

AERIAL TB CONTROL OPERATION **GLENDHU** **FOREST 2016**

OSPRI'S **TBfree** PROGRAMME

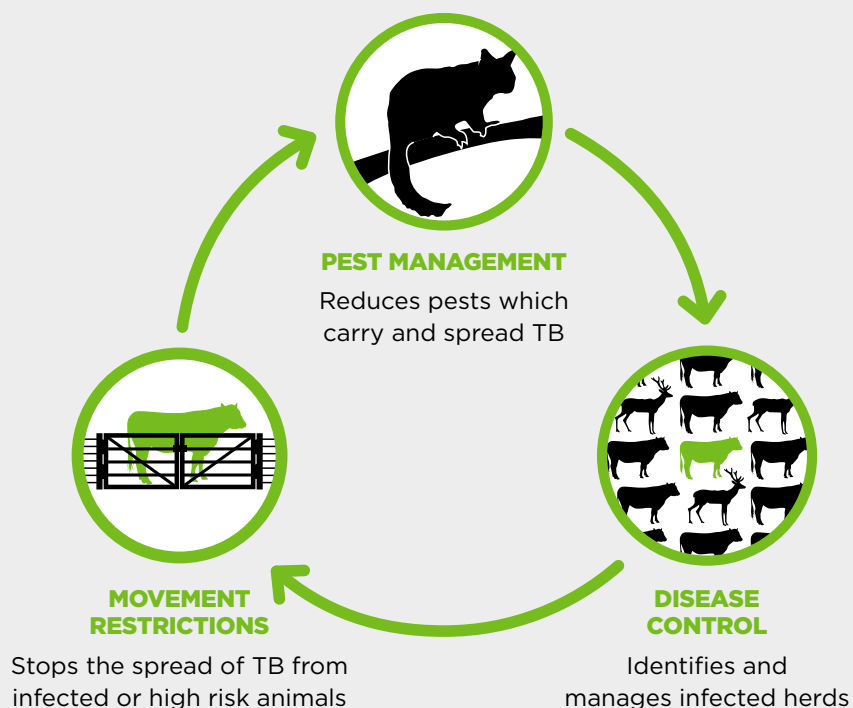
OSPRI's TBfree programme aims to manage and eventually eradicate bovine tuberculosis (TB) from New Zealand's cattle and deer herds and wild animal populations. To achieve this objective, OSPRI uses possum control, along with regular herd testing and movement restrictions. Scientific evidence shows that TB-infected possums are responsible for the majority of new herd infections. Information gathered from wild animal surveys and the operational history of the region has been used to plan the Glendhu Forest aerial operation. It is scheduled to take place in autumn/winter 2016, depending on the weather, and will cover approximately 13,800 hectares (see map on following page).



TARGETING POSSUMS

To eradicate bovine TB, possum numbers need to be kept extremely low – around one to two animals every ten hectares.

HOW WE CONTROL TB



Monitoring of the Glendhu Forest area in 2013 showed that possums numbers had increased above the level needed to eradicate bovine TB. Further possum control is required to reduce their

population and minimise the chance of possums spreading TB to each other. Possum control over many years has dramatically reduced the number of infected herds in Otago. Controlling



the disease prevents livestock production losses and protects the world-leading reputation of New Zealand's deer, dairy and beef products.

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE OPERATION

The operation will begin with the distribution of non-toxic, tan-coloured cereal pellets by helicopter. This 'pre-feed' gives possums a taste for the pellets and overcomes bait shyness. One to four weeks later (weather permitting), toxic, green cereal pellets – each containing 0.15% biodegradable sodium fluoroacetate (also known as 1080) – will be applied by helicopter at a rate of 1.5 kilograms per hectare. That's about 1 bait to every

80 square metres. The Glendhu Forest operation will be subject to strict safety, quality-assurance and monitoring requirements. Advanced GPS navigational equipment will be used to ensure the pellets are accurately placed and identified exclusion zones are avoided.

THE METHOD

The vast majority of possum control is done by local contractors using ground-based traps and hand-laid toxins. The remaining, far smaller area is controlled using aerially applied pellets containing biodegradable 1080.

Aerial control is highly-efficient, cost-effective and has been extremely successful at knocking possum numbers down to very low levels. It is preferred in areas like Glendhu Forest as it gets bait into areas where ground-based

toxin and trapping operations can't, due to terrain, density of vegetation, extent, or health and safety reasons. This aerial is part of a wider ground control programme for the area.

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment also supports aerial control. The Commissioner completed an extensive review into the use of 1080, in which she strongly endorsed its continued use in New Zealand.

Please visit pce.parliament.nz to read this report.



WHAT HAPPENS NOW?

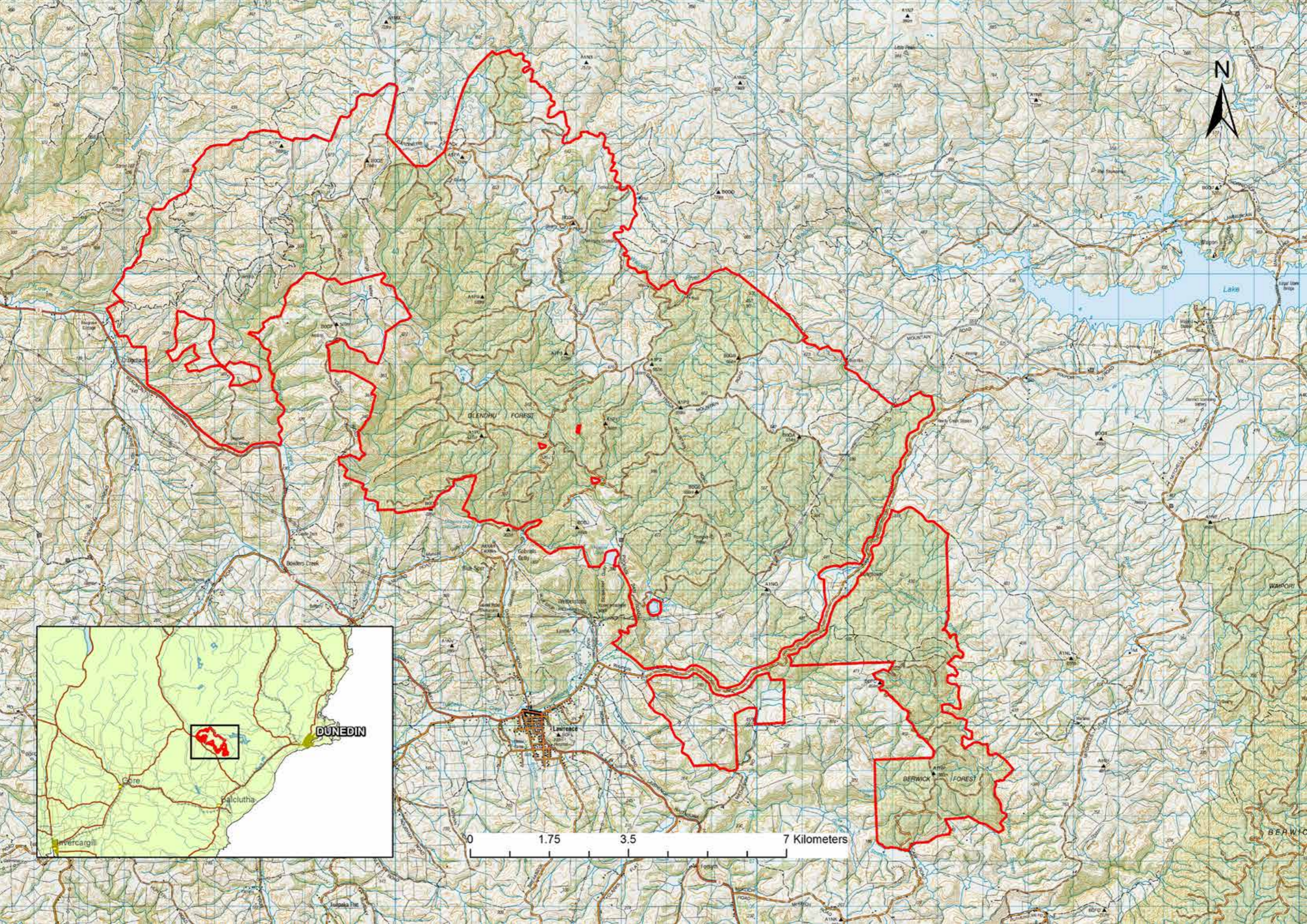
All landowners and occupiers within and adjacent to the proposed control area will be contacted and visited by TBfree contractors well ahead of the operation. They will discuss boundary issues, water supply safety and the management of any risks to dogs and livestock. Consents from the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Health are required for this operation. Affected landowners and occupiers will be contacted again within 24-48 hours of the

operation starting, notices will be published in local newspapers and warning signs will be placed at all likely access points to the operational area.

BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

The operation will have additional conservation benefits for native birds and bush. Possums eat the forest canopy and prey on native birdlife, including eggs and chicks. Biodegradable 1080 is also extremely effective at controlling other introduced predators which destroy our native species, such as ship rats and stoats.





IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Warning signs will be placed at all main access points to the operational area and everyone must follow the cautions on the signs. There's no health risk when using this area as long as you follow these instructions:

- **Do not** handle any bait or allow children to wander unsupervised. Cereal baits containing 1080 are dyed green.
- **Do not** hunt or take game from within a two kilometre radius of the operational area for human or pet consumption. It's an offence to sell meat products that have been exposed to 1080. Hunting can resume approximately four months following the control work.

- **Do not** bring dogs into the area until the warning signs have been officially removed. Dogs are particularly susceptible to 1080. They must not be allowed access to bait or poisoned carcasses which remain toxic to dogs until they have fully decomposed.

Please observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about the toxin. Warning signs indicate that toxin residues may still be present in baits or animals. You can resume normal activities in the area when the signs have been officially removed. If you have concerns about your dog, please contact the contractor.



THERE IS NO RISK TO PUBLIC DRINKING WATER

Biodegradable 1080 is highly soluble and does not persist in water or soil. Local health authorities apply strict conditions to aerial operations so that drinking water supplies are not contaminated. Safety has been confirmed by tests on several thousand water samples taken after aerial 1080 operations over many years.



WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT POISONING

Contact your local hospital or doctor, or dial 111

National Poisons Centre
0800 POISON (764 766)

If a domestic animal is poisoned, contact a local veterinarian.



FURTHER INFORMATION

OSPRI Southern South Island office

PO Box 5745
Dunedin 9058
P 03 955 5850
E cr_ssi@ospri.co.nz
tbfree.co.nz | ospri.co.nz

Contractor

Vector Control Services
Aerial Co-ordinator
P 03 768 9674
E VCS@xtra.co.nz
vcs.net.nz

For more information on controlling bovine TB and why 1080 is used in New Zealand, visit 1080facts.co.nz