

7.7.10 Te mau tonu o te patu tupu orotā / Sustained Control pest plants

The species in the following Sustained Control programmes vary greatly in their distribution across the region; some are not currently known to be established in the region, while others are already widespread pest plants. Nonetheless, all these species have the potential for economic and/or environmental impacts, and for all of these species there is value in reducing the risk of humans assisting the establishment or further spread of pest populations. The following programmes therefore manage these pest plants through rules and accompanying education and awareness programmes designed to reduce risk of pests being spread through gardening and other activities, and also to encourage land occupiers to undertake pest management on their own properties.

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.

Intermediate outcome: “sustained control” which means to provide for ongoing control of the pest plants specified below, to reduce their impacts and spread to other properties.

Rules:

- 7.7.10.1.1 No person shall cause to breed any Sustained Control Pest Plant within the Auckland region.
- 7.7.10.1.2 No person shall distribute or release (or cause to be released or distributed), any Sustained Control Pest Plant within the Auckland region.
- 7.7.10.1.3 No person shall sell or offer for sale any Sustained Control Pest Plant within the Auckland.
- 7.7.10.1.4 No person may plant or allow to be planted any Sustained Control Pest Plant (specified below) on or in any land within the Auckland region.
- 7.7.10.1.5 Despite rule 7.7.10.1.4, a person may transfer or allow to be transferred an existing Sustained Control Pest Plant planted on their land from one location to another location within the boundaries of the same property. This exception does not apply to the following freshwater pest plants: alligator weed, bladderwort, Chilean rhubarb, eel grass, egeria, hornwort, giant reed, lagarosiphon, parrot’s feather, reed sweetgrass, water primrose.
- 7.7.10.1.6 All occupiers of land in the Auckland region must destroy any Sustained Control Pest Plant that has been planted on their land in breach of the RPMP, if directed to do so by an authorised person.

The purpose of rules 7.7.10.1.1, 7.7.10.1.2 and 7.7.10.1.3 is to specify the circumstances in which the pest may be communicated, released, or otherwise spread.

The purpose of rules 7.7.10.1.4 and 7.7.10.1.5 is to specify the circumstances in which the pest may be communicated, released, or otherwise spread.

The purpose of rule 7.7.10.1.6 is to require the occupier of a place to take specified actions to eradicate or manage the pest or a specified pest agent on the place.

A breach of these rules is an offence under s154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act. Rules 7.7.10.1.1 to 7.7.10.1.6 come into force on 1 April 2020 for the following species: bamboo species, berry heath, black wattle, Brazilian rattlebox, Californian thistle, *Carex scoparia*, century plant, Chinese hollygrape, dally pine, divided sedge, giant rhubarb, guava, hakea, holly-leaved senecio, *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*, loquat, marram grass, Mexican devil, prickly-leaved wattle, red valerian, red dragon, salt water paspalum, *Selaginella* spp., sharp rush, Spanish broom, Sydney golden wattle, tree lupin.

Rules 7.7.10.1.1 to 7.7.10.1.6 come into force on 1 April 2021 for the following species: alder, bangalow palm, Canary Island Ivy, Chinese fan palm, creeping fig, fatsia, furcraea, Japanese cherry, Morton Bay fig, Queensland umbrella tree, soap aloe, tree of heaven, yellow guava.