

5.23 Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Why is it a threat?

Originating from Europe, western Asia and North Africa purple loosestrife was introduced to New Zealand as an ornamental garden plant. It was first recorded in the wild in 1958. Purple loosestrife destroys wetland and marginal habitats. It forms large, tall, impenetrable stands that exclude all other species. This can reduce food sources for many fish and bird species. It encourages an increase in sedimentation leading to waterway blockages and flooding. It has the potential to become a major weed in wetlands, swamps, lakesides, rivers and streams. Purple loosestrife is a prolific seeder. Mature plants can produce over 2 million seeds.

These are dispersed by water and on contaminated machinery, soil, livestock and hay.

Numerous small infestations have been found and eradicated in urban areas of Blenheim. However, a small number of infestations have been found outside of the urban landscape within Ruakanakana (Gibsons) Creek, at Rapaura and near Canvastown.



Objective

Over the duration of the RPMP, control purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) in the Marlborough district to less than or equal to 2016 levels to minimise adverse effects on the environment and enjoyment of the natural environment.

Intermediate Outcome:

Exclusion	Eradication	Progressive Containment	Sustained Control	Site-led

Principle measures to achieve the objective

1) Council Inspection and Service Delivery

Inspection by Council may include staff or contractors:

- Delivering a service to control purple loosestrife 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:

- a) 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).
- b) Encourage land owners and/or occupiers to control pests.
- c) 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 5.23.2.1

Occupiers are required to notify Council of any new infestation of purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) 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.