



Mt Cass Wind Farm Pest Plant Guide



Revision 3 - 14 September 2020

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1 Introduction

As part of the mitigation for its Mt Cass wind farm, Mt Cass Wind Farm Ltd (MCWF) is required by conditions of its land use consent (dated 3 February 2012) to undertake a programme of conservation protection and restoration that within 50 years will result in an increase in the overall biodiversity values of the Mt Cass wind farm site and will protect and enhance ca. 127 ha of limestone forest, shrubland and escarpment/boulderfield within the Mt Cass Conservation Management Area.

There are resource consent conditions identifying a number of management actions both during construction and subsequently once the wind farm has been commissioned for the control of pest plants. These actions are contained within the project Environmental Management Plan¹ (EMP). Action 5.13 of the EMP is to produce a field guide to ecologically important weed species present.

Several weed surveys have been undertaken as part of surveillance surveys undertaken by Wai-Ora Landscapes in 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2018. Surveillance surveys included a variety of habitat types, including open grassland, closed canopy forest and shrubland. In addition, further detailed botanical inventories have been undertaken as part of ecological investigations associated with the consenting process. Those reports include details of plant species, abundance, locations, and threats to native species through competition and form the baseline to inform the strategies for weed control at the Mt Cass Wind Farm. A compilation of the survey information recorded by Wai-Ora Landscapes is provided in Figure 1.

The purpose of this guide is to describe the ecologically important invasive weeds on the site, which include species declared as a pest in the Environment Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan (2018-2038) (RPMP). Users of this guide are assumed to be staff working on the project who are generally not familiar with these species but have a basic knowledge of botany. Descriptions are largely derived from weedbusters.org.nz and are interpreted into common terms where possible.

There are twelve (12) plant species that are classified as ecologically important invasive weed species known to be present at the Mt Cass site or occurring in the general vicinity. With the exception of burdock, all of these weed species have a relatively low presence on site, meaning that existing populations or localised infestations should be effectively suppressed. Ecologically important invasive weed species are provided in Table 1.

A number of other species not necessarily present on the site or even in the general area also have the potential to threaten biodiversity values at the Mt Cass site, and will be included if they are detected on site.

A full list of pest plants, including nuisance exotic grasses and herbs which may outcompete some rare indigenous grasses are listed in Appendix 1 including their relative abundance and Regional Pest Management Plan (RPMP) status.

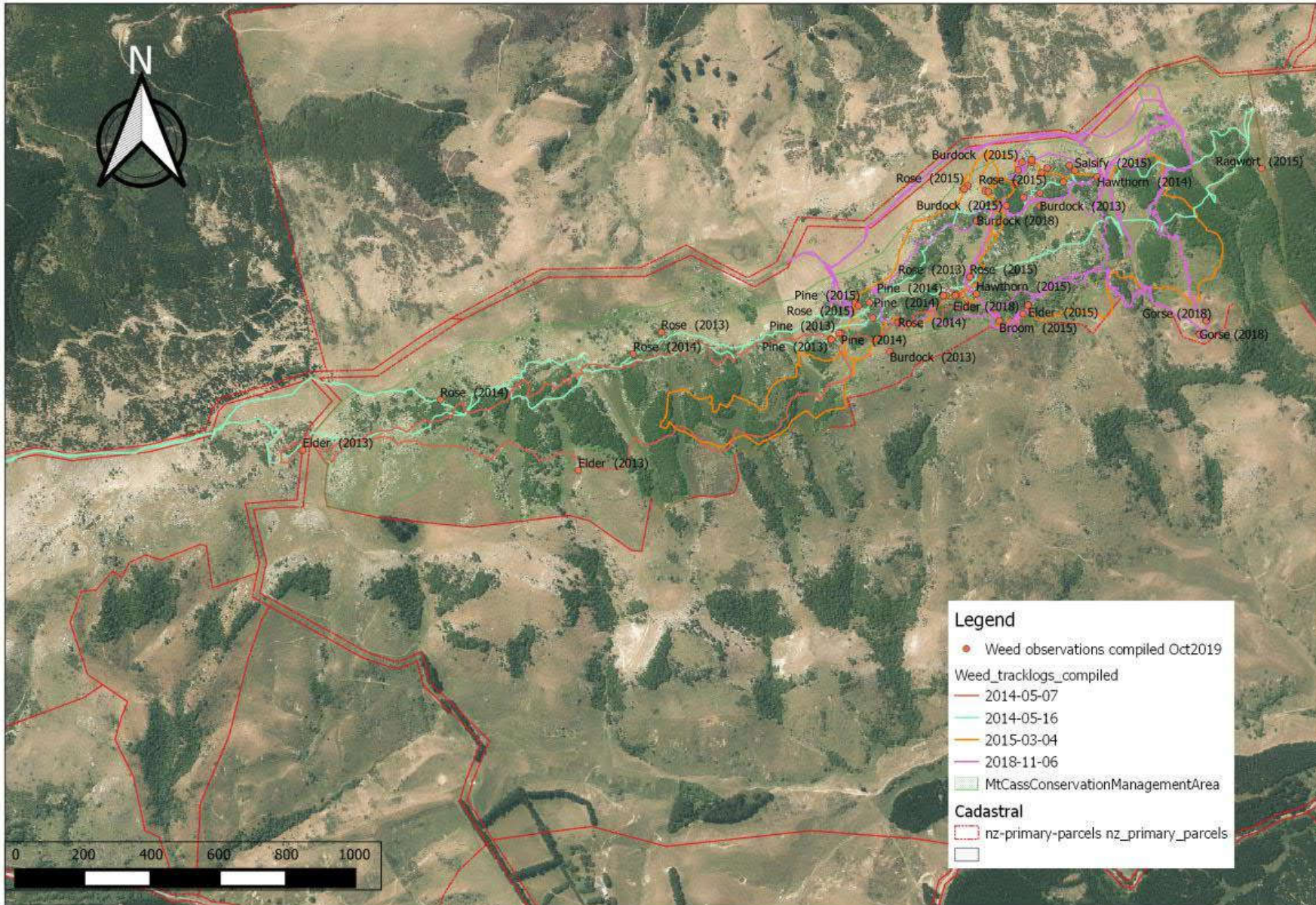
¹ Mt Cass Wind Farm. Environmental Management Plan. Revision 7 – 29 July 2020.

Species	Common name	Form	Relative abundance (ACFOR) ²	RPMP Status ³
<i>Arctium minus</i>	Burdock	Herb	Frequent	Organisms of interest
<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>	Barberry	Shrub	Rare	Organisms of interest
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Oldman's beard	Vine	Rare	Sustained control
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Tree	Rare	Organisms of interest
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	Shrub	Rare	Sustained control
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Nassella tussock	Grass	Rare	Sustained control
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Wilding pines	Tree	Rare	Progressive containment
<i>Prunus avium, Prunus sp.</i>	Wild cherry	Tree	Rare	Organisms of interest
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar	Shrub	Rare	Organisms of interest
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	Tree	Rare	-
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Stonecrop	Succulent	Rare	-
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Shrub	Rare	Sustained control

[Table 1] Ecologically important invasive weed species present on Mt Cass Wind Farm.

² Relative abundance has been determined by assessing records of distribution and density of weed species at the site and interpreting these accordingly. ACFOR – Abundant, Common, Frequent, Occasional, Rare.

³ RPMS Status definitions are provided in Appendix 2.



[Figure 1] Weed observations compiled from annual Wai-Ora weed surveys.

2 Ecologically Important Invasive Weeds

2.1 Burdock (*Arctium minus*)

What does it look like? Upright, open-branched, shrubby perennial <1.5m tall. Rosette form in first year. Large, hollow leaves stalked, triangular, <40cm long, green sparsely haired on topside, white & densely haired underneath. Hairy stems. Pink, egg-shaped, thistle-like flowerhead (Jan-Apr) surrounded by hooks.

Are there any similar species? No similar species occur on site.

Why is it weedy? Well-dispersed seeds that hook onto clothes, wool & fur.

What damage does it do? Grows in similar environments to the Threatened limestone wheat grass (*Australopyrum calcis subsp. optatum*), and threatens this species through competition. Causes animal welfare issues, with burs damaging sheep wool and injuring skin, mouth or eyes.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Forest margins, scrub, roadsides waste areas. Prefers wet areas and tolerates shade.



[Plate 1] Image source Auckland Council.

2.2 Barberry (*Berberis glaucocarpa*)

What does it look like? Evergreen or semi-deciduous, spiny, yellow-wooded shrub (<4-5 m). Tough, woody stems have yellowish-grey bark and very sharp, hard, single or three pronged spines (<23 mm long) where the leaves meet the stem. Leathery leaves (25-75 x 10-25 mm) with usually serrated edges often turn reddish in autumn. Clusters (<6 cm long) of smelly yellow flowers (5-7 mm, Oct-Nov) are followed by oval, reddish-black berries (7-12 mm) with a dusty white look to them and dark red juice (Mar-May).

Are there any similar species? No similar species occur on site.

Why is it weedy? Long-lived and produces long-lived, well-dispersed seeds. Tolerates hot to cool temperatures, damp to dry conditions, high wind, salt, little shade, damage (not grazed) and many soil types.

Variable production of viable seed, from large amounts to none. Birds and possibly possums eat berries and spread the seeds, which are also spread by soil and water movement. Seed sources include farm hedges, roadsides, old homesteads, and plantation forest.

What damage does it do? Scattered plants (occasionally dense stands), replace native species.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Disturbed forest and shrubland, short tussockland, and bare and stony land.



[Plate 2] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.3 Old Man's beard (*Clematis vitalba*)

What does it look like? Deciduous, climbing, layering vine (<20 m tall) with very long, woody stems with six prominent ribs (appear as furrows in older vines) and pale, easily rubbed-off bark. Leaves are arranged in opposite pairs on the stems and are made up of five (rarely three) widely spaced leaflets that fall in autumn. Thin, papery leaflets are sparsely hairy and have bluntly toothed or smooth edges. Creamy white, fragrant flowers (2-3 cm diameter, Dec-May) are followed by grey, hairy seeds (2-3 mm long) with distinctive white plumes (3-4 cm long) in dense, fluffy clusters persisting over winter (hence the 'old man's beard').

Are there any similar species? All native clematis species are evergreen, have 3 leaflets (except the leafless *C. afoliata*), unfurrowed stems, and flower from August to December. All exotic species that are found in the wild are deciduous (flowers Dec-May), except the occasionally weedy, pink-flowered *C. montana* (flowers Oct-Dec).

Why is it weedy? Grows rapidly, forming dense, heavy, masses that dominate canopy of any height. Stems layer profusely, and it produces many long-lived seeds if exposed to frost. Tolerant of cold, moderate shade, damp, wind, salt, most soil types, and damage.

How does it spread? Seed is spread by water or wind, and both seed and stem fragments are spread in dumped vegetation. Common sources are forests, roadsides, hedgerows, vacant land, and willow swamps.

What damage does it do? Smothers and kills all plants to the highest canopy and prevents the establishment of native plant seedlings. Moves readily into established forest over canopy and by layering.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Disturbed and open forest and forest margins, shrublands, cliffs, bush tracks, fernland, and tussockland.



[Plate 3] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.4 Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)

What does it look like? Deciduous shrub or small tree (<10 m tall) with much-branched stems that are hairless, reddish-brown when young, but become grey when mature and have stiff spines to 12 mm long. Hairless triangular leaves (35-50 x 35-45 mm) with 3-7 deep lobes are solitary on long shoots, clustered on short shoots, and are often chewed by slugs. Dense flat clusters of 6-15 sweet-scented, white (rarely reddish-pink), 5-petalled flowers (10-15 mm diameter, Oct-Nov) are followed by round, shiny, crimson berries (7-11 mm diameter, Dec-Apr) with little flesh around a single stone.

Are there any similar species? Other cultivars, especially *Crataegus laevigata* (usually grown as pink, double flowered cultivars), barberry and boxthorn are similar.

Why is it weedy? Produces many long-lived, well dispersed seeds, is extremely tough and versatile, long-lived, tolerates hot to cold temperatures, damp to dry conditions, salt, wind, heavy damage, most soils, and semi-shade.

How does it spread? Birds, and occasionally soil and water movement. Hedges, poor pastures, roadsides, and waste places are all seed sources.

What damage does it do? Crowds out most other species, forms dense (occasionally pure) thickets, preventing the establishment of native plant seedlings.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Disturbed forest, shrubland and margins, fernland, wetland margins, short tussockland, other low-growing habitats, and cliffs.



[Plate 4] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.5 Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

What does it look like? Erect, much branched, almost leafless, deciduous shrub (<2.5 m) with a woody rootstock. Silky-hairy young twigs mature into woody, flexible green stems that are 5-ribbed and hairless. Leaves are divided into three sections (each 5-20 mm) that readily fall off the stems. Single or paired, golden-yellow (occasionally reddish), pea-like flowers (15-25mm, Sep-Apr) are followed by oblong green pods (30-60 mm) that turn black as they mature and eventually disperse seeds explosively, leaving empty coils hanging from the plant.

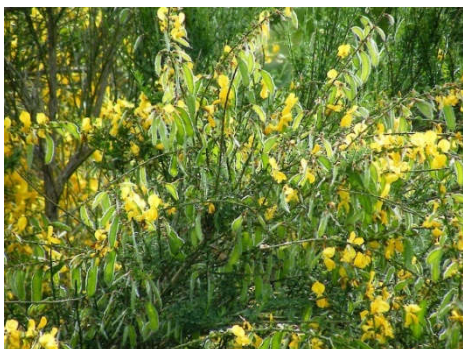
Are there any similar species? Montpellier, Spanish and white broom. Tree lucerne, *Teline stenopetala*, and native *Carmichaelia* species are all similar.

Why is it weedy? Prolific seeder that spreads rapidly, matures quickly, and colonises large areas, forming pure stands that dominate habitats. As it is a legume and can fix nitrogen in the soil, it can change the types of plants which can survive where it has been growing, disturbing the ecology of an area. Particular problem on riverbanks and lakesides, roadsides, forest tracks and firebreak areas. Tolerates warm to very cold temperatures, most well drained soil types, grazing, fire, and high to low rainfall.

How does it spread? Explosive seed mechanism spreads seed 1-5 m from the parent plant, and they are also spread by machinery, soil and water movement, and possibly birds and feral pigs. Common seed sources include quarries, roadsides, forest tracks, metal dumps, fire breaks, exotic forests, skid sites, riverbeds, domestic gardens, and disturbed land.

What damage does it do? Forms pure stands in many habitat types. Dominates low canopy habitats, preventing the seedlings of native species from establishing. Increased nitrogen in gumlands and other impoverished soil types may result in changing habitats and plant species being present to the detriment of specialised plants e.g. orchids, ferns, herbs, kauri, or can lead to further weed invasion.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Shrublands, forest margins, low canopy habitats, tussockland, fernland, wetland, regenerating and disturbed forest, and bare land.



[Plate 5] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.6 *Nassella tussock* (*Nassella trichotoma*)

What does it look like? Perennial tussock grass with erect or drooping leaves, which grows up to 70 cm high and 80cm wide and forms dense clumps. Stem is swollen just above ground level – like a shallot. Light green or yellowish-green leaves are thin and tightly rolled; they do not break when pulled. When fingers are run down the leaf, they feel needle-like and very tough. Leaf sheaths are white to light brown. Ligule is short (1 – 2 mm), white, hairless and obvious when the blade is pulled from a younger leaf. Plants usually flower between October and early summer when they have a purplish tinge. Flowering stems can be up to 1 m tall. Flowerheads are open, with a branched seed head 25 – 95 cm long and produced between November and January. Ripe seeds are purplish with a 3cm long bristle. Roots are deep, matted and fibrous. They have been found growing 1.7 m below the soil surface.

Are there any similar species? Other similar looking tussocks have purplish colouration at their leaf bases. Similar looking tussocks have no ligule (a thin outgrowth at the junction of leaf and leafstalk) or a ligule with hairs.

Why is it weedy? *Nassella tussock* can be seriously invasive, completely dominating low-producing grassland. Prevalent in North Canterbury and Marlborough, where it can form dense stands which are difficult to manage.

How does it spread? Seeds are spread by the wind and can travel as far as 16 km. Seeds are also transferred to other properties by livestock, machinery, clothing and on milled plantation logs.

What damage does it do? Pasture carrying capacity can be significantly reduced because the leaves are unpalatable and indigestible.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Grows well on steep, dry, rugged sunny slopes, ridges and knobs. Establishes well on overgrazed, dry bare land.



[Plate 6] Image source agpest.co.nz

2.7 Wilding pines (*Pinus sp.*)

What does it look like? Wilding pines are sourced from a number of species. Typically, resinous, evergreen trees <25m tall. Bark rough & often fissured. Bunches of green, needle-like leaves. Cones produced with many seeds.

Are there any similar species? No, a distinctive family with bunches of green, needle-like leaves.

Why is it weedy? Pines can dominate and exclude other vegetation. The older trees become canopy trees in forest.

How does it spread? Seeds are spread by the wind and can travel as far as 50 km.

What damage does it do? They change soil acidity, precluding some native species, and can dominate the landscape.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Open places, coastal areas, slopes, shrubland. Common near plantations & shelterbelts.



[Plate 7] Image source Auckland Council

2.8 Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*, *Prunus* sp.)

What does it look like? Deciduous, spreading, suckering tree (<5-12m tall) with tall trunk. Thin, oval leaves (30-150 x 25-70 mm) with toothed edges are hairless above, and undersides are hairy when leaves are young, becoming hairless as they mature. White, occasionally double, flowers (11-19 x 8-17 mm) aren't fragrant, and are in clusters of 2-4 (Sept-Nov). Cherry fruit (8-17 mm diameter, 30 mm in cultivation) develops Nov-Feb, is dark red, usually sweet but can be bitter.

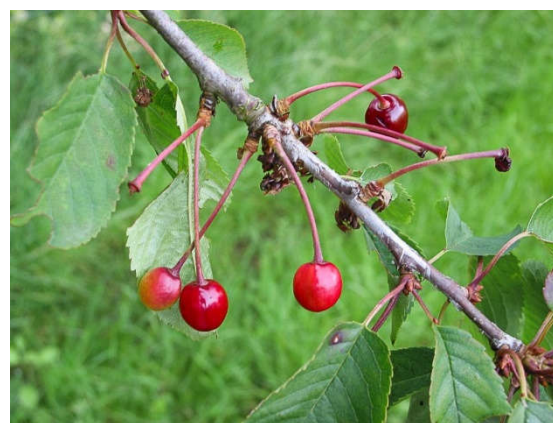
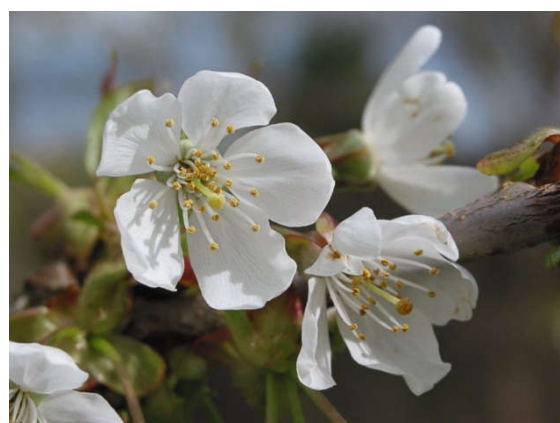
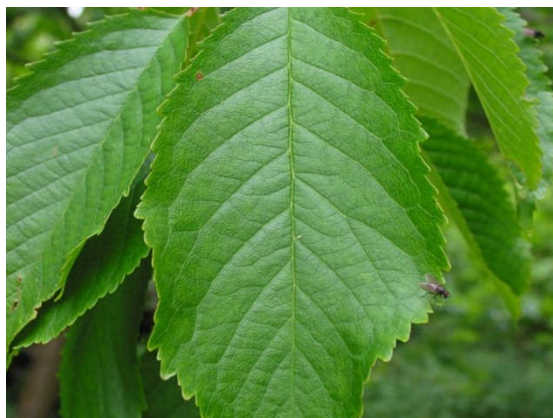
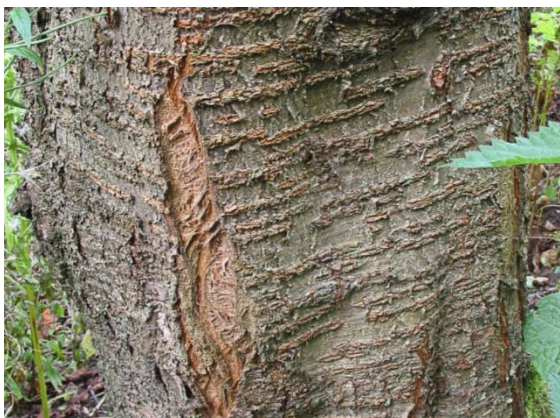
Are there any similar species? Other cherry (*Prunus*) species, especially *P. campanulata*, *P. serrulata*, *P. laurocerasus*, *P. lusitanica*.

Why is it weedy? Tolerant of cold, low rainfall, mod shade. Suckers, long-lived, forms dense stands, tall. Seeds long-lived, widely dispersed.

How does it spread? Birds carry seed medium distances, and suckers locally. Soil movement.

What damage does it do? Impacts on native plants. Forms dense stands in open and disturbed habitats, prevents native plant germination and growth.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Disturbed forest and shrubland.



[Plate 8] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.9 Sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)

What does it look like? Deciduous, erect, occasionally dense, woody shrub to 3 m (occasionally 5 m) tall with stout branched roots that often sucker. Many arching stems grow from the base, with few to many, unequal, flattened, downward-pointing, curved thorns. Apple-smelling leaves are hairless dull green above, hairy below, and divided into 5-9 narrow-oval leaflets (12-40 x 8-28 mm). Clusters of 1-3 pink (or bright pink with whitish base) rose-like, 5-petalled flowers (25-40 mm diameter) appear from November to January, followed by prominent, egg-shaped, shiny red or orange-red rose hips (12-22 x 10-18 mm) from February to May.

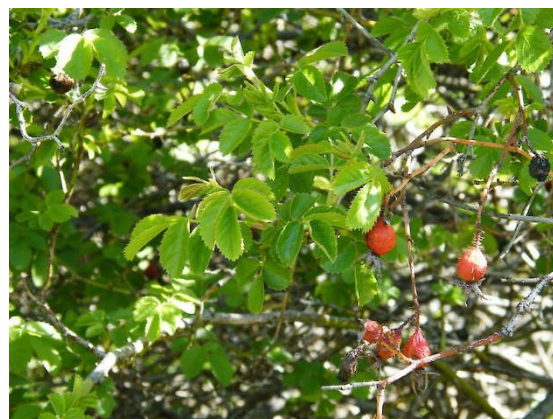
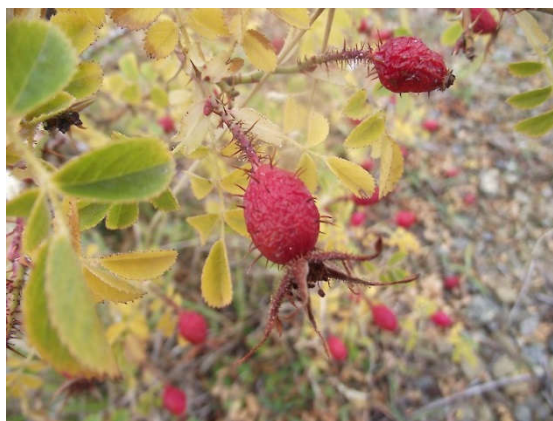
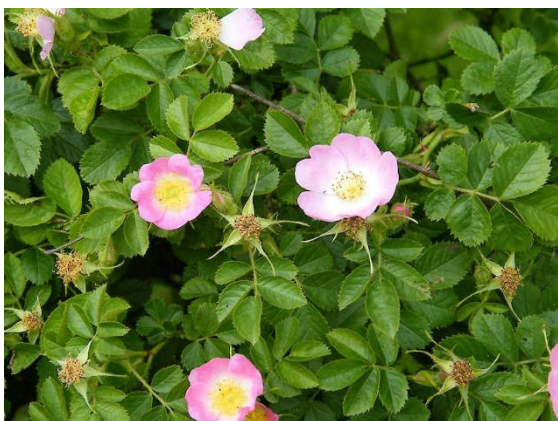
Are there any similar species? Dog rose (*Rosa canina*) has even-sized thorns and is also weedy, especially in damp areas.

Why is it weedy? Long-lived seed is occasionally well dispersed and spread is also by suckers. Tolerates drought, hot to very cold temperatures, wind, low fertility, most well-drained soils and damage (little grazed). Can dominate the canopy.

How does it spread? Mostly via suckers and also by bird-dispersed seed. Abandoned gardens, poor and drought-prone pasture, roadsides, and river flats are all common sources.

What damage does it do? Forms dense, long-lived stands in tough, open habitats, inhibiting or preventing the seedlings of native species from establishing. Can alter riverbeds, causing flooding. Requires moderate to high light levels, and invades only open sites or badly degraded forest.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Tall and short tussockland, shrubland, stabilised screes, steep open slopes, well drained sites, dunes, and bare land, mainly in drier eastern areas.



[Plate 9] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.10 Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*)

What does it look like? Deciduous shrub or small tree (<6 m tall). Stems are grey-fawn with white pith and many small and corky lumps (glands). Leaves comprise of 5-7 leaflets that are purple when very young, becoming green. Leaflet at the tip is broadly oval (4.5-11 cm long, 3.5-6 cm wide), hairless or hairy on veins beneath and on midrib above, serrated except towards base, and has a pointed tip. Other leaflets are smaller and narrower. Flowers and fruit form in a flat umbrella-shaped cluster (10-20 cm diameter). Dull white, pungent flowers (2-3 mm long, Nov-Jan) are on stalks that usually turn red-purple when fruit develop. Berry-like, round fruits (4-9 mm diameter) mature to shining black, occasionally remaining green.

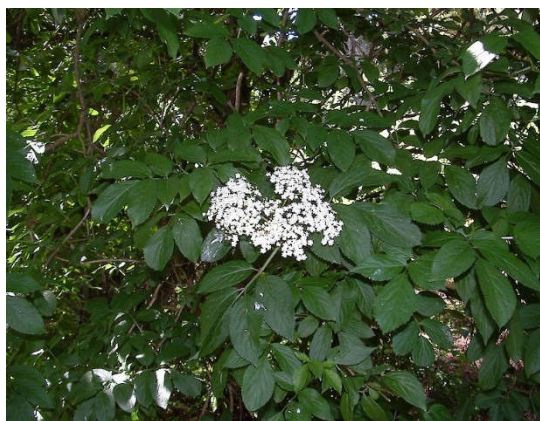
Are there any similar species? *Sambucus pubens* has pyramid shaped flower and fruit clusters and brown stem pith.

Why is it weedy? Produces many well-dispersed seeds. Leaves are toxic so it is not grazed. It tolerates sun, shade and dry soils.

How does it spread? Seed is dispersed by birds.

What damage does it do? It invades disturbed habitats, forming moderately dense stands that inhibit regeneration of native species.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Scrub, shrubland, fernland, disturbed forest, forest margins, modified plant communities, roadsides in coastal and lowland habitats on medium to high fertility soils.



[Plate 10] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.11 Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*)

What does it look like? Low-growing, succulent, evergreen, mat-forming herb (<10cm high) with fibrous roots and fleshy, round, creeping stems that take root at nodes and many short erect sterile and flowering stems. Ovalish, yellowish, hairless leaves (5 x 3 mm) are very fleshy and acid to taste. Bright yellow star-like flowers (12 mm diameter, Nov-Mar) have five sharp petals and are followed by many seeds in dry, splitting follicles.

Are there any similar species? No similar species occur on site.

Why is it weedy? Succulent leaf and stem fragments root, giving it a creeping habit. Quick maturing; produces very many, relatively long-lived and well-dispersed seeds. Tolerates wind, salt, very hot to hard frost, drought, poorest soils. Intolerant of poor drainage, wet sites.

How does it spread? Seed, stem and leaf fragments spread by soil and occasionally water, road graders, traffic and gravity (cliff areas) and also by deliberate movement and plantings. Sources include waste places, rail tracks, walls and banks, roadsides.

What damage does it do? Forms dense mats, excluding almost all other species. Threatens rare native low-growing cliff and shingle species.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Tall and short tussockland, bare land, limestone cliffs, rocky, stony, gravelly areas from sea level to 1500 m.



[Plate 11] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

2.12 Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)

What does it look like? Sharply spiny shrub (<2-3 m tall) with woody erect or spreading stems which are many-branched in younger plants but become bare at the base as the plant gets older. Leaves are reduced to spines, new leaves less so. Spines are deeply furrowed. Pea-like yellow flowers (13-20 mm long, May-Nov, sometimes all year) are followed by hairy seed pods (13-25 mm long) which turn black when mature and explode to release seeds.

Why is it weedy? Produces massive numbers of long-lived seeds, matures and grows rapidly, and is versatile about habitat. Tolerates hot to cold temperatures, high to low rainfall, wind, salt, damage and grazing, and all soil types.

How does it spread? Explosion of seed pods spreads seed up to 5 m from the parent plant, and seed is also spread by soil movement and road graders, contaminated machinery, animals, boots, stock food and lime. Hedges, roadsides, waste land, farms, quarries, forest tracks, metal dumps, fire breaks, exotic forests, skid sites, and riverbeds are all common seed sources.

What damage does it do? Forms pure associations temporarily in many habitats, inhibiting the establishment of native plant seedlings. Increased nitrogen in poor soil types changes native species able to grow there. Can be a nursery crop for native species, dying back when overtopped, but less likely on dry sites.

Which habitats is it likely to invade? Shrublands, forest margins, coastline, tussockland, fernland, wetland, consolidated sand dunes, gumlands, cliffs, disturbed forest, exotic plantations, poor pasture, and bare land.



[Plate 12] Image source weedbusters.org.nz

Appendix 1: Mt Cass Wind Farm Site All Recorded Pest Plants

Species	Common name	Form	Relative abundance (ACFOR) ⁴
<i>Arctium lappa</i>	Burdock	Herb	Frequent
<i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i>	Barberry	Shrub	Not recorded
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	Grass	Common
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft brome	Grass	Common
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed	Herb	Occasional
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Tree	Rare
<i>Critesion spp</i>	Barley grass	Grass	Frequent
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom	Shrub	Rare
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	Grass	Abundant
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i>	Male fern	Fern	Rare
<i>Festuca rubra var. rubra</i>	Red fescue	Grass	Abundant
<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Herb robert	Herb	Occasional
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire lanatus	Grass	Common
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Cat's ear	Herb	Common
<i>Jacobaea vulgaris</i>	Ragwort	Herb	Rare
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass	Grass	Common
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black medic	Herb	Unknown
<i>Mycelis muralis</i>	Wall lettuce	Herb	Frequent
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Broom rape	Parasite	Occasional
<i>Pilosella officinarum</i>	Mouse-ear hawkweed	Herb	Common
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Pine	Tree	Rare
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort plantain	Herb	Common
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Wild cherry	Tree	Rare
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar	Shrub	Rare
<i>Rytidosperma penicilatum</i>	Wallaby grass	Grass	Unknown
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	Tree	Rare
<i>Sedum acre</i>	Stonecrop	Succulent	Rare
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field madder	Herb	Unknown
<i>Solanum nigra</i>	Black nightshade	Herb	Rare
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	Herb	Rare
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	Herb	Common
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Shrub	Rare
<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Woolly mullein	Herb	Occasional
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Vetch	Herb	Occasional

For further detail on weed species see <https://www.nzpcn.org.nz/>

⁴ Relative abundance has been determined by assessing records of distribution and density of weed species at the site and interpreting these accordingly. ACFOR – Abundant, Common, Frequent, Occasional, Rare.

Appendix 2: RPMS Definitions

One or more types of pest management programme in the Regional Pest Management Strategy (RPMS) may be used to control each pest covered by this guide.

Plan in the RPMS. The types are defined by the National Policy Direction for Pest Management 2015 and reflect outcomes in keeping with the extent of the pest's invasion within the region, and whether it is possible to achieve the desired control levels. The outcomes of programmes in the RPMS are described below.

1. Exclusion Programme: to prevent the establishment of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, that is present in New Zealand but not yet established in an area.
2. Eradication Programme: to reduce the infestation level of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to zero levels in an area in the short to medium term.
3. Progressive Containment Programme: to contain or reduce the geographic distribution of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to an area over time.
4. Sustained Control Programme: to provide for ongoing control of the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, to reduce its impacts on values and spread to other properties.
5. Protecting Values in Places (Site-led) Programme: that the subject, or an organism being spread by the subject, that is capable of causing damage to a place, is excluded or eradicated from that place, or is contained, reduced, or controlled within the place to an extent that protects the values of that place.
6. Organisms of Interest: These organisms are not declared pests under the RPMS and occupiers or other persons will not be subject to any obligations under the RPMS.