

Attachment C: Manurewa Local Board feedback on the Proposed Regional Pest Management Plan – August 2017

Issue	Proposed Approach	Supports Y/N	Comment
Cats	<p>To continue management of cats in areas of high biodiversity value as part of integrated pest control and potentially for an increased number of sites.</p> <p>To provide greater certainty cats will be defined as pests in these circumstances if they are not able to be identified by microchip or other means as being owned.</p> <p>Cats will continue to be controlled on areas of public land where threatened species are being protected (regardless of whether they are owned or unowned) e.g. the open sanctuaries and kokako / kiwi management area in the Hunua Ranges.</p>	YES	<p>The negative impacts have been well documented on offshore islands, where there are records of native species disappearing from islands since the arrival of cats, and marked native species recovery after cats have been eradicated.</p> <p>Cats that are not given regular preventative treatments can pose a public health risk through the spread of zoonotic diseases (e.g. toxocarasis or toxoplasmosis).</p> <p>Feral cats may also carry and suffer from feline enteritis or conjunctivitis</p>
Possums	<p>Landscape scale progressive containment programme to manage possums.</p> <p>Rural management would be integrated with management in high value biodiversity areas.</p> <p>This could be achieved using a targeted rate across rural Auckland.</p>	YES	<p>Not only do possums affect indigenous fauna by competing for limited food resources, they also directly prey on native birds and invertebrates, including kereru, north island kokako and kākā.</p> <p>Possums are also the main vector for bovine tuberculosis.</p> <p>Possums are therefore one of the most damaging pests in New Zealand.</p>
Widespread pest plants	<p>Site-led programme for parks with significant ecological areas to manage a suite of up to 30 pest plants per site to an extent that protects the values of the parkland. Includes use of rules in buffer areas around parkland.</p>	YES	

New ban of sale	Phasing out the sale of approximately 50 new plant pests and 13 new animal pests in addition to those currently identified.	YES	
Road corridor weeds	Road corridor enforcement targeted to buffers around site-led programmes to maximise effectiveness.	YES	
More education around pests	Provision of information and advice on pest identification, impacts and control and increased communications around pathway management for a suite of species.	YES	
The importance of community pest control	Provision of advice and support to community groups undertaking pest control with priority given to activity in or around biodiversity focus areas and taking advantage of defensible landscape features such as islands and peninsulas. The plan will support the Pest Free Auckland initiative, which focuses on community empowerment.	YES	
Wasps	Sustained control programme for the whole region. Provision of information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts, control and prevention of spread. Continue facilitating the development of improved wasp control methods that can be used by the public.	YES	Wasps compete for sugar resources with nectar feeding birds and insects. Wasps are major predators of invertebrates and they may compete for the invertebrate prey with insectivorous birds and other predacious invertebrates.
Mynas	Sustained control programme for the whole region. Provision of information and advice on pest animal identification, impacts, control and prevention of spread. Ban of sale and distribution.	YES	Mynas are territorial birds that show aggression only to other birds within their territory. They are also known to evict other birds from their nests and eat eggs, chicks, invertebrates and lizards.

<p>Magpies (addition)</p>	<p>To be included in a control programme.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>Magpies are territorial birds that show aggression only to other birds within their territory or that may pose a threat to their territory.</p> <p>They can be a nuisance during the breeding season, swooping on and occasionally attacking humans, especially children.</p> <p>There is anecdotal evidence that magpies affect native birds by excluding them from breeding territories and by predated native bird chicks and eggs to feed to their own young.</p>
<p>Rats / Mice (addition)</p>	<p>Sustained control programme in areas of High Conservation value, as a component of integrated site-led pest management programmes.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>To control the loss of inanga eggs.</p> <p>Mice compete with native species for food sources.</p> <p>Also prey on native insects (such as weta), lizards, eggs, bird chicks and coastal areas of Weymouth, Totara Park.</p>
<p>Mustelid (addition)</p>	<p>Sustained control programme in areas of High Conservation value i.e. Totara Park– ferrets, stoat and weasel.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>To control the loss of inanga eggs (whitebait) in areas of restoration i.e. Puhinui Stream.</p> <p>Mustelids are known to attack native birds, lizards, frogs, weta and a range of other fauna.</p>
<p>Rabbits (addition)</p>	<p>Sustained control programme for the whole region.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>To control damage and spread of disease that can cause considerable physical and economic damage.</p> <p>Commercial gardens are particularly vulnerable to rabbit attack - nibbled or chewed crops are unsaleable.</p> <p>On farms, rabbits compete with stock for pasture, ten</p>

			rabbits can eat as much pasture as one sheep.
Ducks (addition)	To be included in a control programme - culling of ducks in coastal areas affected by avian faecal pollution.	YES	To control the avian faecal levels at Weymouth beach - which has created high pollution at the beach. This has required the beach to be closed to the public for the past 6 years.