

2018 TBFREE PEST CONTROL OPERATIONS CONSULTATION

This document presents the proposed 2018 TBfree programme's aerial 1080 and ground-based pest control operations.

The purpose of the consultation is to support engagement with the community, landowners, land-users and other individuals by providing information about operations proposed for 2018. The consultation seeks to invite any questions or information needs in relation to the proposed operations, the specified methods, timing or other local and community needs.

OSPRI invites submissions from 2 August 2017 until 29 September 2017.

Details on how to make a submission are set out on page 20 of this document or for further information go to www.tbfree.org.nz/have-your-say.aspx.

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THE BOVINE TB MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bovine TB is a serious infectious disease with a wide host range, including humans. In New Zealand, possums are a major cause of TB in cattle and deer herds. Without effective control, the incidence of TB in cattle and deer would eventually rise to the point of causing major production losses for our dairy, beef and deer industries, along with risks to valuable export markets.

OSPRI, through its subsidiary TBfree New Zealand, manages the National Pest Management Plan for control and eradication of bovine TB. The TB Plan is regulated under the Biosecurity Act 1993 and the Biosecurity (National Bovine Tuberculosis Pest Management Plan) Order 1998.

The TB Plan has been developed as a partnership between government and the affected livestock industries. The plan aims to achieve biological eradication of TB from New Zealand by 2055, with TB freedom in livestock by 2026 and freedom from disease in possums by 2040.

Those objectives require maintaining very low possum numbers in areas of disease risk for significant periods of time through possum control. Most possum control work is ground-based but, in some areas, aerial 1080 baiting operations are more effective and efficient.

Aerial 1080 application is subject to strict controls under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, administered by the Environmental Protection Authority. This includes a requirement for consent from local public health authorities for each operation.

As the TBfree programme progresses towards the eradication of TB from wildlife and livestock, methods are being constantly refined to ensure most efficient use of resources to achieve the results required.

ENHANCING LOCAL ENGAGEMENT

Pest management under the TB Plan is now delivered through a framework of [TB Management Areas](#) (TMAs). TMAs are areas of similar habitat, disease patterns, geography and control history. Each TMA has a specific and detailed local plan designed to eradicate TB as efficiently as possible by a target date. There may be several separate control or survey operations within a single TMA.

OSPRI determined that there was a need to enhance how we communicate our pest control work. To help do this the TMA framework has been used to create a new engagement initiative by developing TMA notices. By turning each TMA plan into a notice the new approach provides for improved public information about the timing and locations of our pest management work.

The forward planning element of TMAs also enables thorough consultation with key stakeholders and opportunities for collaboration in pest management. Each TMA is described in a notice which will be updated annually to reflect eradication progress and any proposed operational changes. A library of TMA notices can be found at tbfree.org.nz.

As OSPRI operates as a custodian of the investment on behalf of industry and crown for the TB programme, in planning operations we seek to strike the best balance between the needs for cost-effective TB control, and managing any impacts of our operations. OSPRI invests more than \$2.5 million per year on research and development towards improved pest management and TB control methodologies.

Our aim is always to carry out safe, effective operations which meet TB control goals and minimise any potential impact on the communities where we work.

PROPOSED OPERATIONS FOR 2018

The maps below and opposite show the locations of the proposed 2018 operations. As outlined in the table on the opposite page, aerial operations cover around 7% of the total proposed 2018 operational area. The majority of activities are survey work (63%) with the remaining proposed activities ground control (30%). For detail on the specific aerals proposed please refer to the page numbers in the tables.

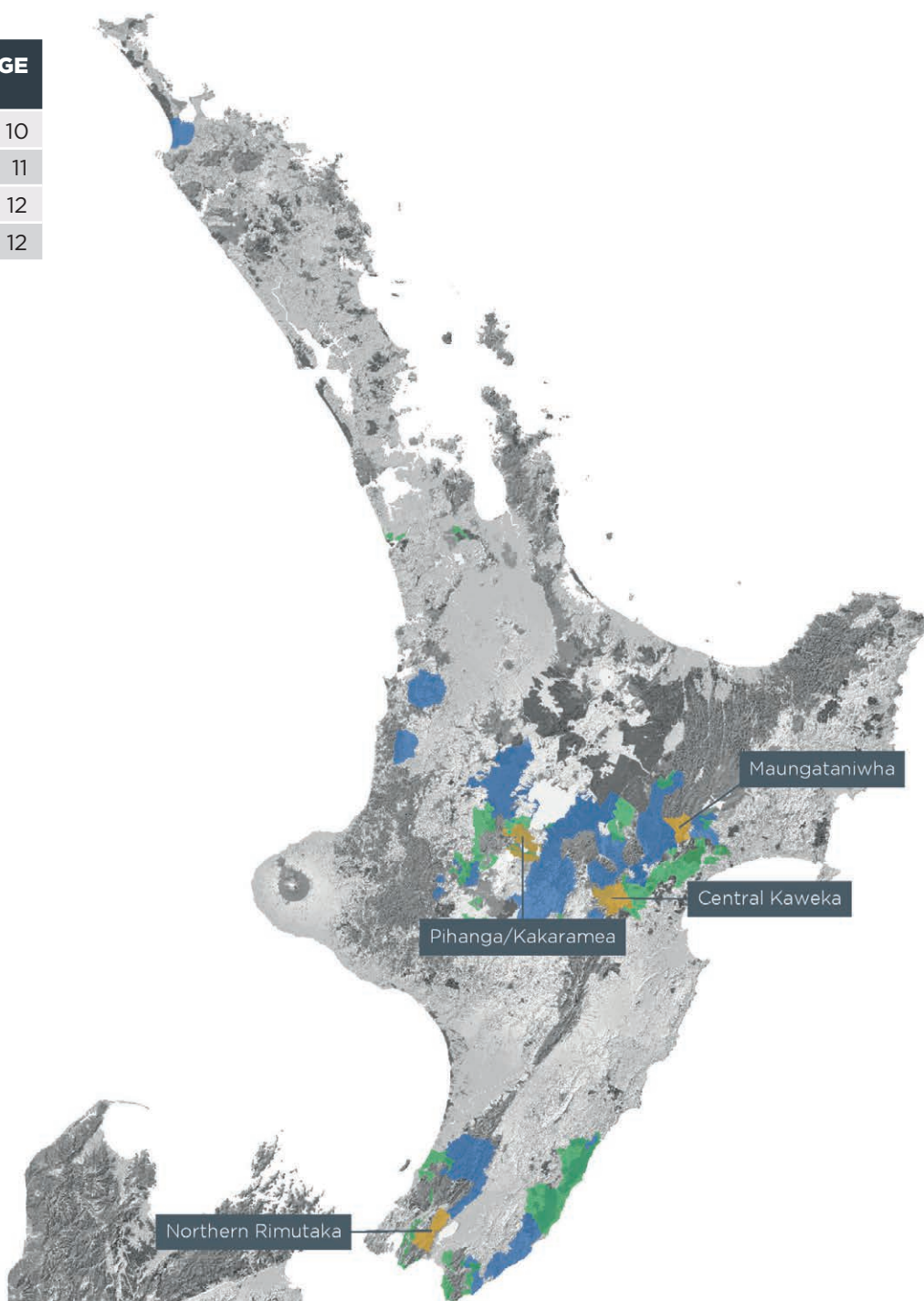
Specific details and operational boundaries are indicative only and may change as a result of consultation.

Changes and final details of operations are confirmed closer to the operation dates pending feedback submitted as part of the consultation process. Final details will be communicated directly to affected parties, and through appropriate channels including public notifications, media and ospri.co.nz.

PEST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS – 2018

NORTH ISLAND

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Maungataniwha	12



- Aerial Operations
- Ground Operations
- Survey Operations

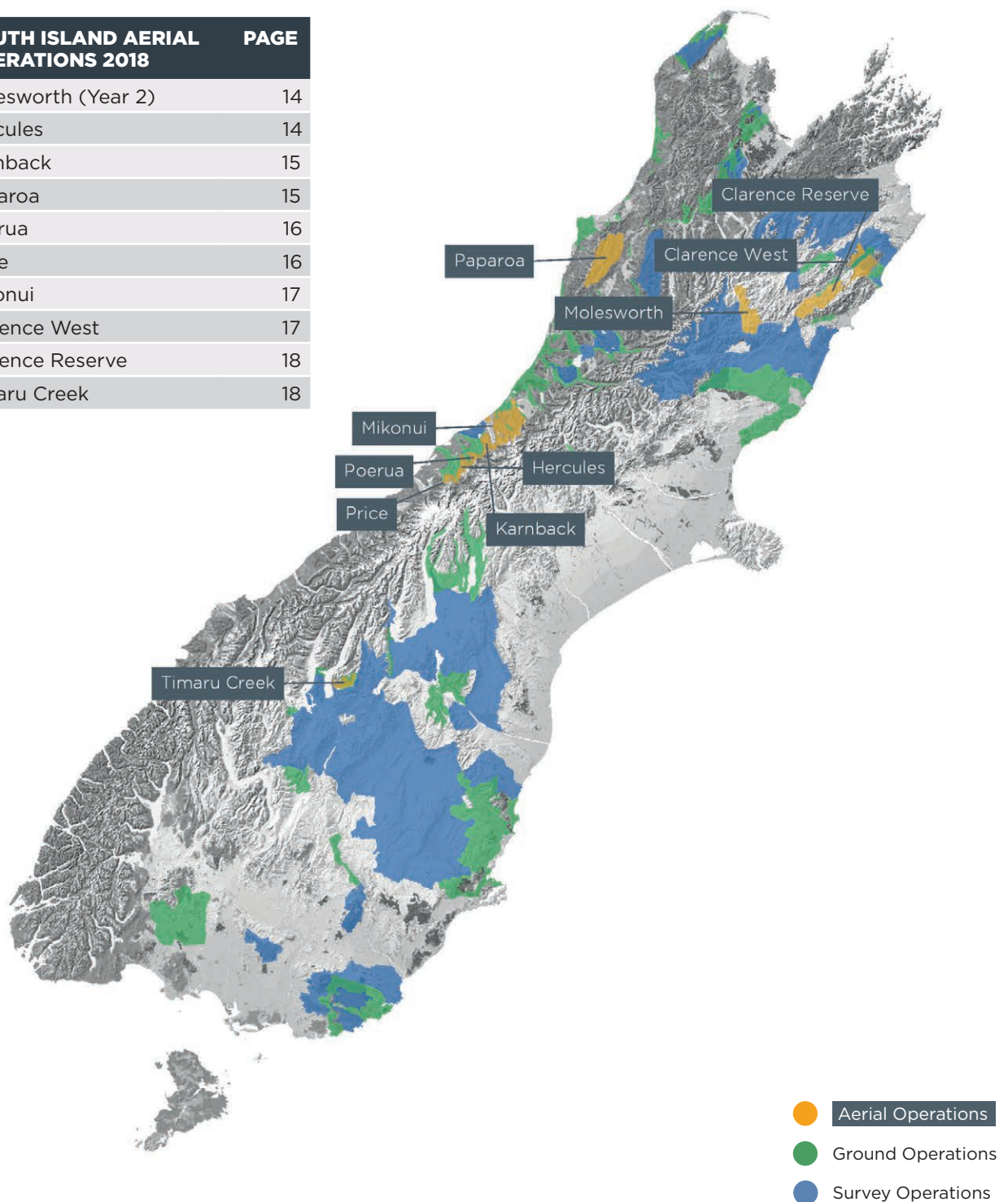
PROPOSED OPERATIONS AREA COVERAGE

PROPOSED ACTIVITY	NORTH ISLAND	NORTHERN SOUTH ISLAND	SOUTHERN SOUTH ISLAND
Aerial operations	106,680ha	188,142ha	7,863ha
Ground operations	378,022ha	318,387ha	470,653ha
Survey operations	819,795ha	421,954ha	1,228,054ha
Total	1,248,897ha	928,483ha	1,706,570ha

PEST MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS – 2018

SOUTH ISLAND

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TBFREE OPERATIONS CONSULTATION PROCESS

OSPRI's TBfree consultation process involves a range of steps, from planning and operational design to postoperative reporting.

Central to this is delivering national, regional and local consultations to provide an opportunity for people and organisations to gain an overview of the proposed operations and to identify what further information they may require.

NATIONAL APPROACH

A key step of the consultation process is the release of this national document to ensure that affected parties, land occupiers and land users are advised, well in advance, of our proposed 2018 TBfree pest control operations.

This is to give interested individuals and organisations time to submit feedback and comment about planned operations and possible risks or problems that may need to be managed.

The document is being sent to:

- Landowners/occupiers who may be directly affected by operations
- Commercial companies
- Iwi groups and trusts
- Hunting associations and outdoor recreation groups
- Regional and local government
- District public health units and Medical Officers of Health
- Conservation groups
- Animal welfare groups
- General public.

This consultation involves inviting people to express their views, and giving genuine consideration to feedback and information needs.

Operations may be modified where our consultation with the community identifies the need to do so. For example, previous consultation with deer hunting groups in the central North Island (see page 7) has led to widespread use of deer repellent on 1080 baits across areas of high hunting value.

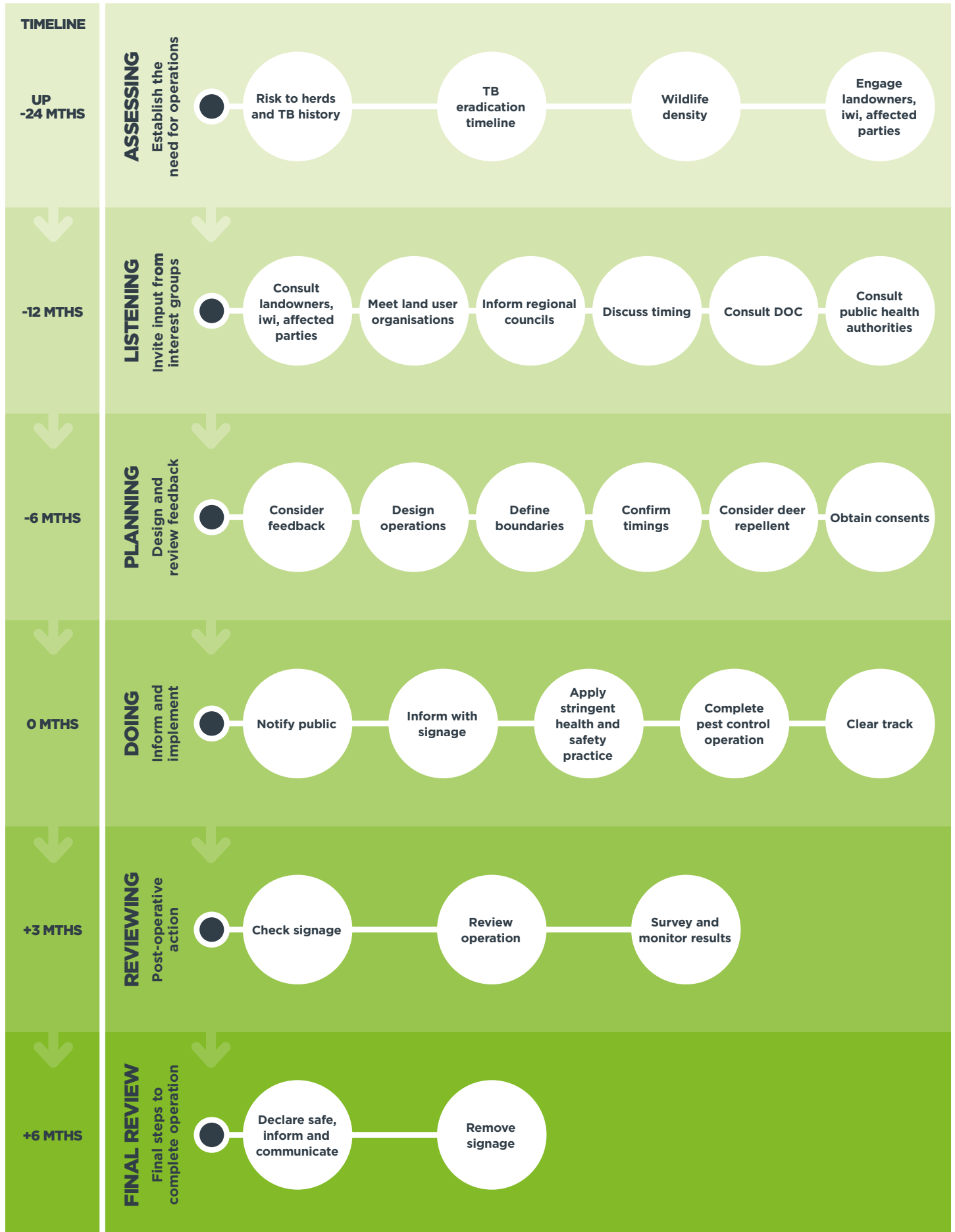
REGIONAL APPROACH

It is important to note that as part of our regional consultation process that well before commencement of operations, land occupiers within and adjacent to operations will also receive specific notification and personal visits.

Another important step involves further general public notification that includes newspaper notices and clear signposting at all likely access points to operational areas. Community meetings may be held where operations are likely to be of wide or significant community interest.

See page 5 and page 6 for diagrams showing the various steps and timings through every stage of a proposed aerial and ground operation, from planning and operational design to postoperative reporting. It is important to note these are indicative and may change as a result of design modifications to specific operational details.

AERIAL OPERATION PLANNING AND CONSULTATION PROCESS



GROUND CONTROL PLANNING AND CONSULTATION PROCESS



CONSULTATION AND ENGAGEMENT CASE STUDY

YOUR SUBMISSIONS COUNT

OSPRI is open to listening and accommodating a wide range of views through thorough and genuine public consultation about the effects of its operations.

Last year's consultation process resulted in a large number of submissions about the effects of planned aerial possum control operations on deer hunting, especially in highly-valued sika deer hunting areas on public lands in the central North Island. These submissions made it clear that planned expansion of operations in this area would have major impacts on commercial and recreational hunting.

After considering these submissions, and further meetings and discussions with hunting organisations, OPSRI decided to:

- Continue its current investment in the use of deer-repellent treated 1080 bait across all sika deer habitat on public land, and on other highly valued hunting areas.

- Use deer repellent bait across more than 130,000ha of operations on public land in North and South Island high country deer habitat during upcoming operations. Trials on the efficacy of repellent for sika deer are being funded as an outcome of consultation in 2016.
- Split the Kaipo operation into two, with one half being deferred for control in 2017.
- Defer the Kaweka East operation to 2017 to allow for further consultation.
- Re-configure the Kaweka East operation into three blocks to be treated across three years, allowing hunters access to large untreated areas of front and back country during each hunting season.
- Change timing of some operations to avoid the roar season and other popular hunting periods.

OSPRI remains committed to broad public consultation through published notifications, information days and meetings with affected parties.

A summary of submission and responses from the 2016 Pest Control Operations Consultation is available [here](#).

HOW AND WHY WE USE AERIAL 1080

A range of pest control methods are employed depending on the scale and severity of the problem, the accessibility of the area being treated, and the location's history of control and target dates for TB eradication.

Aerial drops of 1080 are demonstrated to be a cost effective and efficient means of controlling possums in extensive, less accessible areas. In very remote or difficult areas, ground control is much less efficient and can be up to three times more expensive – if it is possible at all.

The aerial distribution of toxic baits requires consent from landowners and public health authorities. The toxin 1080 is the tool of choice for aerial baiting because it:

- Is extremely effective at controlling possum numbers to very low levels in hard-to-reach areas
- At rates used does not contaminate natural waters
- Is biodegradable and does not persist in the environment
- Does not accumulate in the food chain
- Brings significant biodiversity benefits.

Public safety is always a top priority and consents must be issued by district Medical Officers of Health or Public Health Officials for all aerial 1080 operations.

The operations are carefully planned and guided by GPS technology to ensure bait is applied accurately and only within consented boundaries.

Costs for aerial 1080 application are reasonably constant no matter what the terrain – usually about \$25–28 per hectare. Ground control costs can match this on easy country with good access, but can reach \$100–200 per hectare or more on rugged country or in dense forest and scrubland. Aerial pest control also delivers biodiversity benefits that include the by-kill of rats and stoats and other pests that threaten native bird populations.

For more information please read the factsheet [Using 1080 for Pest Control](https://www.tbfree.org.nz) at [tbfree.org.nz](https://www.tbfree.org.nz).

GROUND CONTROL AND SURVEY ACTIVITY

Ground-based control of pests is planned according to the level of TB risk to cattle and deer herds, the history of control operations and the eradication goals for the area. It is important to note that ground control is often not an option in areas where the terrain steep or hard to access or unsafe for contractors to carry out the required work.

Most TBfree pest control operations are ground-based. For the 2017/2018 year, 139 ground-based pest control projects using a mix of ground-laid toxins, bait stations and traps are planned across the country, along with 42 pig survey projects nationally and 44 ferret surveys in the South Island. Pigs and ferrets are surveyed because they are good indicators of the presence of TB in possums, known to be the main wildlife host and transmitter of TB.

Ground-based trapping or poison baiting is demonstrated to be an effective method for possum control in accessible areas, and a good method of maintaining low possum densities once their numbers have been reduced.

There are many different types of traps, baits and placement methods which can be varied according

to animal welfare considerations, ease of access, set-up and maintenance time, and the potential risks to livestock, dogs and native animals. When compared to aerial pest control trapping is far more labour intensive and significantly more costly work as most traps need to be checked daily.

More information on [pest management](https://www.tbfree.org.nz) is available at [tbfree.org.nz](https://www.tbfree.org.nz).

CONSERVATION AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS

OSPRI's possum and ferret control work has significant flow-on benefits for New Zealand's unique native flora and fauna. Possums eat the forest canopy and are one of the major predators of native birds, preying on eggs, chicks and even adults.

Some of the pest control tools in use – particularly 1080 – are also very effective at controlling the other two major forest predators: rats and stoats. OSPRI works closely in partnership with Department of Conservation (DOC) to deliver conservation benefits through pest control activities.

OSPRI's experience and efficiency at managing large-scale pest and predator control has enabled it to lead operations for DOC's Battle for Our Birds, particularly in areas targeted for or adjacent to TBfree aerial operations.

More information on the [biodiversity benefits](https://www.ospri.co.nz) of pest control at [ospri.co.nz](https://www.ospri.co.nz).

NORTH ISLAND AERIAL OPERATIONS 2018

CENTRAL KAWEKA

This operation is in part of the [Kaweka](#) and [Tutaekuri-Waitara](#) TMAs.

The operational area is located north-west of Napier in the Kaweka Range and covers 29,300ha from the Mohaka River in the north to Taihape Road in the south. The area is within Kaweka Forest Park managed by the Department of Conservation where there is a large network of tracks and huts. It is popular for recreational use, primarily deer hunting and taking this into account, OSPRI will be using deer repellent over the entire operational area.

Vegetation in this part of the Kaweka Range consists of hardwood scrub interspersed with red and mountain beech. The Kaweka Range is renowned for its very steep, east-facing slopes which form the headwaters of the Tutaekuri and Donald rivers in the south and steep-sided gorges north of Makahu Saddle. This steep terrain and vegetation ideally suits aerial control that will achieve quick effective coverage and control safely.

The Tarawera and Waitara Valley areas to the north have a long history of TB infection in local herds and in pigs, ferrets and possums. TB-infected pigs have also been caught in the Te Awahohonu and Makahu Inangatahi areas, and there has been a recent herd infection in the south.

Possum density is high and consistent across the area – including at high altitudes. Ground control in adjacent farmland has reduced the possum population, but the proposed operation is the first in the area.

Eradication goals for this area are freedom from TB in possums by 2027 and livestock TB freedom by 2017.



PIHANGA/KAKARAMEA

This operation is in part of [National Park](#) and [Turangi](#) TMAs.

The operational area straddles the Turangi and National Park TMAs covering 26,300ha between the southern tip of Lake Taupo and the northern slopes of Tongariro. A mix of emerging and second-growth native forest, it is managed by DOC with some land owned by local iwi.

While the area is close to being free of TB in possums, it has been buffering the largely uncontrolled area to the east – Hatepe and the Kaimanawa Range. The terrain is mostly steep and rugged with some areas of rolling ground and exotic forest.

Planned control in 2018 follows the Mount Pihanga and Kakaramaea operations completed in 2015. Other parts of the project area received treatment in 2011 and 2013.

OSPRI will be undertaking part of this operation (Pihanga) in conjunction with DOC and a private organisation, Project Tongariro. Consultation is underway with local iwi and DOC and some changes are planned to split this area shown in the map: treating one part in early spring 2018 and the remainder in early winter 2019 – specific areas are being drafted. Splitting the operation up is being done to reduce the impact on hunters by not treating the whole area at the same time.

Part of this area is expected to be free of TB after this aerial operation. This includes Mt Kakaramaea west towards the Mangatepopo area. Remaining areas to the east are likely to be treated again, with TB freedom for the whole area expected by 2023.



NORTHERN RIMUTAKA

This operation is in the [Rimutaka-Hutt](#) TMA.

This aerial project extends along the Rimutaka Range and expands on the Southern Rimutaka operation completed in 2017. The 24,080ha area is mostly public land administered by DOC and Greater Wellington Regional Council, with some private land close to urban areas. The terrain is rugged and unsuitable for ground control methods. It was last aurally treated in 2012.

The wider area has a significant history of TB in livestock particularly in the Mangaroa-Kaitoke area. Infected wildlife has been found in, or close to, all of the control zones within the area.

Possum density is reasonably high, and TB-infected possums and pigs have been caught inside Rimutaka Forest Park during the past 10 years. TB freedom in possums is expected by 2033 and in livestock by 2018.



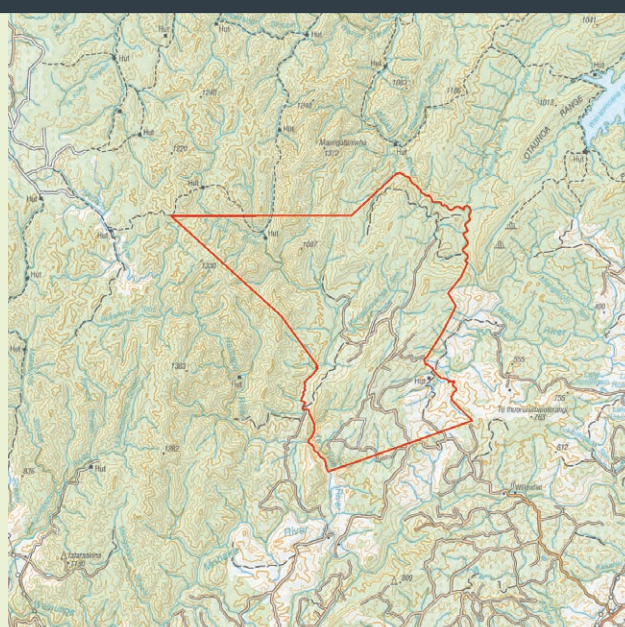
MAUNGATANIWHA

This operation is in the [Urewera](#) TMA.

This rugged area lies just west of Lake Waikaremoana and runs southwest to Te Hoe River, covering 27,000ha. A significant part of the northern section lies within DOC-managed land with large areas to the south are covered by pine forest. The terrain is rough and ground control methods would be costly and risky for contractors so control is ideally suited to aerial application.

There have been low numbers of infected herds and TB-infected deer and pigs in this TB management area and a TB-infected pig was caught in the Mohaka Forest in November 2009. Possum numbers are relatively high.

Freedom from TB is expected in possums by 2026 and in herds by 2017.



SOUTH ISLAND AERIAL OPERATIONS 2018

MOLESWORTH (YEAR 2)

Marlborough

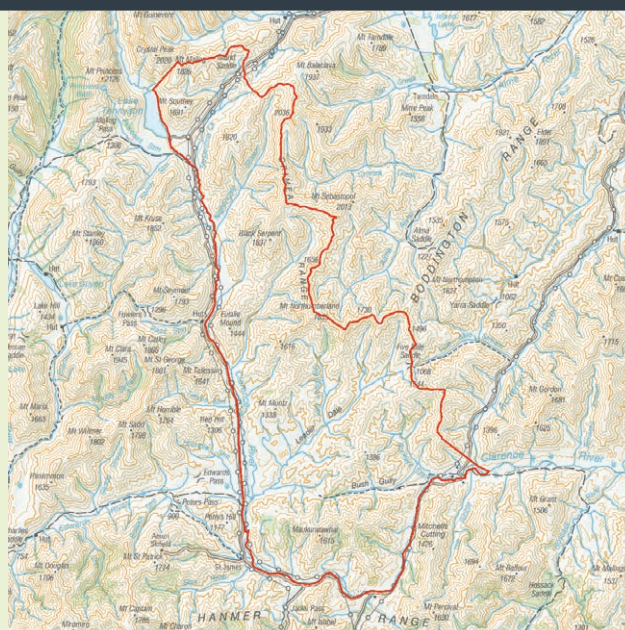
The Molesworth aerial forms part of the Clarence Catchment TMA. It is the second of three aerals planned for Molesworth Station and forms part of a nine-year aerial and ground possum control programme which began in 2017. A TMA notice will be published early in 2018 once the specific eradication plan has been confirmed.

The Molesworth aerial (year 2) block which encompasses the Crimea Range in the western part of the property has not received aerial 1080 control before. This operation is planned for winter/spring 2018 and will cover approximately 28,000ha.

The Molesworth Station area has an extensive history of TB infection in both wildlife and livestock. TB has been found in ferrets in 2013 and in pigs in 2015. This block is rugged and most parts are unsuitable for ground control methods.

Based on the strong hunting interest within the Molesworth area, OSPRI has been working with local hunting groups to identify areas where deer repellent would be suitable for use.

Objectives for TB control in the Molesworth area are TB freedom in livestock by 2020 and in possums by 2027.



HERCULES

South Westland

The Hercules aerial forms part of the Whataroa River TMA. A TMA notice will be published early in 2018 once the specific eradication plan has been confirmed.

This backcountry operational block is located between the Upper Poerua River to the north east and the Upper Whataroa River to the south. It extends eastward for approximately 5km, and covers approximately 7,000ha. The operation is planned for winter 2018. It was last flown in 2010.

Historically, TB has been found in wildlife and livestock within the Whataroa Valley. In 2009, a TB possum was captured at Donovans Flat on the north side of the Whataroa River, and the last wildlife-related TB herd infection as in 2013.

No surveys have been carried out within this block as the extremely rugged nature of the area, makes it unsafe to do so. Because of the terrain aerial control is the most suitable form of control and allows the area to be uniformly treated.



Objectives for TB control in the Whataroa River TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2018 and TB freedom in possums by 2026.

KARNBACK

South Westland

The Karnback aerial forms part of the [Hari Hari](#) TMA.

The 8,000ha operational block is extremely rugged backcountry which incorporates Mt Bonar and Mt Ashmore, between the Waitaha and Whataroa rivers some 20km south of the Ross township. Control is planned for winter 2018. It was last flown in 2010.

A TB-infected deer, and TB possums from a subsequent survey, were recovered from Jones Flat in the adjacent Wanganui River catchment in 2016.

There is a large area in the south east of the Karnback and Waitaha Valley that has not been controlled before. Possum populations in this area will be close to carrying capacity which means that any possums born in the area would be migrating out to the surrounding areas. As part of a wider eradication plan the possum population needs to be as low as possible and to prevent any migration of disease from where it has been confirmed (to the east).

This block is extremely rugged and is unsuitable for ground control methods. Objectives for TB control in the Hari Hari TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2019 and TB freedom in possums by 2023.



PAPAROA

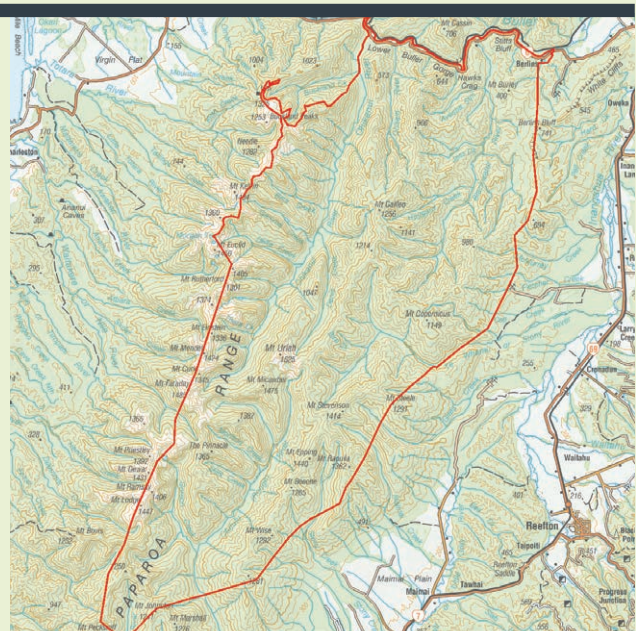
Buller/Grey

The Paparoa aerial forms part of the Paparoa Range TMA. A TMA notice will be published early in 2018 once the specific eradication plan has been confirmed.

The operational area lies east of the Paparoa Range, from Mt Pecksniff in the south to the Buller River in the north. This area has had no previous aerial 1080 treatment. It covers approximately 47,000ha, and the operation is planned for winter 2018.

Herd infection has historically been associated with the Bullock Creek area, and there have been occasional herd breakdowns around Barrytown and Charleston. A herd adjacent to the aerial block is currently infected and has had a number of TB cases with the local TB strain type. Because of lack of previous control, possum abundance is expected to be high and likely to be close to carrying capacity.

This block is extremely rugged and is unsuitable for ground control methods. Objectives for TB control



in the Paparoa Range TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2019 and TB freedom in possums by 2027.

POERUA

South Westland

The Poerua aerial forms part of the [Hari Hari](#) TMA.

This operation is situated 1.5km east of the Hari Hari township and includes a section of the Wilberg Ranges. It is approximately 4,000ha and control is planned for winter 2018. It was last flown in 2010.

This area is upstream of a herd that has been recently infected and which has a previous history of infection from a wildlife source.

Given the existence of TB no surveys have been carried out within this block. It is cheaper and more effective to uniformly treat with aerial control methods than to try to prove the absence of TB from a recovering population of possums over a vast and potentially unsafe landscape using ground based methods.

This block is extremely rugged and is unsuitable for ground control methods.

Objectives for TB control in the Hari Hari TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2019 and TB freedom in possums by 2023.



PRICE

South Westland

The Price aerial forms part of the Whataroa River TMA. A TMA notice will be published early in 2018 once the specific eradication plan has been confirmed.

The 4,000ha operational block is located 11.5km south of the Whataroa township and includes a section of the Wilberg Range. Control is planned for winter 2018. The last control operation was in 2010.

Historically, TB has been found in wildlife and livestock within the Whataroa River TMA. The TB status of the hinterland is unknown but further north TB has been found a significant distant to the east of previous control activities.

Given the evidence of TB in the area no surveys have been carried out within this block. It is cheaper and more effective to uniformly treat with aerial control methods than to try to prove the absence of TB from a recovering population of possums over a vast and potentially unsafe landscape using ground based methods.



This block is extremely rugged and is unsuitable for ground control methods. Objectives for TB control in the Whataroa River TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2018 and TB freedom in possums by 2026.

MIKONUI

South Westland

The Mikonui aerial forms part of the [Hokitika Waitaha](#) TMA.

The northern parts of this block lies just south of Ross township. It is bounded by the Hokitika river to the north-east, the Mikonui river to the south-west and back country ranges to the east. The southern section of this block lies just north of the Waitaha farming community, and is some 19km south of Ross. It is bounded by the Mikonui River to the north, the Waitaha Valley to the south and backcountry to the east. The Mikonui aerial is approximately 38,000ha and control is planned for winter 2018. It was last flown in 2010.

A TB possum was captured in 2009 near the Mikonui Flat Hut. Two herds have had an infected status in recent years as a direct result of contact with infected wildlife.

A herd recently infected with TB had exactly the same DNA type as a possum from a 2009 survey. This type was different to other types found in livestock cases found further north.

This block is extremely rugged and is unsuitable for ground control methods. Objectives for TB control



in the Hokitika Waitaha TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2017 and TB freedom in possums by 2022.

CLARENCE WEST

North Canterbury

The Clarence West aerial forms part of the [Clarence Reserve](#) TMA.

The operational area is made up of two blocks. The larger of these is situated on the eastern side of the Inland Kaikoura Range, between Dart Stream in the south and Mt Monro to the north. The smaller block is situated on the true left of the Clarence River beginning south at Snowgrass Hut and runs north to Cabbage Tree Hut. The Clarence West aerial covers approximately 8,000ha and is planned for winter 2018 however this depends on farming activities, and exact timing will be determined after consultation with affected landowners.

TB ferrets have been recently identified from the adjacent ground control block (2014/15). An adjacent herd is currently infected due to wildlife.

No formal possum control has been undertaken in this area and it is expected that the population will be at carrying capacity which means that any possums born in the area would be migrating out to the surrounding areas. The area, if left



uncontrolled, represents a threat to other herds both up and down stream and would prevent the effective eradication of TB from North Canterbury.

This block is extremely rugged and is unsuitable for ground control methods. Objectives for TB control in the Clarence Reserve TMA are TB freedom in livestock by 2023 and TB freedom in possums by 2026.

CLARENCE RESERVE

Marlborough

The Clarence Reserve aerial forms part of the [Clarence Reserve](#) TMA.

The operational block encompasses land in the Clarence Reserve between the Seaward Kaikoura Ranges and the Clarence River. The southern boundary is at Mt Ross and it runs north to where the Clarence River turns to the coast. This area has not received aerial 1080 before.

Wildlife including possums, deer, pigs and ferrets taken from the Clarence Reserve area have regularly been diagnosed with TB, along with a regular proportion of the livestock that exclusively graze in the reserve every year.

No formal possum control has been undertaken in this area and it is expected that the population will be at carrying capacity which means that any possums born in the area would be migrating out to the surrounding areas. The area, if left uncontrolled, represents a threat to other herds both up and downstream and would prevent the effective eradication of TB from North Canterbury.



This block is rugged and most parts are unsuitable for ground control methods. Objectives for TB control in the Clarence Reserve TMA area are TB freedom in livestock by 2023 and TB freedom in possums by 2026.

TIMARU CREEK

Queenstown Lakes District

The Timaru Creek aerial forms part of the [Timaru Creek](#) TMA.

The operational area is situated on the north eastern shore of Lake Hawea and is centred on the Timaru Creek catchment.

This area borders pastoral land on the lake edge, then onto Breast Hill and Dingle Peak Mountain Range in the east. This area comprises undulating high country and alpine topography with steeper slopes and faces lying predominantly between the high points of Maungatika in the west and Mount Prospect in the east. The Timaru River divides the area, with several side gullies though the entire length of the project area being very rugged and difficult to access.

Cover consists of mixed scrub, manuka, matagouri native forest and tussock interspersed with rocky outcrops, screes and bluffs.

Historically, TB was well established in the Timaru Creek TMA and still is. Cattle herds on either side of Timaru Creek have been infected. TB ferrets



and pigs have recently been detected on the south eastern side.

The surrounding area has had extensive ground control three out of the last four years. Ground control along with both pig and ferret surveys was last undertaken in the area in the 2016/2017.

Aerial control is the preferred control method due to the rugged nature of the terrain. Objectives for TB control in the Timaru Creek area are TB freedom in livestock and possums by 2026.

HOW TO MAKE A SUBMISSION

We are now inviting feedback on our 2018 national plan for TBfree pest control operations. OSPRI seeks to consult specifically on the nature, conduct, area, timing and method of proposed operations.

While other queries submitted by landowners, users and the general public – such as the rationale and science supporting the eradication of TB – may be addressed, the focus of the consultation is the programme of operations proposed in each region of New Zealand.

The consultation is not seeking to debate the use of 1080 or other discussions in the public domain. Submissions are invited solely around the operations proposed in this document.

OSPRI encourages engagement with interested communities and those affected by proposed TBfree operations, and invites input from **2 August 2017 until 29 September 2017** through several channels:

- By email to consultation@ospri.co.nz
- By post to National TBfree Operations Consultation, PO Box 3412, Wellington 6140
- By phone on 0800 482 463
- Through attendance at our drop-in days and information events, dates for which are notified in local newspapers and online at ospri.co.nz
- By completing the form on the tbfree.org.nz website

Please use the form below to submit your feedback on any of the proposed pest control operations outlined in this document.

Your submission may become publicly available information. For this reason, please indicate clearly if your comments are commercially sensitive or if, for some other reason, you do not consider that they should be disclosed. Any request for non-disclosure would be considered under the Official Information Act 1982 and the Privacy Act 1993.

Once consultation closes on Friday 29 September 2017, the submissions will be considered and any necessary response undertaken before the end of October. Submissions will be used to inform the final proposals.

Name

Position and organisation

Area of interest (farmer, hunter, etc)

Phone

Email

Postal address

1. What is the proposed aerial operation/s you are commenting on?

2. What is the primary subject of your submission?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Timings of proposed operation | <input type="checkbox"/> Operational methods |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rationale for operation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please state): |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Impact of business or commercial activity | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> General operational concerns | |

3. Please outline your feedback
