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## 11. APPENDICES

### 11.1. APPENDIX ONE: THE MCLEAN SCALE FOR RABBITS

#### Before control Work

##### Low Infestation

1. No rabbits or sign seen.
2. No rabbits seen, some sign noticeable.

##### Medium Infestation

3. Odd rabbits seen, sign some buck heaps showing up.
4. Pockets of rabbits, sign and fresh burrows very noticeable.

##### Medium to Heavy Infestation

5. Infestation spreading out from heavy pockets.
6. Infestation over whole area and increasing.

##### Heavy Infestation

7. Infestation heavy, rabbits moving in droves, pasture damage, warrens.
8. Infestation at high level throughout. Severe pasture damage.
9. Infestation almost at peak.
10. Maximum level, must spread out over wide area or starving.

## 11.2. APPENDIX TWO: NATIONAL PEST PLANT ACCORD LIST

The National Pest Plant Accord is a co-operative agreement between Regional Councils and government departments with biosecurity responsibilities. Under the Accord, Regional Councils will undertake surveillance to prevent the commercial sale and/ or distribution of an agreed list of pest plants.

### National Pest Plant Accord List

The list that follows is the First Schedule of the National Pest Plant Accord, with all the pest plants included in it as of 1 October 2001. All plants on the list are designated as Unwanted Organisms, and are banned from sale, propagation and distribution throughout New Zealand. Additional plant species may be added periodically, after review by the Technical Working Group. To check for further additions visit the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry web site.

### FIRST SCHEDULE

#### The Accord List

Common Name/s	Scientific Name
African feather grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>
African fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
African love grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>
Arrowhead; Hawaii Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>
Balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>
Banana passionfruit	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>
Bartlettina	<i>Bartlettina sordida</i>
Bladderwort	<i>Utricularia gibba</i>
Blue morning glory	<i>Ipomoea indica</i>
Bog bean	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bone seed <i>monilifera</i>	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> spp.
Bur reed	<i>Sparganium erectum</i>
Cape tulip	<i>Homeria collina</i>
Cathedral bells	<i>Cobaea scandens</i>
Caulerpa taxifolia	<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>
Chameleon plant	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>
Chilean flame creeper	<i>Tropaeolum speciosum</i>
Chilean rhubarb	<i>Gunnera tinctoria</i>
Chinese pennisetum	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Christmas berry	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
Clasped pondweed	<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>
Climbing asparagus; ferny asparagus	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>
Climbing spindleberry; oriental bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> Thunb.
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Darwin's barberry	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>
Devil's tail tearthumb	<i>Persicaria perfoliatum</i>
Eelgrass	<i>Vallisneria gigantea</i>
Egeria; oxygen weed	<i>Egeria densa</i>

Elephant grass; Napier grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
Entire marshwort	<i>Nymphoides geminata</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Evergreen buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>
Fire tree, Candle-berry myrtle	<i>Myrica faya</i>
Fringed waterlily	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
Great reedmace	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hornwort	<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i>
Horse nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Kahili ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara var. aculeata</i>
Lodgepole pine	<i>Pinus contorta</i>
Madeira vine; Mignonette vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Manchurian wild rice	<i>Zizania latifolia</i>
Mexican daisy	<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>
(Fine-stemmed needle grass)	
Mile-a-minute	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
Monkey apple	<i>Acmena smithii</i>
Moth plant	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>
Northern banana passionfruit;	<i>Passiflora mixta</i>
(Banana passionfruit)	
Old man's beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Oxygen weed	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Pampas	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Plectranthus	<i>Plectranthus ciliatus</i>
Primrose willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Purple pampas	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
Pyp grass	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>
Rough horsetail	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Royal fern	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
Sagittaria; Delta Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>
Salvinia, kariba weed	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Sawtooth	<i>Najas marina</i>
Selaginella	<i>Selaginella kraussiana</i>
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>
Small balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Smilax; Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
Southern cattail	<i>Typha domingensis</i>
Southern naiad	<i>Najas guadalupensis</i>
Tree privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Wandering Jew;	<i>Tradescantia Tradescantia fluminensis</i>

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Water chestnut	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
White bryony	<i>Bryonia dioica</i>
White-edged nightshade	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>
Yellow flag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow ginger	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>
Yellow waterlily	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>

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## 11.3. APPENDIX THREE: GLOSSARY

Various technical and planning terms used in this document are defined in this glossary.

All terms marked with a \* are taken from the Biosecurity Act 1993.

All terms marked with a + are from the Resource Management Act 1991.

Animal	Any mammal, insect, bird and any living organism, except a plant or human being.
Authorised Person*	A person for the time being appointed an Authorised Person under section 103 of the Biosecurity Act.
Benefits	Monetary or nonmonetary advantage
Beneficiary	The receiver of benefits accruing from the implementation of a pest management measure or a Strategy.
Biodiversity	The variety of life and its processes. It includes the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them, the communities and ecosystems in which they occur, and the ecological and evolutionary processes that keep them functioning, changing and adapting. This includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems
Biological Control	The use of a living organism (e.g, insects or fungi) to control another organism with the intention to reduce the infestation/population of the targeted organism.
Biosecurity	Protection within the region from the risks posed by organisms to the environment, public health and the economy, through exclusion, eradication and control.
Boundary Clearance	The enforced control of a specific pest within a specified distance from a property boundary, where the adjacent property is clear of the pest.
Chief Technical Officer*	A person appointed a chief technical officer under section 101 of the Biosecurity Act 1993.
Community Pest Control Areas	A Northland Regional Council initiative to protect and enhance economic, biodiversity and cultural values in significant areas as elected by community groups and assessed by the NRC, by means of an integrated pest management approach.
Crown land	Land vested in Her Majesty and administered by a Minister for the time being charged with the administration of the Department of State that has control of the land; and includes all land for the time being forming part of any National Park, any reserve within the meaning of the Reserves Act 1977, and all unoccupied lands of the Crown.
Destroy	In relation to a pest to pull, break down, demolish, make useless, kill, cause to cease to exist.

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Distribute	Means to propagate, offer for sale or sell, transport, or in any way spread a pest.
Ecosystem	All the individuals, species and populations in a spatially defined area, the interactions among them, and those between the organisms and their abiotic environment.
Effect+	<p>Unless the context otherwise requires, the term "effect" includes:</p> <p>any positive or adverse effect; and  any temporary or permanent effect; and  any past, present or future effect; and  any cumulative effect which arises over time or in combination with other effects;</p> <p>Regardless of the scale, intensity, duration or frequency of the effect, and also includes:</p> <p>any potential effects of high probability; and  any potential effect of low probability which has a high potential impact.</p>
Eradicate	To destroy a pest at a rate that exceeds the survival rate of new recruits. Control measures must continue until all individuals (including the seed bank for pest plants) have been destroyed.
Exacerbator	A person, who by their activities or inaction, contributes to the creation, continuance, or aggravation of a pest plant management problem.
Feral Animal	<p>An animal:</p> <p>(a) Living in a wild state; and  (b) Not being kept:-  or handled as a domestic animal; or  within an effective fence or enclosure for farming purposes; or  in captivity under any authorisation issued under any enactment in accordance with the conditions of that authorisation</p>
Habitat	The place or type of site where an organism or population normally occurs.
Indigenous	Flora and fauna which belong naturally to New Zealand (as opposed to being introduced)
Kaitiātanga+	The exercise of guardianship by the tangata whenua of an area in accordance with tikanga Māori in relation to the natural and physical resources; and includes the ethic of stewardship.
Landowner	Means as for Occupier below
Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP)	Document put together by the Regional Council and the community which sets the strategic direction for the Council covering the next ten years, reviewed every three years.

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Management Agency*	Annual plans produced in the years between updating progress and changes. The department, authority, or body corporate specified in a Pest Management Strategy as the agency given the task of implementing a Strategy
Monitor	To gather information, either actively or passively, about pests known to occur in the region to determine the - Presence or absence of pests; or Distribution and/or density of pests; or Effects of pests on ecological, economic or cultural factors; or Effects of a Strategy on the distribution and/or density of pests, or on ecological, economic or cultural factors; or Extent to which objectives of a Strategy are being achieved.
Occupier*	In relation to any place physically occupied by any person, means that person. In relation to any other place, means the owner of the place. In relation to any place, includes any agent, employee, or other person acting in the general management or control of the place.
Organism*	Does not include a human being or a genetic structure derived from a human being; Includes a micro-organism; Subject to paragraph (a) of this definition, includes a genetic structure that is capable of replicating itself (whether that structure comprises all or only part of an entity, and whether it comprises all or only part of the total genetic structure of an entity); Includes an entity (other than a human being) declared by the Governor-General by Order in Council to be an organism for the purposes of the Act; Includes a reproductive cell or developmental stage of an organism.
Operational Plan	Plan prepared by the management agency under section 85 of the Biosecurity Act 1993. Sets out objectives in a strategy that will be achieved in any given financial year.
Pest management strategy* and strategy*	A Strategy approved under Part V of the Biosecurity Act 1993, for the management or eradication of a particular pest or pests.
Person *	Includes the Crown, a corporation sole, and a body of persons (whether corporate or unincorporated).
Pest	Any organism specified as a pest in a Strategy.
Plant	Any plant, tree, shrub, herb, flower, nursery stock, culture, vegetable or other vegetation. Includes the fruit, seed, spore, and any portion or product of any plant. Also includes all aquatic plants.

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Place*	Any building, conveyance, craft, land, or structure, and the bed and waters of the sea and any canal, lake, pond, river, or stream.
Principal officer*	The principal administrative officer of a regional council; and In relation to a regional council, means the principal officer of that council; and In relation to a region, means the principal officer of the region's regional council; and includes an acting principal officer.
Regional Plan+	An operative plan (including a regional coastal plan) approved by a regional council or the Minister of Conservation under the First Schedule to the Resource Management Act and includes all operative changes to such a plan (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
Regional Policy Statement+	An operative Regional Policy Statement approved by a regional council under the First Schedule of the Resource Management Act and includes all operative changes to such a policy statement (whether arising from a review or otherwise).
Road*	All bridges, culverts, and fords forming part of any road.
Rhizome	An underground creeping stem or root which enables plants to spread.
Sale	Includes barter; and also includes offering, exposing, or attempting to sell, or having in possession for sale, or sending or delivery for sale, causing or allowing to be sold, offered, or exposed for sale, and also includes any disposal whether for valuable consideration or not; and "sell" has a corresponding meaning.
Surveillance	To gather information, either actively or passively, about pests that are currently not in the region to determine incursions of new pests into the region or into parts of the region that are clear.
Taonga	Treasure, property; prized and protected as sacred possessions of the tribe, not merely as temporal property in the Western sense. The term carries a spiritual meaning and may be things that cannot be seen or touched. Included for example are: te reo (the Maori language, waahi tapu, waterways, fishing grounds, and mountains
Unwanted Organism*	Any organism that a chief technical officer believes is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or to human health; and (a) Includes – Any new organism, if the Authority* has declined approval to import that organism. Any organism specified in the Second Schedule of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996. (b) But does not include any organism approved for

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importation under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, unless –  
The organism is an organism which has escaped from a containment facility; or  
A chief technical officer, after consulting the Authority and taken into account any comments made by the Authority concerning the organism, believes the organism is capable or potentially capable of causing unwanted harm to any natural and physical resources or human health.  
*\* “the Authority refers to the Environmental Risk Management Authority.”*

Waahi Tapu

Sacred site: these are defined locally by the hapu and iwi which are kaitiaki for the waahi tapu. Typically includes burial grounds and sites of historical importance to the tribe. In order to protect the particular sites from interference and desecration, some tribes will refuse to disclose the exact location to outsiders.