

# Community Pest Control Areas

## What pests can be controlled in a Community Pest Control Area?

The following pests can be included for control in a CPCA. A group will not be required to control all of the pests listed but will be required to control pests that they (in consultation with biosecurity officers), have identified threaten the values in an area.

### Pest Animals

Cats (*Felis catus*)  
Ferrets (*Mustela furo*)  
Goats (*Capra hircus*)  
Hares (*Lepus europaeus*)  
Possums (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)  
Rats (*Rattus norvegicus*, *Rattus attus*)  
Rabbits (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)  
Stoats (*Mustela erminea*)  
Weasels (*Neoviviparus vulgaris*)

### Pest Plants

African club moss (*Selaginella kraussiana*)  
Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)  
Banana passionfruit (*Passiflora mixta*, *P. mollissima*)  
Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)  
Brush wattle (*Paraserianthus lophantha*)  
Buddleia (*Buddleja davidii*)  
Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)  
Cape honey flower (*Melianthus major*)  
Cape ivy (*Senecio angulatus*)  
Climbing Asparagus (*Asparagus scandens*)  
Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*, *C. franchetii*)  
Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus x reflexa*)  
Egeria (*Egeria densa*)  
Elodea (*Elodea canadensis*)  
German ivy (*Senecio mikanioides*)  
Gorse (*Ulex spp.*)  
Giant reed (*Arundo donax*)  
Glyceria (*Glyceria maxima*, *G. fluitans*, *G. declinata*)  
Great bindweed (*Calystegia silvatica*)

### Pest Plants (continued)

Grey and crack willows (*Salix cinerea*, *S. fragilis*)  
Himalayan honeysuckle (*Leycesteria formosa*)  
Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)  
Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)  
Japanese spindle tree (*Euonymus japonicus*)  
Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)  
Lantana (*Lantana camara* var. *aculeata*)  
Mexican daisy (*Erigeron karwinskianus*)  
Mignonette vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)  
Mile-a-minute (*Dipogon lignosus*)  
Mothplant (*Araujia sericifera*)  
Oxylobium (*Oxylobium lanceolatum*)  
Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*, *C. jubata*)  
Parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)  
Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)  
Plectranthus (*Plectranthus ciliatus*, *P. ecklonii*, *P. grandis*)  
Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*, *L. sinense*)  
Queensland poplar (*Homalanthus populifolius*)  
Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*)  
Smilax (*Asparagus asparagoides*)  
Sweet pea shrub (*Polygala myrtifolia*)  
Taiwan cherry (*Prunus campanulata*)  
Tuber ladder fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*)  
Velvet groundsel (*Senecio petasitis*)  
Wandering jew (*Tradescantia fluminensis*)  
White monkey apple (*Acmena smithii*)  
Woolly nightshade (*Solanum mauritianum*)  
Wild ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*, *H. flavescens*)



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# Community Pest Control Areas



Keeping control of all of the plant and animal pests in Northland is such a major undertaking that the Northland Regional Council needs your help. Northland's naturally mild climate means that the region is one where pest animals and plants quickly become prolific. This growing challenge becomes more difficult each year unless control work is maintained.

The NRC has a range of Regional Pest Management Strategies prepared under the Biosecurity Act for the control of pest plants and animals within Northland. One of the Council's aims with these strategies is to encourage the community to become involved with integrated pest management.

Community Pest Control Areas (CPCAs) can be established in areas that have been identified by the community as worth protecting. A list of pests for control is drawn up and a plan is formulated for how these can be controlled. Each proposal for establishing a CPCA must be put to the Council, along with staff recommendations. If the Council resolves to establish a CPCA the pests defined in the proposal become total control pests, requiring the landholder to follow a programme of control following the initial knockdown.

## What resources and support are available?

A contractor may carry out initial control work free of charge to reduce pest numbers to a level that a group or landowners can then manage. The Council may also supply traps, agrichemicals, poisons and monitoring equipment to groups and landowners. These resources can be supplied for a period of two years free of charge, followed by a further two years at 50% of cost price. The Council can also provide training in pest control and monitoring techniques.

## Preparing a management plan

When proposing a CPCA, a management plan will need to be prepared by the community group in consultation with landowners in the area and Council staff. Objectives will need to be clearly set out with the level of control to be achieved for each pest as well as the proposed costs to landowners and the level of Council support required.

The plan will also need to include the methods for monitoring the level of pests and the effectiveness of the control and the maintenance levels to be achieved as well as the effect on the values being protected.

## What are the obligations of landowners and groups in a CPCA?

Maintenance will be the responsibility of individual landowners but may be assisted or co-ordinated by a community group. Landowners within the CPCA will be required to undertake maintenance work or ensure pests are at levels that are contained in the CPCA management plan.

The Northland Regional Council will audit the standard of pest control within the CPCA to ensure the required standards are being achieved. Where necessary the Council may issue legal directions under the Biosecurity Act requiring landowners to carry out control work if they are not controlling pests to the levels identified in the area's management plan.

## How to identify and select a Community Pest Control Area

All areas will be assessed and given a value based on the assessment criteria listed below. The Council will invite the public to assist in identifying and ranking these values as they relate to any proposed areas:

- The area needs to be defensible to minimise reinvasion (using open land, rivers or the sea as buffer zones).
- The area should have a high level of landowner support by numbers and area.
- Where a significant landowner/agency is on the boundary of or within an area, control work and maintenance work needs to be supported to a level that does not allow pests to threaten the values in the CPCA.
- The values to be protected within each area of significance need to be assessed according to each of the values listed in Section 72(c) of the Biosecurity Act (1993). The Act says the organism must be capable of causing at some time a serious adverse and unintended effect in relation to the region on one or more of the following:
  1. Economic wellbeing; or
  2. The viability of threatened species of organisms, the survival and distribution of indigenous plants or animals, or the sustainability of natural and developed ecosystems, ecological processes and biological diversity; or
  3. Soil resources or water quality; or
  4. Human health or enjoyment of the recreational value of the natural environment; or
  5. The relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu and taonga.
- Ongoing control costs need to be sustainable for the community and landowners to manage.
- Areas will also be assessed on the employment, tourism, education and amenity values that they provide to the region or district.

Areas with a high value will be given priority for Council support in situations where there are more proposed areas than Council funding can support.