

## 5.21 Parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)

### Why is it a threat?

Parrots feather is a stout, hairless perennial semi- aquatic plant that originates from South America. It was introduced to New Zealand as an ornamental aquarium plant. It will grow up to 2 metres in length. It can emerge up to 15 centimetres above the water. It will grow in freshwater ponds, dams, ditches, lakes and streams up to 2 metres deep. It forms tangled mats of vegetation which impede drainage, displace native vegetation and disrupt recreational activities.

After many years of through the Ruakanakana (Gibsons) Creek and the Ōpaoa River systems, infestations are now isolated, but persistent. Many other lowland waterways such as the spring-fed streams of the lower Wairau could be at threat from parrots feather.



### Objective

Over the duration of the RPMP, control parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) in the Marlborough district to less than or equal to 2013 levels to minimise adverse effects on the environment and enjoyment of the natural environment.

### Intermediate Outcome:

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive Containment	Sustained Control	Site-led
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### Principle measures to achieve the objective

#### 1) Council Inspection and Service Delivery

Inspection by Council may include staff or contractors:

- Delivering a service to manage parrots feather in liaison with the occupier.
- Visiting properties or doing surveys to determine whether pests are present.
- Monitoring effectiveness of control.
- Carry out control using administrative powers of the Biosecurity Act 1993, if necessary.

#### 2) Requirement to Act

Land owners and/or occupiers or other persons may be required to act where rules or statutory obligations dictate:

- The presence of pests is to be reported.
- Pests are not to be spread (propagated, sold or distributed).

#### 3) Advocacy and Education

Council may:

- Provide general purpose education, advice, awareness and publicity activities to land owners and/or occupiers and the public about pests and pathways (and control of them).
- Encourage land owners and/or occupiers to control pests.
- Promote industry requirements and best practice to contractors and land owners and/or occupiers.

- d) Encourage land owners and/or occupiers and other persons to report any pests they find.
- e) Facilitate or commission research.

## **Rules**

### **Rule 5.21.2.1**

Occupiers are required to notify Council of any new infestation of parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) on land that they occupy within 5 working days of the initial observation.

A breach of this rule will create an offence under section 154N(19) of the Biosecurity Act.

**Note:** Current distribution data is able to be viewed online via Council's Smart Maps service.

#### ***Explanation of the rule:***

The purpose of this rule is in accordance with section 73(5)(a) to assist Council with surveillance. Requiring occupiers to notify Council of new sites and plants on their properties, in addition to Council's own surveillance, will assist Council in achieving the objective of the programme. New infestations will be able to be controlled and incorporated into the programme.

Notifying the Council of the presence of the specified pest will enable the Council to:

- Update its records.
- Map new sites of this pest.
- Carry out control work before they spread.
- Determine whether new control regimes should be considered.
- Provide advice and information to occupiers where appropriate.

Council as the management agency will administer the rule.