubarb (*Gunnera tinctoria*)
- Chinese fan palm (*Trachycarpus fortunei*)
- Chinese holly grape (*Mahonia lomariifolia*)
- Chocolate vine (*Akebia quinata*)
- Clematis flammula*
- Climbing asparagus (*Asparagus scandens*)
- Climbing dock (*Rumex sagittatus*)
- Climbing gloxinia (*Lophospermum erubescens*)
- Coast banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)
- Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*)
- Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus* and *C. franchetii*)
- Crack willow (*Salix fragilis*)
- Creeping fig (*Ficus pumila*)
- Dally pine (*Psoralea pinnata*)
- Darwin's barberry (*Berberis darwinii*)
- Devil's tail (*Persicaria perfoliata*)
- Divided sedge (*Carex divisa*)
- Drooping prickly pear (*Opuntia monacantha* and other spp.)
- Dusky coral pea (*Kennedia rubicunda*)
- Eel grass (*Vallisneria australis*)
- Egeria (*Egeria densa*)
- Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus x reflexa*)
- Elephant's ear (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* syn. *A. brisbanensis*)
- Elodea¹⁰ (*Elodea canadensis*)
- Carex (*Carex divulsa*)
- Cenchrus spp. (*Cenchrus* spp. syn. *Pennisetum* spp. excl. kikuyu and pearl barley; *C. clandestinus* and *C. americanus*)
- Century plant (*Agave americana*)
- Chilean flame creeper (*Tropaeolum speciosum*)
- English ivy (*Hedera helix* subsp. *helix*)
- False tamarisk (*Myricaria germanica*)
- Fatsia (*Fatsia japonica*)
- Ferny asparagus (*Asparagus plumosus*)
- Firethorn (*Pyracantha angustifolia*)
- Formosa lily (*Lilium formosanum*)
- Furcraea (*Furcraea foetida*, *F. parmentieri* and *F. selloa*)
- German ivy (*Senecio mikanioides*)
- Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)
- Giant rhubarb (*Gunnera manicata*)
- Goat's rue (*Galega officinalis*)
- Gorse (*Ulex* spp.)
- Grey willow (*Salix cinerea*)
- Guava (*Psidium cattleianum*)
- Guinea grass (*Megathyrsus maximus*)
- Gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*)
- Hakea (*Hakea* spp.)
- Hawkweed (*Pilosella* spp. syn. *Hieracium* spp.)
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
- Heather (*Calluna vulgaris* excl. double flowered cultivars)
- Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)
- Himalayan honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*)
- Holly-leaved senecio (*Senecio glastifolius*)
- Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)

¹⁰ Pest outside of secure containment only.

Horsetail (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.)	Nardoo (<i>Marsilea mutica</i>)
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	Nodding thistle (<i>Carduus nutans</i>)
Iceplant (<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> and hybrids)	Norfolk Island hibiscus (<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>)
Italian arum (<i>Arum italicum</i>)	Nutgrass (<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>)
Italian jasmine (<i>Jasminum humile</i>)	Oxylobium (<i>Callistachys lanceolata</i>)
Japanese cherry (<i>Prunus serrulata</i>)	Palm grass (<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>)
Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> and <i>C. selloana</i>)
Japanese spindle tree (<i>Euonymus japonicas</i>)	Paperbark poplar (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)
Japanese walnut (<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>)	Parrot's feather (<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>)
Jasmine (<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>)	Perennial nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i>)
Kangaroo acacia (<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>)	Periwinkle (<i>Vinca major</i>)
Khasia berry (<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>)	Phoenix palm (<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>)
Kudzu vine (<i>Pueraria montana</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i>)	Pitted crassula (<i>Crassula multicava</i>)
Lagarosiphon/oxygen weed (<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>)	Plectranthus (<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>)
Lizard's tail (<i>Saururus cernuus</i>)	Plumeless thistle (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)
Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Port Jackson fig (<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>)
Loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	Prickly-leaved wattle (<i>Acacia verticillata</i>)
Madeira vine (<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>)	Privet: tree (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>) and Chinese (<i>L. sinense</i>)
Male fern (<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>)	Queen of the night (<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>)
Marram grass (<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>)	Queensland poplar (<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>)
Mexican daisy (<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>)	Queensland umbrella tree (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>)
Mexican devil (<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>)	Ragwort (<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i> syn. <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>)
Mexican water lily (<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>)	Red dragon (<i>Persicaria microcephala</i>)
Mickey Mouse plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	Red valerian (<i>Centranthus ruber</i>)
Mile-a-minute (<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>)	Reed sweet grass (<i>Glyceria maxima</i>)
Mist flower (<i>Ageratina riparia</i>)	Rhamnus (<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>)
Monkey apple (<i>Syzygium smithii</i> syn. <i>Acmena smithii</i>)	Rhaphiolepis / sexton's bride (<i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i>)
Montbretia (<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>)	Rhus tree (<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>)
Montpellier broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>)	Rough tree fern (<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>)
Morton Bay fig (<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>)	
Moth plant (<i>Araujia hortorum</i>)	

Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*)
 Rum cherry (*Prunus serotina*)
 Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)
 Salt water paspalum (*Paspalum vaginatum*)
 Selaginella spp. (*Selaginella martensii*, *S. moellendorffii*, *S. uncinata*)
 Sharp rush (*Juncus acutus*)
 Sheep's bur (*Acaena agnipila*)
 Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
 Smilax (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
 Snow poppy (*Eomecon chionantha*)
 Soap aloe (*Aloe maculata*)
 Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*)
 Spanish heath (*Erica lusitanica*)
 Spartina (*Spartina alterniflora*, *S. anglica* and *S. x townsendii*)
 Spiny broom (*Calicotome spinosa*)
 Strangling fig (*Ficus microcarpa*)
 Sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
 Sweet pea shrub (*Polygala myrtifolia* excl. cv. 'Grandiflora')
 Sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
 Sydney golden wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)
 Taiwan cherry (*Prunus campanulata*)¹¹
 Tasmanian ngaio (*Myoporum insulare* incl. hybrids)
 Tradescantia (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)
 Tree lupin (*Lupinus arboreus*)
 Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)
 Tuber ladder fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*)
 Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*)

Variegated thistle (*Silybum marianum*)
 Velvet groundsel (*Roldana petasitis* syn. *Senecio petasitis*)
 Water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides* subsp. *montevidensis*)
 Wild ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum* and *H. flavescens*)
 Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)
 Yellow bristle grass (*Setaria pumila*)
 Yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
 Yellow guava (*Psidium guajava*)
 Yellow passionfruit (*Passiflora ligularis*)
 Yellow water lily (*Nuphar lutea*)

Key performance measures:

Number of trade outlets inspected/in-person engagement.

Number of biocontrol agent releases.

¹¹ Excludes sterile cultivars 'Mimosa' and 'Pink clouds'. Auckland Council may consider other applications for

exemptions over the life time of the plan where cultivars can be shown to be sterile.

Te mau tonu o te patu orotā ā-Moana / Sustained Control marine pests (whole region)

Objective: over the duration of the plan Auckland Council will sustainably control the marine pest species specified below to prevent adverse effects on economic well-being, the environment, human health, enjoyment of the natural environment and the relationship between Māori, their culture, their traditions and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga.

Asian paddle crab (*Charybdis japonica*)

Australian droplet tunicate (*Eudistoma elongatum*)

Clavelina oblonga

Japanese mantis shrimp (*Oratosquilla oratoria*)

Lightbulb ascidian (*Clavelina lepadiformis*)

Mediterranean fanworm (*Sabella spallanzanii*)

Pyura sea squirts (*Pyura praeputialis*¹² and *P. doppelgangera*)

Styela sea squirt (*Styela clava*)

Undaria (*Undaria pinnatifida*)

Principal measures of achievement (summarised, note some individual pest programmes may differ slightly, see RPMP for full details):

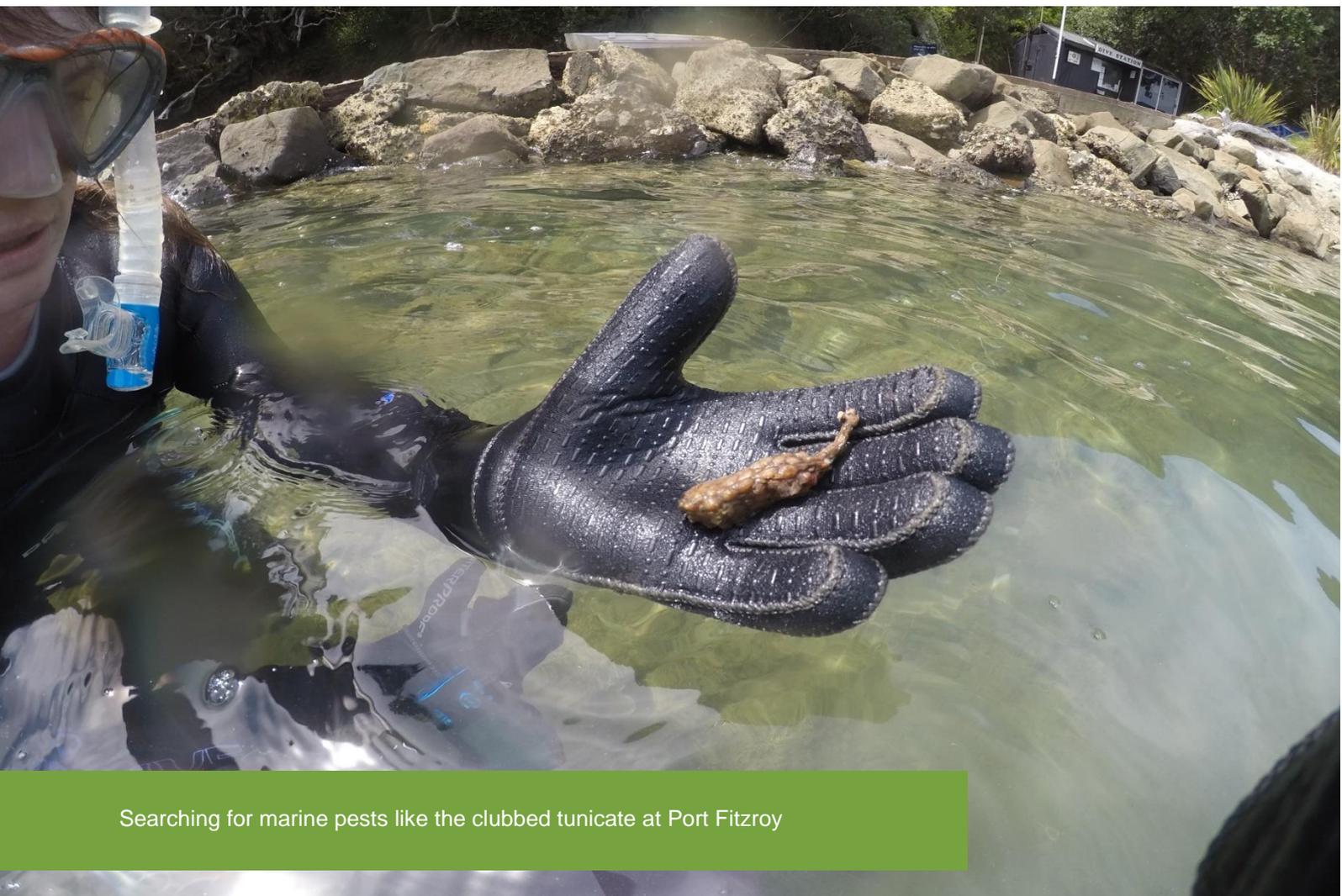
Monitoring and surveillance	Undertake inspections, monitoring and surveillance to determine compliance with biofouling standards and other rules, the presence of new incursions and status of existing or historical sites. Collaborate with other agencies in design of data collection and storage to ensure effective, integrated monitoring and surveillance across Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland and other regions.
Education and advice	Provide information and advice on how to prevent spread of the marine pest, including effective hygiene procedures to reduce the risk of accidental spread on hulls, in bilge, ballast or holding tank water or by other human activity. Implement voluntary behaviour change interventions to address high risk pathways.
Enforcement	Enforce restrictions on the sale, breeding, distribution and exhibition of the pest. Enforce restrictions on movement of ballast, bilge and holding tank water in relation to craft entering any marine waterbody from land. Enforce hull biofouling

¹² Previously known as *Pyura stolonifera praeputialis*

	standard to ensure no more than a slime layer and/or goose barnacles are present.
Requirement to act	All persons in charge of a craft to undertake such hygiene measures as required to ensure biofouling is never more than a slime layer and/or goose barnacles, and to ensure craft are free of all ballast water, bilge water and holding tank water when entering any marine waterbody from land. Any person in possession of any live Asian paddle crab or Japanese mantis shrimp to destroy any such animals.
Research and development	Contribute to multi-agency facilitation of research, including mātauranga Māori, and development in detection and control tools, understanding pathways of spread, pest species' adaptations and interactions within the marine environment, and ecological impacts of the marine pest on at-risk habitats and ecosystems.

Key performance measures:

Number of vessel hulls inspected for biofouling and marine pests



Searching for marine pests like the clubbed tunicate at Port Fitzroy

Other activities and measures

Mana o te Ture Whakamara Koiora /Biosecurity Act powers

In implementing the measures set out above, the Auckland Council will use those statutory powers of Part 6 of the Biosecurity Act as shown in the table below or any other such relevant powers under the Act, where necessary, to help implement this plan.

Powers from Part 6 of the Biosecurity Act to be used.

Power	Section of the Biosecurity Act
The appointment of authorised and accredited persons	Section 103(3) and (7)
Delegation to authorised persons	Section 105
Power to require assistance	Section 106
Power of inspections and duties	Section 109, 110 and 112
Power to record information	Section 113
General powers	Section 114 and 114A
Use of dogs and devices	Section 115
Power to seize abandoned goods	Section 119
Power to intercept risk goods	Section 120
Power to examine organisms	Section 121
Power to apply article or substance to place	Section 121A
Power to give directions	Section 122
Power to act on default	Section 128
Liens	Section 129
Declaration of restricted areas	Section 130
Declaration of controlled areas	Section 131
Options for cost recovery	Section 135
Failure to pay	Section 136

Whakakāhoretanga / Exemptions

Section 78 of the Biosecurity Act provides for the council to grant exemptions to any part of the RPMP, provided certain criteria are met. Exemptions may be granted to certain individuals, or they may apply to all persons.

In recognition of delays in implementing the RPMP, an exemption has already been granted to all persons, extending the phase-out periods for some new pest plant and animal species, to assist the nursery and pet trades to transition to the new rules.

From time to time other exemptions may also be granted, for example for researchers working on pest species. An exemption application form is available on the Auckland Council's website.

In accordance with section 78(7) of the Biosecurity Act, the council will maintain a register of all exemptions.

Māori outcomes

Māori involvement in biosecurity is an important part of exercising kaitiakitanga. Māori also carry out significant pest management through their primary sector economic interests and as land owners and/or occupiers. One specific purpose of an RPMP under the Biosecurity Act is to provide for the protection of the relationship between Māori and their ancestral lands, waters, sites, wāhi tapu, and taonga, and to protect those aspects from the adverse effects of pests. Pest management protects wāhi tapu and taonga, restores the mauri of whenua and wai māori, and enhances the well-being of local communities. Successful pest management is holistic in nature and recognises the interconnectedness of people and the environment. To achieve these outcomes for the rohe, all must work together. While there are many iwi and other organisations that contribute to pest management within and outside of Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland, pests do not have boundaries. Auckland Council wants to work alongside mana whenua as well as the Department of Conservation (DOC) and other organisations to enhance pest management across organisational boundaries.

While the RPMP does not specify operational delivery methods, the Council will work with mana whenua to explore opportunities to partner with, collaborate with and empower mana whenua while implementing the plan. From this will come increased mana whenua capacity and capability in pest management, and economic development. Similarly, Council will learn and benefit from this collaboration, growing its capability in turn. In some situations mana whenua and the Council undertake pest management together as part of formal partnership and co-management agreements. An example of this is the Tūpuna Maunga o Tāmaki Makaurau Authority, which is set up to manage the region's maunga (volcanic cones) following te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi settlements. Council also acknowledges the value of mātauranga Māori and customary management tools such as rāhui for managing pests.

The LGA requires the Council to recognise and respect the Crown's responsibilities under the Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi. It also requires councils to maintain and improve opportunities for Māori to contribute to decision-making processes. These responsibilities and requirements were met while preparing the RPMP and will continue throughout its implementation.

Key performance measures:

TBC

Rangahau / Research

Part of Auckland Council's regional leadership function includes the identification and facilitation of key research and development needed to support successful pest management in our region. The RPMP identifies a non-exhaustive list of high priority topics for further research. The Auckland Council will facilitate research topics where they are required to improve operational effectiveness. In many instances, research needs will be common to other agencies and parties, and the council will look to collaborate where possible through avenues such as the regional sector BioManagers forum, and the Biological Heritage National Science Challenge.

Key performance measures:

Key performance measures have not been identified for research activities at this stage.

Whakahaere raraunga / Information management

Implementation of the RPMP requires effective information management. The Auckland Council will support the plan's implementation through digital tools such as Ruru database, NESE customer relationship management system and Tiaki Tāmaki digital portal.

