



Weed species Control for Tairāwhiti Dune Restoration

BIODIVERSITY INCREASE

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PURPOSE



How to identify, prioritise and control specific noxious weed species found in dunes and other coastal environments before, during and after plant restoration.



RESTORATION EXAMPLE

- MAKORORI BEACH GISBORNE





1
Identifying

2
Prioritizing

4
Continued control

3
Methodology





1

Identifying



**WEED
SPECIES
CONTROL**

1

Identifying

Based off observations exotic invasive species within dune areas are the result of:

Green waste being dumped from local households. Example Cape Ivy.

Transported by wind, birds etc. Examples Boneseed & ragwort.





1

Identifying

Biosecurity advocate/ educate by efficient forms of mediums.

Website 'Pest Hub' with info around, how to identify, why is it pesty, how to control.

Instructional guides, include reports and pest specific videos.

Tag
coastal X

View Results - 19 items found Clear

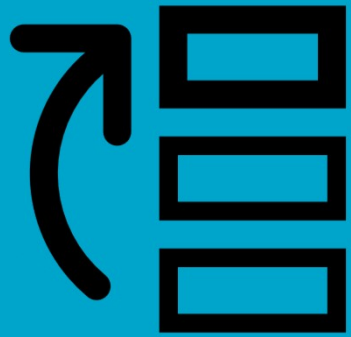
Management programme
Filter by Management programme

Sort
Alphabetic

Try one of these tags to narrow down your search

animals ants climber freshwater
grass groundcover insects land
mammal perennial plants shrub tree
vine





2

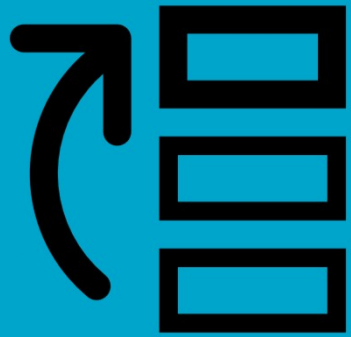
Prioritizing

Pest species order of removal based on the method of removal of a plant.

Knowledge of invasiveness of a species.

The category of a pest species.





2

Prioritizing

Example: Wild ginger, although not widespread throughout Makorori would be advised to be removal first.

If cape ivy were to be prioritized wild ginger could overtake that niche, making the long-term management more labour intensive.

Commonly weeds outcompete other weed species, and if one is removed others quickly spread.



3

Methodology

Depending on the species, digging, removal & burying/ burning off site is preferable.

Agapanthus requires multi- processed approach, slashing, stump-treatment and dug out.

Cape Ivy in dense thickets can be sprayed in areas away from desirable vegetation.



3

Methodology

Continued monitoring.

Weed removal based on reporting/observations.

Acknowledgment of new invasive species outcompeting native establishments.





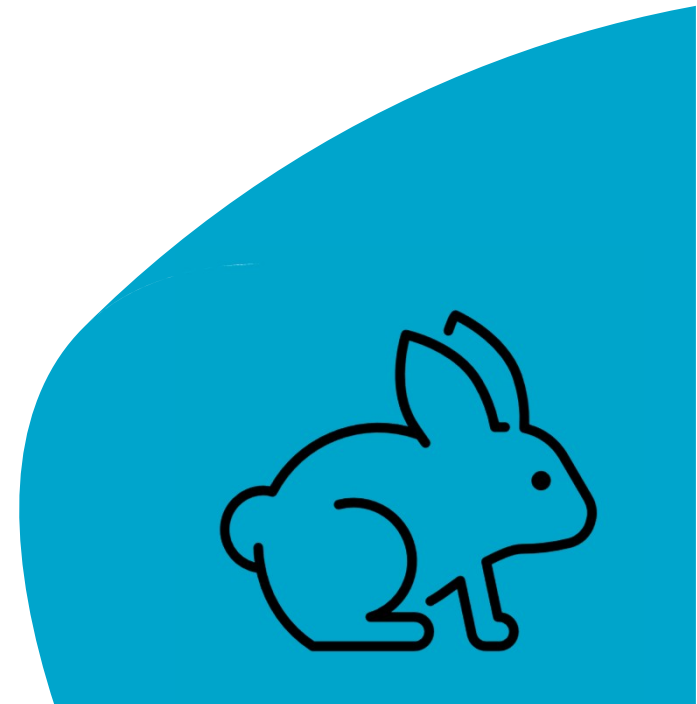
4

Continued control

Biosecurity conduct animal control.

Target invasive species that affect native replanting's such as rabbits.

Response to residents Request For Services





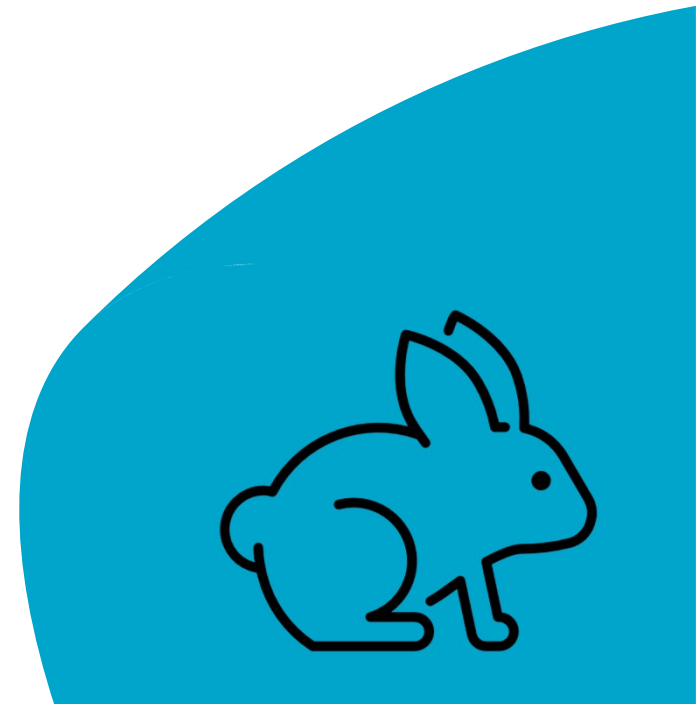
4

Continued control

Rabbits and hares can greatly damage young native species from establishing.

Once established/ mature these have a stronger survival chance.

GDC Biosecurity conduct night shooting post public notification during.





4

Continued control

GDC use this method over poison.

Advantages are humane, numbers can be recorded, and no risk to walking dogs or by-kill.

