

## 5.34 Willow-leaved hakea (*Hakea salicifolia*)

### Why is it a threat?

First recorded in New Zealand in 1908, willow-leaved hakea is a large, erect shrub or small tree <5 metres high and not prickly. A leathery, flattened and willow-like leaf have either little or no stem and has woody oval fruits, with curved beak, that release winged seeds. It is an aggressive and fast growing plant and originating from Eastern Australia, particular well adapted to colonise after fire.

It forms extensive stands in shrublands, displacing native vegetation.



While infestations are recorded across Marlborough, the relatively isolated infestation on Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island near Kopowai is of the most concern. It is in close proximity to the unique and high-value ultramafic ecosystems. Previously analysis by the Marlborough Sounds Restoration Trust has shown this infestation is manageable to zero levels.

### Objectives

- 5.34.1.1 By 2035, willow-leaved hakea (*Hakea salicifolia*) on Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island (see Map 13, page 97) will have been controlled to zero levels, where no plants are found over the preceding 5 years, to prevent adverse effects on the environment and enjoyment of the natural environment.
- 5.34.1.2 By the end of the term of this RPMP, willow-leaved hakea (*Hakea salicifolia*) on Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island will have been controlled to less than 10% of the original infestation size at the commencement of management based on plant numbers, to prevent 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 control willow-leaved hakea in liaison with occupiers.
- 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 5.34.2.1

Occupiers on Rangitoto ki te Tonga/D'Urville Island are required to notify Council of any new infestation of willow-leaved hakea (*Hakea salicifolia*) 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.

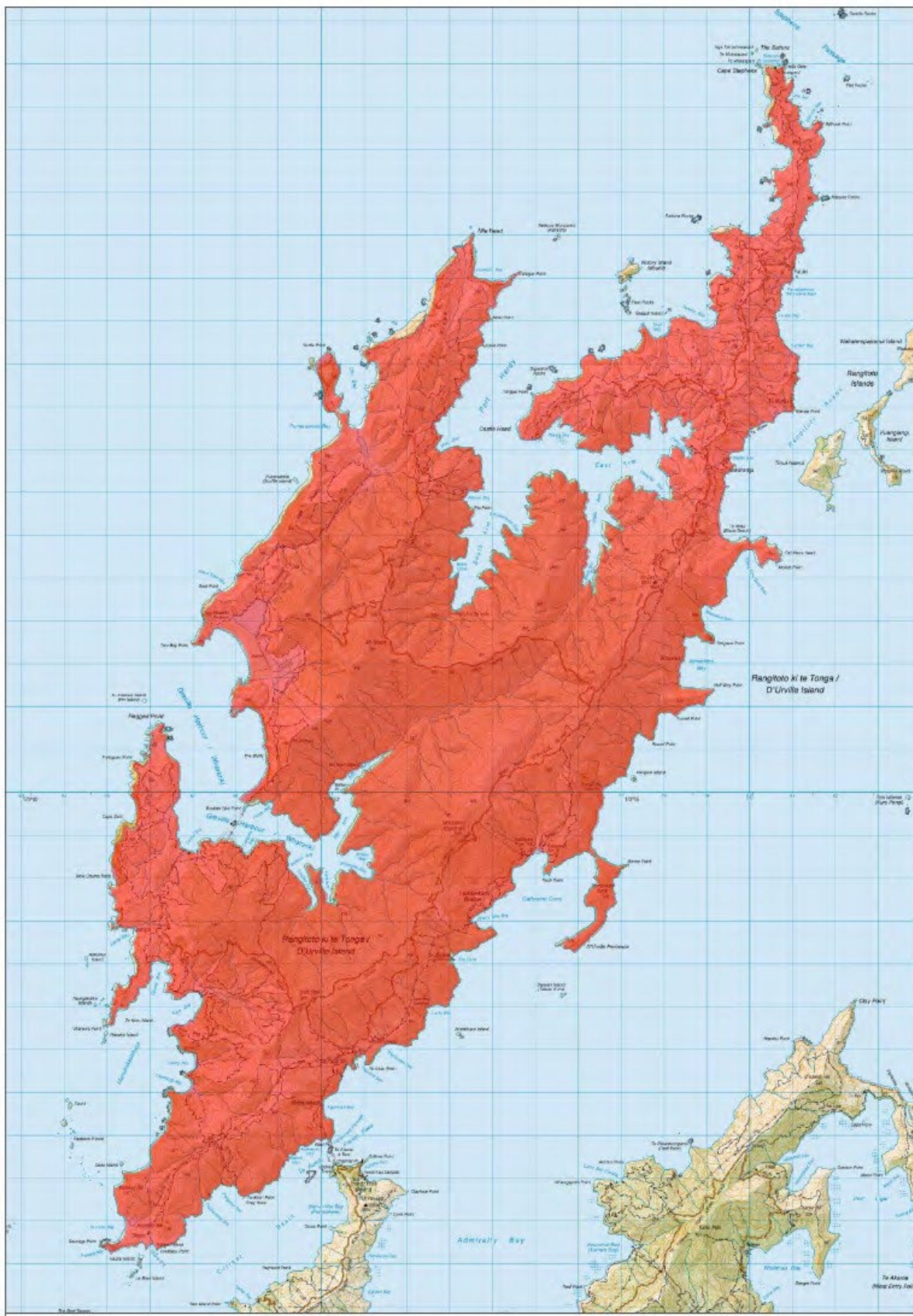
#### ***Explanation of the rule:***

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.



Map 13: Willow-Leaved Hakea Programme Coverage