

# Part IV:

## OTHER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES



# 17 SITE LED PROGRAMMES

## 17.1. Introduction

Site-led management refers to the active and/or passive management of a defined area that has been identified as having values of national or regional significance. Site-led management focuses on the protection of values and is not limited to the control of any particular animals or plant species that have been declared a 'pest' in this Strategy.

A site-led approach may be taken in any area which would benefit from a targeted approach. High Conservation Value (HCV) areas and buffer areas around them are traditional areas of site-led pest control programmes. HCV areas are identified in ARC's Natural Heritage Database, and are based on a combination of ecologically significant areas from Protected Natural Areas Programme survey reports and sites of Special Wildlife Interest. Information on HCV areas can be obtained by calling the ARC Contact Centre on (09) 3662000.

Other areas where a site management approach may be taken include: 'mainland island' areas, catchments, peninsulas, wetlands, islands, forest or regional parks, riparian strips, coastal escarpments, reserves, wildlife corridors, other ecological areas, sites of historical, cultural and/or recreational value, and areas of private covenanted bush or wetlands, although many such areas are also recognised as HCV areas.

It is noted that due to extensive fragmentation and loss of native forest communities (e.g. coastal and lowland forests), local extinctions and increasing rarity of many native plants and animals in the region, loss of native riparian and coastal margin vegetation, and loss of wetland systems (over 90% loss nationally),

the protection of these native habitats and ecosystems is of special importance for maintaining indigenous biodiversity. Of particular concern are the ecologically important remnants of native bush, many of which are within the urban areas of Auckland. Many of these fragments represent the last remaining examples of native habitat types within the region.

Such sites are identified in order that the Council can prioritise its management response and ensure that the values associated with the sites are maintained or enhanced.

### (i) Objective

To provide co-ordinated animal and/or plant pest control in defined areas where specific values are at risk.

This objective links with the Community Initiatives Programme (refer sections 9 and 11 of this Strategy) and the Council's Environmental Initiatives Fund.

### (ii) Means of Achievement

Under section 6(c) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), the ARC has a mandate to protect areas of significant indigenous vegetation and significant habitats of indigenous fauna. Integrated pest management is fundamental in meeting this obligation. Herein lies the link between the RMA and the Biosecurity Act.

To achieve the above objective in identified High Conservation Value sites and buffers, "mainland island" areas, regional parks, and Hauraki Gulf Islands, the ARC may control or require to be controlled any species:

- Listed in an RPMS
- Listed in the 2006 National Pest Plant Accord
- Listed as an Unwanted Organism under the Biosecurity Act 1993
- That is threatening ecological processes or systems, where non-management may threaten the ecological integrity of a site.

Some examples of current integrated site-led pest management programmes are given below:

- Ark in the Park
- Te Henga Wetland
- North-West Wildlink
- Tawharanui Open Sanctuary
- Shakespear Open Sanctuary
- Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area (further details given in Section 17.2 below)

Throughout the life of this Strategy, ARC will consider implementing a number of additional site-led programmes throughout the region. Such areas may include (but are not limited to):

- South Kaipara Head
- Devonport
- Waiheke Island
- Awhitu Peninsula
- Musick Point
- Great Barrier Island

It should be noted that further investigation into matters such as the values to be protected, funding and partnership arrangements, community support and consultation will be required prior to implementation of any site-led programme. Persons or organisations wishing to initiate or contribute to a site-led programme in their area are invited to contact ARC Biosecurity for more information.

## 17.2. Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area

### 17.2.1 Introduction

The Hauraki Gulf has biological diversity that makes it distinctive within New Zealand. This is recognised in the large area of land administered by DoC. A number of islands in the Gulf are nationally important wildlife sanctuaries, such as Tiritiri Matangi, Hauturu and Great Barrier Island. DoC continues to protect and restore other islands such as Rangitoto, Motutapu and Motuora. The Council contributes significantly to the pest-free status of Rakino, the Noises and other islands, and carries out significant pest control on Waiheke and Great Barrier Islands.

The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 (HGMP Act) resulted in the establishment of the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park. The purpose of this Act is to:

- integrate the management of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments;
- establish the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park;
- establish objectives for the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments;
- recognise the historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship of the tangata whenua with the Hauraki Gulf and its islands;
- establish the Hauraki Gulf Forum.

Section 13 of the HGMP Act requires any person exercising powers or carrying out functions for the Hauraki Gulf under the Biosecurity Act (amongst other Acts) to have particular regard to the provisions of Sections 7 and 8 of the HGMP Act. Section 7 of the HGMP Act recognises the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf, while Section 8 sets objectives for the management of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands and catchments. This Strategy has been prepared having particular regard to Sections 7 and 8 of the HGMP Act.

During 1998/99, the ARC declared the Hauraki Gulf and all its islands, a “Controlled Area” under the Biosecurity Act 1993. The boundaries of the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area are shown in Figure 17.2.1a below.

A number of plant and animal pest control programmes have been or are being carried out on islands in the Hauraki Gulf by the Council, other agencies, or in joint projects. These include:

- an ARC inspection service for all buildings being transported into the Gulf, to prevent movement of pests;
- an ARC funded eradication of all animal pests on Rakino and the Noises Islands;
- ARC-led rhamnus control programmes on Waiheke, Rakino, and the Noises Islands, and on key mainland coastal sites. DoC-led rhamnus control programmes on Motuihe, Browns, Rangitoto and Motutapu Islands;
- a DoC species-led weed control work on Little Barrier Island (e.g. for pampas grass, wild ginger, woolly nightshade, smilax);

- an ARC funded pest plant control programme for key mainland coastal sites, to minimise spread of pests onto offshore islands;
- a Memorandum of Understanding between ARC and DoC for pest control on Great Barrier Island, including:
  - site-led pest plant control work, focusing particularly on climbing asparagus, boneseed, egeria, grey willow, Kahili ginger, Madeira vine, moth plant, royal fern, smilax, tree privet and woolly nightshade;
  - a feral goat eradication programme;
  - contingency actions for a range of pests, including a mustelid and Norway rat prevention programme.

Pest management on Hauraki Gulf Islands, particularly Great Barrier Island, will be the subject of site-led control programmes developed in conjunction with community groups, DoC and Auckland City Council. ARC intends to develop a Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area Biosecurity Plan during the lifetime of this Strategy, which will provide an integrated framework within which the current (and any future) pest control, management or research activities will be undertaken.

Many of the islands do not have the same pest problems as those on the mainland, and each island offers unique opportunities in terms of pest management. As indicated in Table 17.2.1a below, many of the Hauraki Gulf Islands are currently free of animal pests, which could cause serious damage should they be transported and allowed to establish on pest free islands.

Figure 17.2.1a Extent of the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area

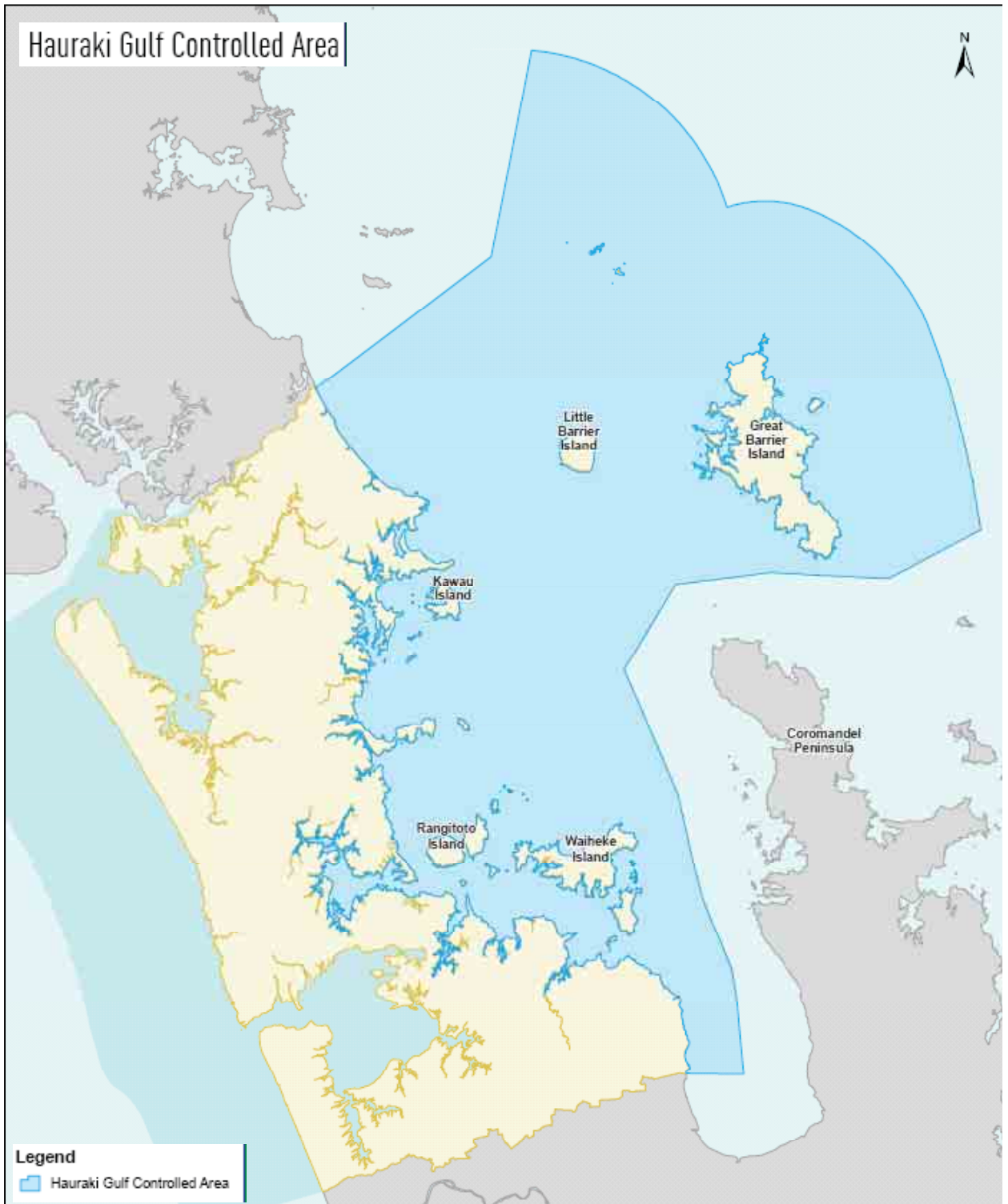


Table 17.2.1a Pest status on Hauraki Gulf Islands

Note: species marked \* are not declared pests under this Strategy (rainbow skink is an animal species to be researched – refer Section 22 of this Strategy)

Island	Eradicated	Present	Unknown
Browns (Motukorea)	rabbit, mouse, Norway rat		Argentine ant
Goat	ship rat		Argentine ant
Great Barrier (Aotea)	feral goat	Argentine ant, cat, kiore, mouse, pig, rabbit, ship rat,	rainbow skink*
Great Barrier – Kaikoura		fallow deer, pig, ship rat	Argentine ant, cat, mouse, rainbow skink*
Great Barrier – Rakitu	goat, pig	ship rat, kiore	Argentine ant
Great Barrier – others <sup>38</sup>		cat, kiore, mouse, rabbit, ship rat	Argentine ant
Karamuramu		mouse, Norway rat	Argentine ant
Kawau	deer species	cat, ferret, possum, ship rat, stoat, wallaby species	Argentine ant, mouse, Norway rat, rabbit, rainbow skink*, weasel
Little Barrier (Hauturu)	cat, kiore		rainbow skink*
Mokohinau Group	goat, kiore		rainbow skink*
Motuihe	cat, mouse, Norway rat, rabbit		Argentine ant
Motuketekete		feral guinea pig*, mouse	Argentine ant
Motuora			Argentine ant
Moturekareka	goat	mouse	Argentine ant
Moturemu (Kaipara)	mouse, Norway rat		Argentine ant, rainbow skink*
Motutapu	deer species, possum, wallaby species	cat, hedgehog, mouse, rabbit, rainbow skink*, ship rat, stoat	Argentine ant, Norway rat
Noises	Norway rat		Argentine ant
Pakatoa	Norway rat	cat	Argentine ant, rainbow skink*
Pakihi (Sandspit)		mouse, Norway rat	Argentine ant, cat, rainbow skink*
Ponui (Chamberlains)		cat, mouse, Norway rat, ship rat	Argentine ant, rainbow skink*
Rakino	Norway rat	cat	Argentine ant
Rangitoto	deer species, hedgehog, possum, wallaby species	cat, mouse, rabbit, rainbow skink*, ship rat, stoat	Norway rat
Rotoroa		cat, mouse, Norway rat	Argentine ant, pig, rainbow skink*
Tarahiki (Shag)	Norway rat		Argentine ant, rainbow skink*
Te Haupa (Saddle)	Norway rat	mice	Argentine ant, rainbow skink*
Tiritiri Matangi	kiore, rabbit	Argentine ant	
Waiheke		cat, ferret, goat, hedgehog, mouse, Norway rat, pig, rabbit, ship rat, stoat,	Argentine ant, rainbow skink*

<sup>38</sup> Species present on some, not necessarily all other Great Barrier Islands.

## 17.2.2 Restrictions

The aim of the “Controlled Area” is twofold. Firstly, it raises awareness of the threats posed to the islands of the Hauraki Gulf by animal pests. Secondly the implementation of a “Controlled Area” should greatly reduce the accidental introductions of pests that may be harboured in re-locatable buildings, in particular possums and rats, to islands currently free of these pests. The islands that are especially vulnerable to this threat are Waiheke, Rakino and Great Barrier.

Environment Waikato has a consistent policy in its RPMS in regard to the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area, banning the movement of known pests (as defined in its Strategy) into or from one place to another within the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park, except with the permission of an authorised person.

Within the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area, the following restrictions shall apply:

### (i) Rules

#### Rule 17.2.2.1

No person shall transport, move or distribute any of the following species into the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area or onto or between any of the islands within the Area:

- Argentine ant (*Linepithema humile*)
- blue-tongued skink (*Tiliqua scincoides* & *Tiliqua nigrolutea*)
- brushtail possum (*Trichosurus vulpecula*)
- feral cat (*Felis catus*)
- feral deer (any species of the genera *Cervus*, *Axis*, *Dama*, *Odocoileus*, *Elaphurus* and/or any hybrid)
- feral goat (*Capra hircus*)
- feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)
- ferret (*Mustela furo*)
- hedgehog (*Erinaceus europaeus occidentalis*)
- mouse (*Mus musculus*)
- perch (*Perca fluviatilis*)
- rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus cuniculus*)
- rat species (*Rattus rattus*, *R. norvegicus*, *R. exulans*)
- rudd (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*)
- stoat (*Mustela erminea*)
- tench (*Tinca tinca*)
- wallaby (any species of the *Macropus*, *Petrogale* and/or *Wallabia* genera)
- weasel (*Mustela nivalis vulgaris*)

#### Rule 17.2.2.2

Any person intending to transport a building into the Hauraki Gulf Controlled Area or onto or between any of the islands within the Area shall give the ARC at least 48 hours notice of their intention, so that appropriate inspection and control measures can be undertaken.

In addition to the above Rules, the provisions of Chapter 10 are also applicable.

A breach of these Rules will create an offence under section 154(r) of the Act, or may result in default work under section 128 of the Act, or both.

# 18 VECTOR CONTROL PROGRAMMES

## 18.1. Introduction

Road and rail corridors, quarries and saleyards are significant vectors for weed spread. Wind, movement of roading metal, machinery and livestock are all common distributors of pest plant species. The ARC has identified these as significant pathways for the spread of pest plants and will work with authorities to manage this threat.

### 18.1.1 Roadsides

Construction and maintenance of roads clearly exacerbates pest plant problems. Roads have long been recognised as corridors for the spread of pest plants. Pest plants establishing on roadside verges can quickly spread to adjoining properties and can also cause visibility problems. Brush wattle is one species of particular concern on roadside verges within the Auckland region.

As specified in section 4.1.3(iii) of this Strategy above, the responsibility for roadside verge control for all formed roads lies with the owner of the land, i.e. the roading authority. The roading authority therefore is required to implement effective solutions. For unformed roads the responsibility for control of pests under the Strategy is the land occupier who physically occupies the land.

Transit New Zealand is the roading authority for State highways, while the Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) manage local roads.

Under section 1.6.5H of the National State Highway Control Manual (SM012) version 4, Transit New Zealand undertakes to control pest plants within road reserves in the following situations:

- Rest areas
- Motorway reserves
- Weigh pits and stockpile areas
- Within reserves where adjacent land is administered by DoC (this may vary with some of the control in some national park reserves being undertaken by DoC)
- On State Highway reserves where road works have contributed to the establishment of pest plants
- Other isolated areas of road reserves, mainly for safety reasons
- Any other area where it is unreasonable to expect adjoining landowners to control pests on State Highway reserves due to topography, remoteness etc.

In addition, the Transit New Zealand Northern Area has a five year Management Plan for the Auckland region's highways. This Plan incorporates control of pest plants and other plant species. The Plan seeks to achieve similar, or in many cases identical, objectives as the RPMS. The provisions of this RPMS therefore are substantially aligned with those of the Plan.

Some of the local roading authorities also have roadside management plans in place, e.g. Waitakere City Council.

A flexible approach to pest plant management is required where control of some pest plants may be impractical to fully implement, e.g. where the reserve contains threatened native species, soil stabilisation concerns, access issues or risks to adjacent properties. The level of control or the distance to be cleared back from a complainant's boundary may be subject to exemption provisions and significantly reduced. Other management techniques such as planting of suitable species in the infested area to suppress or contain the pest plant infestation may also be considered as a satisfactory alternative on road reserves and subject to an exemption.

### 18.1.2 Rail Corridors

ONTRACK (New Zealand Railways Corporation) occupies 200 route kilometres of land in the Auckland region, accounting for approximately 540ha of non-rateable land. Rail corridors are very effective pathways for the movement of pest plants and animals, and pest plants within the corridors can be a source of infestation to neighbouring properties.

### 18.1.3 Saleyards

Areas where large numbers of stock are congregated on a regular basis, such as saleyards, are a potential source for the distribution of pest plant species. Pest plant species, such as Bathurst bur, may be carried on animal fur or hooves or by vehicles and moved to and from saleyards. An effective hygiene programme is necessary to minimise the impacts of these pest species.

### 18.1.4 Quarries

Quarries are often significant sources of pest plant species, especially those with propagules that are carried in soil or road metal. In the past quarry material has been identified as the vector for the spread of several species, for example pampas grass and Montpellier broom. A robust management programme for the management of these pest plants in quarries is needed to prevent their spread to new sites of the region.

### 18.1.5 Other Vectors

Other vectors of pest plant spread include machinery, such as that used in the lawn mowing, pasture seed, farm contracting and drainage industries. ARC will provide advice and education to these industries, to encourage hygiene and other measures to minimise pest plant distribution.

## 18.2. Management Regime

### (i) Objectives

To prevent the spread of pest plants via roads, railways, saleyards and quarries.

### (ii) Principal measures of achievement

The ARC will require Management Plans to be implemented by roading authorities, rail corridor managers, quarry operators and saleyards management to satisfactorily control identified pest plant species, on land for which they hold responsibility.

These Management Plans may also prioritise pest plant control in key areas, for example where the land is adjacent to sites of High Conservation Value, or where the land is clear or being cleared of the pests.

The Management Plans for roading authorities and rail corridors should include an annual review and reporting clause, so that ARC can monitor progress against the objectives of the RPMS. The Management Plans for quarry operators and saleyard managers should include provision for a review and reporting clause, so that ARC can monitor progress against the objectives of the RPMS.

Roading authorities, rail corridor managers and saleyards managers will also be encouraged to undertake appropriate replanting to suppress or contain pest plant infestation.

**(iii) Rules**

**Rule 18.2.1.1**

Roading authorities and rail corridor managers shall:

- a) within one year of this rule becoming operative, create with the ARC, agreed Management Plans for land for which they are responsible, to control specified pest plant species to prescribed standards; and
- b) successfully destroy to prevent seeding all adult and juvenile plants of species listed in the Management Plan on land they occupy; and
- c) shall not distribute by any means, any species listed in the Management Plan or otherwise act in such a manner as is likely to encourage or cause the propagation or multiplication of any species listed in the agreed Management Plan.

In respect of quarries, Rule 18.2.1.2 is only applicable to the active areas of extraction, processing and stockpiling, and a buffer zone around each of those areas. The width of the buffer zone is to be determined in the agreed Management Plan, having regard to the particular weed species of concern.

Any dispute concerning the content of the Management Plan shall be submitted for determination, to a recognised independent ecology expert agreed between parties or where parties cannot agree, as appointed by the President of the New Zealand Biosecurity Institute.

A breach of these Rules will create an offence under section 154(r) of the Act, or may result in default work under section 128 of the Act, or both.

**Rule 18.2.1.2**

Quarry operators and saleyard managers shall:

- a) within one year of this rule becoming operative (unless referred to dispute resolution) develop in consultation with the ARC agreed Management Plans for land for which they are responsible, to control specified pest plant species to prescribed standards; and
- b) unless otherwise specified in the Management Plan, successfully destroy to prevent seeding all adult and juvenile plants of species listed in the Management Plan on land they occupy; and
- c) shall not distribute by any means, any species listed in the Management Plan or otherwise act in such a manner as is likely to encourage or cause the propagation or multiplication of any species listed in the agreed Management Plan.

# 19 PROVISION OF ADVICE, EDUCATION AND ASSISTANCE

## 19.1. Advice and Education

The ARC will provide technical advice and information relating to all pests in the Strategy, to landowners/occupiers, community and industry groups, and the wider community in order to:

- Promote greater public awareness of the potential or actual adverse effects associated with pest plants and animals;
- Promote greater public awareness of an individual's responsibilities for pest control under the Strategy;
- Promote effective and responsible pest plant and animal control and/or the adoption of management techniques that will avoid, minimise, or remedy the adverse effects associated with pest plants and animals in the region, and restore environmental conditions that make it harder for pest species to establish. The reason for this is to achieve long-term rather than short term improvement by restoring natural ecosystems and habitats and urban and rural environments to a resilient and self-sustaining state.

The ARC will use the following procedures in relation to its advisory and educational programmes:

- Respond to public requests for information or enquiries in relation to the identification of pest plants and animals;
- Disseminate advice to landowners/occupiers when undertaking property inspections and other pest plant or animal management activities;
- Prepare and distribute web material, pamphlets, and other educational material in relation to pest plant and animal management to the general public, community and volunteer groups, plant growers

and retailers (including casual markets), farmers, pet retailers and other interested parties;

- Undertake or support public awareness campaigns;
- Undertake, on request, presentations to interested groups;
- As appropriate, organise timely and relevant media and publicity programmes to highlight particular pest plant and animal management issues; and
- Use displays at shows, field and industry days and other key events.

## 19.2. Community Assistance

ARC will support community groups and private landowners/occupiers that wish to undertake control of pests, through a range of assistance programmes. Current programmes include:

- Environmental Initiatives Fund
- Strategic Weeds Initiative
- Weedbusters
- ARC's Community Pest Control Budget
- Community Initiatives Programmes (refer Sections 9 and 11 of this Strategy)
- Site-led Management Programmes (refer Section 17 of this Strategy).

Additional information on these programmes is available on request from Auckland Regional Council.

# 20 BIOLOGICAL CONTROL PROGRAMMES

The Council will promote biological control of pests, where appropriate, throughout the region. For pests that are well established, biological control, in conjunction with other control methods, often provides the most effective option for long-term control. As a control method, biological control has high initial research and establishment costs but can be the most cost-effective option in the long-term, due to low or nil ongoing costs, nil non-target effects, nil residues and overall low to nil environmental effects.

The benefits of biological control accrue more widely than to just the individual landowner/occupier. Consequently the Council believes that there is substantial regional benefit in investing in appropriate

biological control programmes. The Council will, for the duration of the Strategy, provide financial and logistical support to research agencies for the safety testing, importation, breeding and supply of biological control agents, management of release sites, collection of data and training of field staff. Research into biological control agents and methods is funded collectively by regional councils, that co-operate and co-ordinate nationally. Over the life of this Strategy, research into potential biological control agents for widespread pests with significant environmental impacts will be supported.

Biological control agents that have previously been released and that have established in the region are listed in Table 20a below.

**Table 20a Biological Control Agents Established in the Auckland Region**

Species marked with an asterisk (\*) have been released in the Auckland region, but establishment has not been confirmed.

Target species	Agents	
	Common name	Scientific name
alligator weed	alligator weed beetle	<i>Agasicles hygrophila</i>
alligator weed	alligator weed moth	<i>Arcola malloi</i>
blackberry	blackberry rust	<i>Phragmidium violaceum</i>
Californian thistle	Californian thistle leaf beetle	<i>Lema cyanella</i>
Californian, Scotch and winged thistle	Californian thistle fungus	<i>Phoma exigua</i>
gorse	gorse colonial hard shoot moth*	<i>Pempelia genistella</i>
gorse	gorse pod moth	<i>Cydia ulicetana</i>
gorse	gorse seed weevil	<i>Exapion ulicis</i>
gorse	gorse soft shoot moth*	<i>Agonopterix ulicetella</i>
gorse	gorse spider mites	<i>Tetranychus lintearius</i>

Target species	Agents	
	Common name	Scientific name
gorse	gorse thrips	<i>Sericothrips staphylinus</i>
hemlock	hemlock moth	<i>Agonopterix alstromeriana</i>
Mexican devil	Mexican devil weed gall fly	<i>Procecidochares utilis</i>
mistflower	mistflower fungus	<i>Entyloma ageratinae</i>
mistflower	mistflower gall fly	<i>Procecidochares alani</i>
nodding thistle	gall fly	<i>Urophora solstitialis</i>
nodding and plumeless thistle	receptacle weevil	<i>Rhinocyllus conicus</i>
nodding, winged & other thistle spp.	crown weevil	<i>Trichosirocalus horridus</i>
old man's beard	old man's beard leaf miner	<i>Phytomyza vitalba</i>
old man's beard	old man's beard leaf fungus	<i>Phoma clematidina</i>
rabbit	rabbit haemorrhagic disease (RHD, RCV)	<i>Calicivirus</i>
ragwort	cinnabar moth	<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>
ragwort	ragwort flea beetle	<i>Longitarsus jacobaeae</i>
Scotch thistle	Scotch thistle gall fly	<i>Urophora stylata</i>

# 21 CROSS-BOUNDARY ISSUES

A significant aim of integrated pest management is to minimise the effects of cross-boundary issues and promote complementary, efficient and effective pest control.

Cross-boundary issues may arise in relation to pest plants and animals because pest distribution is rarely constrained by administrative boundaries. The ARC will use the following procedures to minimise the effects of cross-boundary issues:

- a) Pursuant to section 76(4) of the Biosecurity Act, this Strategy shall not be inconsistent with any national or regional pest management strategy concerning the same pest, any regulation, or any Regional Policy Statement, or regional plan prepared under the Resource Management Act 1991;
- b) Liaise, as appropriate, with Biosecurity New Zealand over pest management issues which are best dealt with or co-ordinated at a national level. In particular, the Council will participate in a national initiative for regional councils to enforce a section 52 and 53 ban on the sale, propagation and distribution of pest plants declared Unwanted Organisms through the National Pest Plant Accord (refer to section 5.2.1 of this Strategy);
- c) Liaise, as appropriate, with Environment Waikato and Northland Regional Council on cross-boundary issues pertaining to pest management, and ensure that respective pest management strategies are not inconsistent;
- d) Liaise with the Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and DoC over national biodiversity issues as they relate to the Council's role in the management of High Conservation Value sites;
- e) Liaise, as appropriate, with other regional councils on matters of pest management which are relevant to more than one region or nationally;
- f) Advocate and encourage other authorities and operators (e.g. roading authorities, spray contractors, quarry operators, ferry and barge operators) to adopt policies, practices or measures which will avoid, mitigate, or remedy adverse effects associated with pest plants and animals;
- g) Make submissions in respect of documents prepared by other authorities.