## Jono Underwood-7595

From:	Rhys Barrier <rbarrier@fishandgame.org.nz></rbarrier@fishandgame.org.nz>
Sent:	Friday, 19 January 2018 3:19 p.m.
То:	Jono Underwood-7595
Cc:	Vaughan Lynn; Jacob Lucas; Lawson Davey
Subject:	RPMS submission
Attachments:	MDC RPMS submission.docx

Hi Jono, and thanks for the opportunity to comment on your RPMS. I have popped a signed letterhead version of this submission in the post a few days ago, but thought I'd flick you this also just in case it doesn't turn up.

Keep up the great work ;), and on behalf of our licence holders, thanks for your efforts to date in controlling the spread of Reed Sweet grass/purple loosestrife – both these species will fundamentally alter the natural character of Para Wetland forever, should they find their way into it.....

Cheers Rhys Rhys Barrier, Manager Fish & Game PO Box 2173 Stoke NELSON 7041 03 5446382, rbarrier@fishandgame.org.nz 03 5446382, rbarrier@fishandgame.org.nz

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15 January 2015

Jonathon Underwood

Biosecurity Co-ordinator

Marlborough District Council

PO Box 443

BLENHEIM

#### Submission on the Marlborough regional pest management strategy

I write in response to the Marlborough Regional Pest Management strategy received by Nelson Marlborough Fish & Game for comment. Our feedback primarily relates to aquatic weeds likely to seriously impact Marlborough's largest lowland freshwater wetland, Para Swamp. Currently Fish & Game owns or manages 105 hectares of this 120 hectare wetland complex, and this area of wetland has a large scale ecological restoration program in place, supported by both MDC and DOC.

**ZEALAND** 

Firstly, Fish and Game commends Marlborough District Council with its management approach to Reed Sweet Grass and purple Loosestrife, both species of which will devastate Para Wetland ecological values should they establish within the Tuamarina catchment. We would be opposed to control funding being removed from these two pest plant species given their ability to devastate ecological values of wetlands.

Having reviewed Councils technical appraisal looking at the cost-benefit analysis of differing control strategies, we are in support of the present ranking of these two weed species as sustained control species, given active weed spraying programs are in place and signalled to be continued for these two species. We remain optimistic that Council will one day be able to move them into the eradication category as control technologies improve.

Additionally, we note the absence of yellow-flag Iris within the strategy. In the past Fish & Game have approached MDC to include this within the strategy, but the response was that this species was too wide spread within the Marlborough drainage network to consider this ranking. Accordingly, Fish & Game seek that MDC therefore consider including this species within the strategy under an exclusion program for just the Tuamarina catchment instead. If this is put in place now, Council will potentially have some resourcing available to assist Fish & Game with eradication of this pest plant species if and when it establishes within the Tuamarina catchment. Given the extent of this species within Blenheim's lower urban drainage network and waterways, it is only a matter of time before this species also establishes within the Tuamarina catchment, where it will ultimately permanently alter Para Wetland ecological values and natural character. Fish & Game also notes this species is currently included within Environment Waikato's pest plant list as a Progressive containment species (see enclosed fact sheet). We submit therefore that this species should at least be acknowledged within the strategy, and included within whatever category Council staff feel is appropriate.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the strategy, keep up the great work.

Yours Faithfully

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Rhys Barrier Manager



Statutory managers of freshwater sports fish, game birds and their habitats

Nelson/Marlborough Region

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#### Biosecurity series – pest plant factsheet

# AQUATIC PEST PLANTS IN THE WAIKATO REGION

Alligator weed	(Alternanthera	philoxeroides)
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Exclusion Eradication		Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
Production threat		Environmental threat	Public threat	
lligator wee	ligator weed is one of the world's worst weeds.			

Identif	ying features
2 Flower	<ul> <li>White papery clover like flowers, up to 13mm in diameter.</li> <li>Flowering is between December and March.</li> </ul>
6 Fruit/	• No fruit or seeds are produced in New Zealand. Instead, it spreads aggressively from even the smallest stem fragments.
🌀 Leaf	• Waxy, elliptical, 5-10cm long in opposite pairs along a stem.

#### Control:

If you see this weed on your property, do not cut or treat it. Call 0800 BIOSEC (0800 246 732) to report it to your local biosecurity pest plant officer. Waikato Regional Council will work with landowners to develop a property specific alligator weed management plan.

#### Hornwort (Ceratophyllum demersum)

Produ	ction threat	Environmental thr	reat Public threat
Hornwort is	banned from sale	, propagation and distr	ribution throughout New Zealand.
Identif	ying feature	S	
<b>P</b> Flower	<ul> <li>Green (female) ar</li> <li>Flowering is betw</li> </ul>	nd white (males) in each w veen November and March	whorl. .h.
G Fruit/	• No viable seed in	New Zealand.	
🕼 Leaf	Submerged, delic     Dark green leaves	ate, freshwater perennial. s (<4cm long).	• Equally forked into stiff tapering segmen

#### Control:

- Take care not to inadvertently spread hornwort through contaminated boating equipment. Check and clean boats and equipment before leaving hornwort sites.
- Contact Waikato Regional Council's biosecurity team on 0800 BIOSEC (0800 246 732) for control options in private waterways.

### Manchurian wild rice (Zizania latifolia)

Deade	and a second second		Dublic therein		
Production Infeat		environmental threat	Public threat	Public threat	

## Identifying features

- Purplish or red-brown flower head (40-60cm long).
   Fruit/ seed heads are usually purplish or red-brown.
- Harsh, papery, dull grey-green leaves (2-3cm wide up to 2.5m long).
  Have a stout midrib and taper to a point.
  Rustle loudly in the wind.

#### Control:

If you see this weed on your property, **do not cut or treat them**. Call 0800 BIOSEC (0800 246 732) to report them to your local biosecurity pest plant officer.







#### Parrot's feather (Myriophyllum aquaticum)

#### **Environmental threat** Production threat

Parrot's feather's dense floating mats clog waterways, block drainage, cause flooding and disrupt recreational activities. It is banned from sale, propagation and distribution throughout New Zealand.

Public threat

Identif	ying features	
2 Flower	• Small, single, have no petals.	
5 Fruit/	• No seed set in New Zealand; spread by stem fragment.	
🍘 Leaf	<ul><li>Submerged stems yellow-green, emerge nocm above water.</li><li>Bright blue-green, deeply divided.</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Emergent leaves in whorls of 4-6.</li> <li>Densely packed at stem ends.</li> <li>Feathery</li> </ul>

#### Control:

Take care not to inadvertently spread Parrot's Feather through contaminated boating equipment. If you see this weed on your property, do not cut or treat them. Call 0800 BIOSEC (0800 246 732) to report them to your local biosecurity pest plant officer.

#### Reed sweetgrass (Glyceria maxima)

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control	Site-led
Producti	on threat	Environmental threat	Public threat	

Reed sweetgrass is an aggressive wetland species. Toxic to livestock, it can form impenetrable stands over large areas.

Identifying features		
2 Flower	• No flower, it's a large perennial grass with erect, broad, bright-green leaves (30-60cm long).	
5 Fruit/	• Large branched seed heads in February.	
🍘 Leaf	• Leaf edges rough to touch.	
Control:		

Reed sweetgrass can be controlled using glyphosate. Contact Waikato Regional Council's biosecurity team on 0800 BIOSEC (0800 246 732) for more information.

#### Yellow flag iris (Iris pseudacorus)

Exclusion Eradication	Progressive containment	Sustained control Site-led
Production threat	Environmental threat	Public threat

Yellow flag iris is highly toxic to humans and livestock and crowds out other species.

Identif	ying features		
2 Flower	<ul> <li>Large pale to golden yellow 'iris shape' flowers grow on stalks.</li> <li>Flowering is between September and December.</li> </ul>		
5 Fruit/	<ul> <li>Seed capsules contain many smooth, flattened seeds.</li> <li>Seeds float on water.</li> </ul>		
🌀 Leaf	• Broad flat sword shaped leaves, in fans from reddish base.	• Leaves are 20 to 30mm wide, with a distinct mid-rib. • Leave form a fan shape.	

#### Control:

- You are required to control yellow flag iris on your property.
- 'Weed wipe' or spray with glyphosate (such as Roundup) or metsulfuron (such as Escort). Metsufuron cannot be used in areas where it may contaminate waterways.

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Call Waikato Regional Council's biosecurity team on 0800 BIOSEC (0800 246 732) or visit waikatoregion.govt.nz. Waikato Regional Council biosecurity factsheet series. Updated May 2016 (4901-0516)







Waikato

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