

Warning signs



DANGER POISON



SODIUM FLUOROACETATE TOXIC to PEOPLE and ANIMALS

will be present on the ground from:

- DO NOT TOUCH poison bait
- WATCH CHILDREN at all times
- DO NOT EAT animals from this area
- Poison bait or carcasses are **DEADLY** to DOGS

**In an emergency,
dial 111**



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

New Zealand Government

For more information, contact: Hauraki Office, DOC
Ph. 07 867 9180

Unauthorised removal of signs or baits is an offence

stuff

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Key facts about Whenuakite Aerial operation 2019

The Department of Conservation is undertaking pest control on 1422 hectares in Whenuakite.

Why are we undertaking pest control in the Whenuakite?

The Whenuakite Block of Coromandel Forest Park is among the most valuable sites in New Zealand due to its mixture of mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees. Individuals, local community groups and regional council have all recognised the importance of this area and contributed to conservation efforts since 2001. The establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a predator control programme has increased the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in this region.

Rats are the most significant predator of small forest birds and threaten the long-term survival of some native species. Rats eat lizards, insects, eggs, young birds and a wide range of native fruits and other plant material. DOC's proposed control will reduce rat numbers sufficiently to protect native species for one breeding season in three – enough to slowly increase numbers.

What has been decided?

To achieve recovery, we need a large reduction in rat numbers and periodic control to allow more food to become available for our native fauna and allows for a higher success rate in fledging chicks.

Cereal pellets containing biodegradable sodium fluoracetate (known as 1080) are being used to control pests. Helicopters are being used to distribute the pellets through the operational area.

Timing of the operation

The approved operation timeframe is between 14th September 2019 and 19th November 2019. The exact timing of the operation will be weather dependent and will consist of a nontoxic pre-feed, followed by a toxin drop.

Pest operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target pests are at their lowest. This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

Key facts

The pesticides we use are poisonous to most animals, including to humans and domestic animals. Poisoning can occur through eating baits or poisoned

animals. The risk to dogs with pesticide in carcasses will remain until they have decomposed, which can take from four to nine months.

Risks of accidental poisoning can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

DO NOT touch bait

WATCH CHILDREN

at all times

DO NOT EAT animals

from this area

Remember, poison baits or carcasses are **DEADLY to**

DOGS

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about pesticides. Warning signs indicate pesticide residue may still be present in baits or animals.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most efficient and cost-effective method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and difficult to access areas.

Baits are applied by helicopter using GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in an even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Spreading the bait evenly increases the exposure to rats and possums and it is expected the majority will encounter and consume the bait.

Operational planning

The use of toxins for this work requires the consent of the Medical Officer of Health and resource consent from the Waikato Regional Council.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

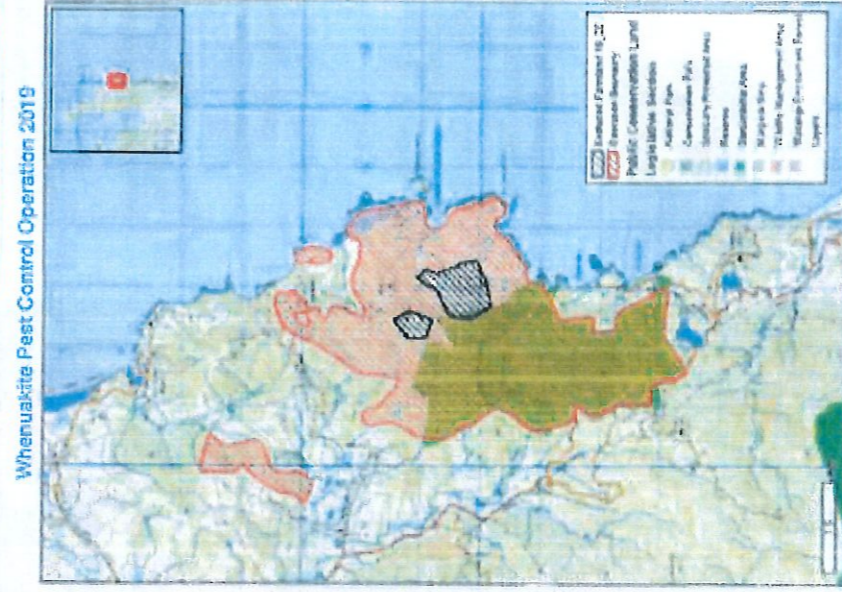
For more information

Visit the following websites:
www.doc.govt.nz/1080
www.doc.govt.nz/hattleaforbirds
If you would like more information contact:

Leon Pickering or Nicholas Hamon
Department of Conservation
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Thames
July 2019



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Nesting birds on the menu for predators in Whenuakite

Why are we undertaking predator control in the Whenuakite?

The Whenuakite block of the Coromandel Forest Park is one of the most valuable sites in New Zealand for its mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees including kauri. It is home to Coromandel brown kiwi, kererū and tōmōtī/mirimiro and rīfemāru/tipounamu, among other native bird species.

Community groups, iwi and Waikato Regional Council all recognise the importance of this area and have contributed to conservation efforts since 2001. The establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a predator control programme have increased the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in this region.

Rats are the most significant predators of small forest birds and threaten their long-term survival. Rats also eat lizards, insects, eggs, young birds and a wide range of native fruits and berries. Stoats are an important bykill of the operation and will lead to more kiwi chicks surviving.

What has been agreed?

To achieve recovery of these unique native birds, we need a large reduction in rat numbers and periodic control to make more food available for our native fauna, and achieve a higher success rate in fledging chicks.

Cereal pellets containing bio-degradable sodium fluoroacetate (known as 1080) are being used to control predators. DOC uses a range of predator control tools on public conservation land including trapping, however aerial 1080 is currently the most effective and efficient method to knock back predators on areas such as the 1422ha Whenuakite block.

Helicopters are being used to distribute the bait pellets throughout the operational area.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most efficient method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and hard-to-reach areas.

Our helicopters use GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Spreading the baits evenly increases their exposure to rats and possums. It is expected that most of them will encounter and consume the bait.

Timing of the operation

The operation is scheduled between 14 October and 19 November 2019, although the exact timing of the operation depends on the weather. The operation consists of a non-toxic pre-feed, followed by a toxin drop.

Pre-feed operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target predators are at their lowest. This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

If you would like more information contact:

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Department of Conservation
PO Box 348
Thames
September 2019



Operational planning

The use of toxins for this work requires the consent of the Medical Officer of Health.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

Important safety information

The toxins we use are poisonous to humans and most animals, including domestic pets. Poisoning can occur if baits or poisoned animals are eaten. The risk to dogs of pesticide in carcasses remains until carcasses have decomposed (from four to nine months).

Risks of accidental poisoning can be eliminated by following these simple rules.

Do not touch bait

Watch children at all times

Do not eat animals from this area

Keep dogs on leads

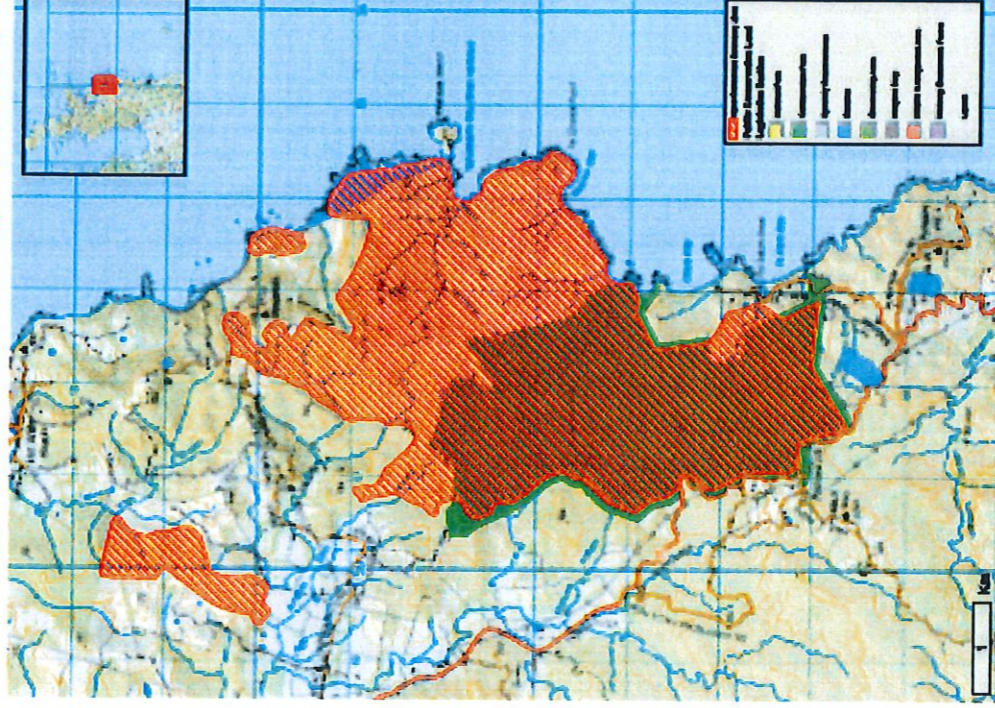
Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about toxins. Warning signs indicate toxin residue may still be present in baits or animals.

For more information visit

www.doc.govt.nz/1080

www.doc.govt.nz/tia/kiwiangimaru

Whenuakite Predator Control Operation 2019



Department of Conservation
Te Papa Atarua

Booking Summary

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Runs	Publication	Classification	Price
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21st August 2019

Dear Sir/Madam

Whenuakite Pest Control 2019

I am writing to you regarding an aerial pest control operation on Public Conservation Land (PCL) and some adjoining private land at Whenuakite, to be delivered by the Department of Conservation in Spring 2019. The Department wants to hear your views as a landowner adjacent to the operational area. If you have any concerns regarding the effects of this operation, please contact us.

Whenuakite site is a combination of PCL and private land containing rare coastal forest and large numbers of Coromandel brown Kiwi. Whenuakite has a very active community group (Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group) who maintain groundwork with cat traps and a DOC 200 trapping network in between operations.

The Whenuakite Block was to be part of a bigger operation for the 19/20 year (Southern Forest). However, due to reallocation of funds by Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle for Our Birds) to the mega beech mast in the South Island, the funding for this larger operation was removed. [redacted] has decided to go forward with the smaller operation funded with a local budget. Due to the massive gains already achieved in this area, work could not be pushed out another 12 months.

Our focus is on improving forest health leading to an increase in native flora and fauna. We are also aiming to improve stream health.

The attached factsheet and website link provide further information, including a map of the operational area.

<https://www.doc.govt.nz/our-work/tiakina-nga-manu/>

We want to make you aware of the operation, if you would like to discuss further, please contact the

Yours sincerely,

Kaiarahi Koiora Rereketanga Morearea

Department of Conservation – Te Papa Atawhai

Conservation for prosperity Tiakina te taiao, kia puawai

www.doc.govt.nz

Key facts about Whenuakite pest control 2019



The Department of Conservation is undertaking pest control over approximately 1422 hectares in the Whenuakite Block.

Why are we undertaking pest control in the Whenuakite Block?

The Whenuakite Block of Coromandel Forest Park is among the most valuable sites in New Zealand due to its mixture of mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees.

Individuals, local community groups and regional council have all recognised the importance of this area and contributed to conservation efforts since 2001. The establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a predator control programme has increased the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in this region.

Rats are the most significant predator of small forest birds and threaten the long-term survival of some native species. Rats eat lizards, insects, eggs, young birds and a wide range of native fruits and other plant material. DOC's proposed control will reduce rat numbers sufficiently to protect native species for one breeding season in three - enough to slowly increase numbers

What has been decided

To achieve recovery, we need a large reduction in rat numbers and periodic control to allow more food to become available for our native fauna and allows for a higher success rate in fledging chicks.

Cereal pellets containing bio-degradable sodium fluoroacetate (known as 1080) are being used to control pests. Helicopters are being used to distribute the pellets through the operational area.

Timing of the operation

The approved operation timeframe is between 14th September 2019 and 19th November 2019. The exact timing of the operation will be weather dependent and will consist of a nontoxic pre-feed, followed by a toxin drop.

Pest operations are timed for late winter and early spring when food sources for target pests are at their lowest.

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Thames 3540
June 2019

New Zealand Government

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Conservation**
Te Papa Atawhai

This increases the take up of bait and the success of the operation.

In addition, hitting predators at this time reduces predation on native species through at least one and possibly two breeding seasons to improve nesting survival and increase populations.

Why are we using these methods?

Aerial 1080 is the most efficient and cost-effective method currently available to reduce rat, possum and stoat (through secondary poisoning) populations to low levels. This is especially true in large and difficult to access areas.

Baits are applied by helicopter using GPS satellite navigation technology. This results in an even coverage and allows the pilot to be sure of the exact location of the operation boundaries.

Spreading the bait evenly increases the exposure to rats and possums and it is expected the majority will encounter and consume the bait.

Key facts

The pesticides we use are poisonous to most animals, including to humans and domestic animals. Poisoning can occur through eating baits or poisoned animals. The risk to dogs with pesticide in carcasses will remain until they have decomposed, which can take from four to nine months.



These risks can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

- **DO NOT** touch bait
- **WATCH CHILDREN** at all times
- **DO NOT EAT** animals from this area
- Remember, poison baits or carcasses are **DEADLY to DOGS**

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about pesticides. Warning signs indicate that pesticide residues may still be present in baits or animals. When signs are removed, this means that you can resume activities as normal in the area. If in doubt, check with DOC.

Operational planning

The use of toxins for this work requires the consent of the Medical Officer of Health and resource consent from the Waikato Regional Council.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and that any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

For more information

Visit the following website:
www.doc.govt.nz/1080

If you would like more information, contact:

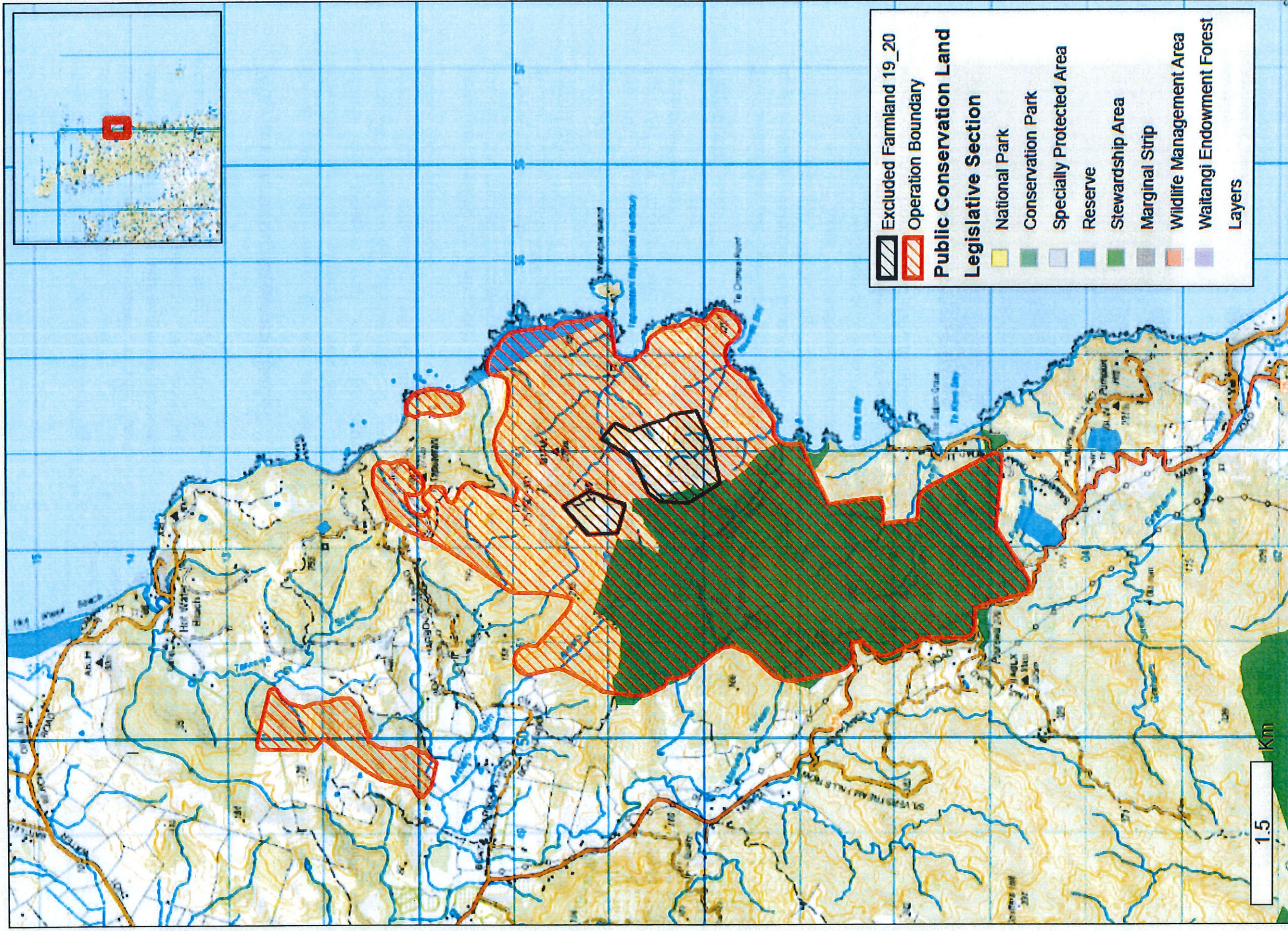
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Thames 3540
June 2019

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Te Papa Atawhai

Map supplied to Landowners (First mailout)



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Whenuakite Pest Control Operation 19/20



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Key facts about Whenuakite Aerial operation 2019

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Why are we undertaking pest control in the Whenuakite?

The Whenuakite Block of Coromandel Forest Park is among the most valuable sites in New Zealand due to its mixture of mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees.

Individuals, local community groups and regional council have all recognised the importance of this area and contributed to conservation efforts since 2001. The establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a predator control programme has increased the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in this region.

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For more information

Visit the following websites:

www.doc.govt.nz/1080

www.doc.govt.nz/hatleforourbirds

If you would like more information contact:

Leon Pickering or Nicholas Hamon
Department of Conservation
Hauraki Office

Thames

T: 07 867 9180

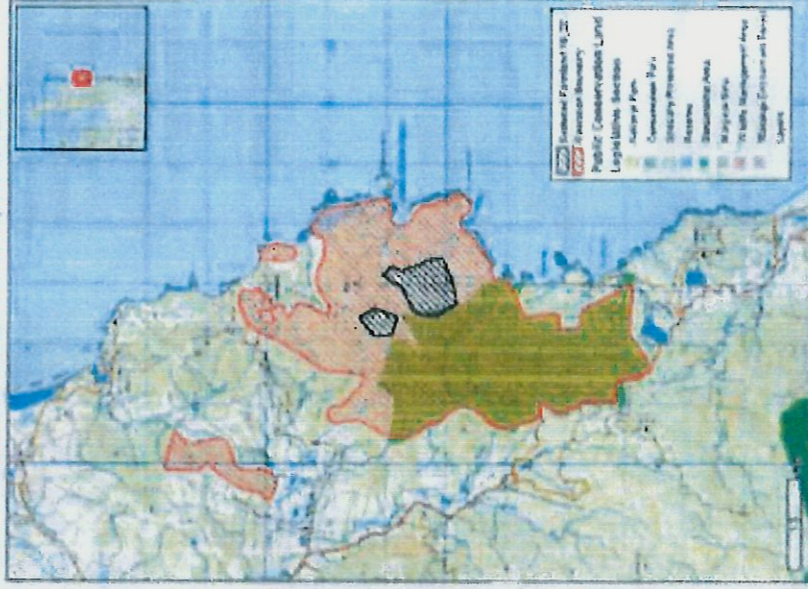
F: 07 867 9181

E: nhamon@doc.govt.nz or

lpickering@doc.govt.nz

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Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Whenuakite Pest Control Operation 2019



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Department of Conservation
PO Box 343
Thames
July 2019



Nesting birds on the menu for predators in Whenuakite

Why are we undertaking predator control in the Whenuakite?

The Whenuakite block of the Commandal Forest Park is one of the most valuable sites in New Zealand for its mature coastal forest and younger regenerating trees including taui. It is home to Commandal brown kiwi, kererū and tōmūtū/micromitū and rihirima/tipounama among other native bird species.

Community groups, iwi and Waikato Regional Council all recognize the importance of this area and have contributed to conservation efforts since 2001. The establishment of the Whenuakite Kiwi Care Group and a predator control programme have increased the profile and protection of native flora and fauna in this region.

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If you would like more information contact:
Leon Proberting
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Department of Conservation
PO Box 348
Tiamana
September 2019



Operational planning

The use of toxins for this work requires the consent of the Medical Officer of Health.

DOC managers follow procedures and apply conditions to ensure that all legal and policy requirements are met, and any potential risks are mitigated or managed.

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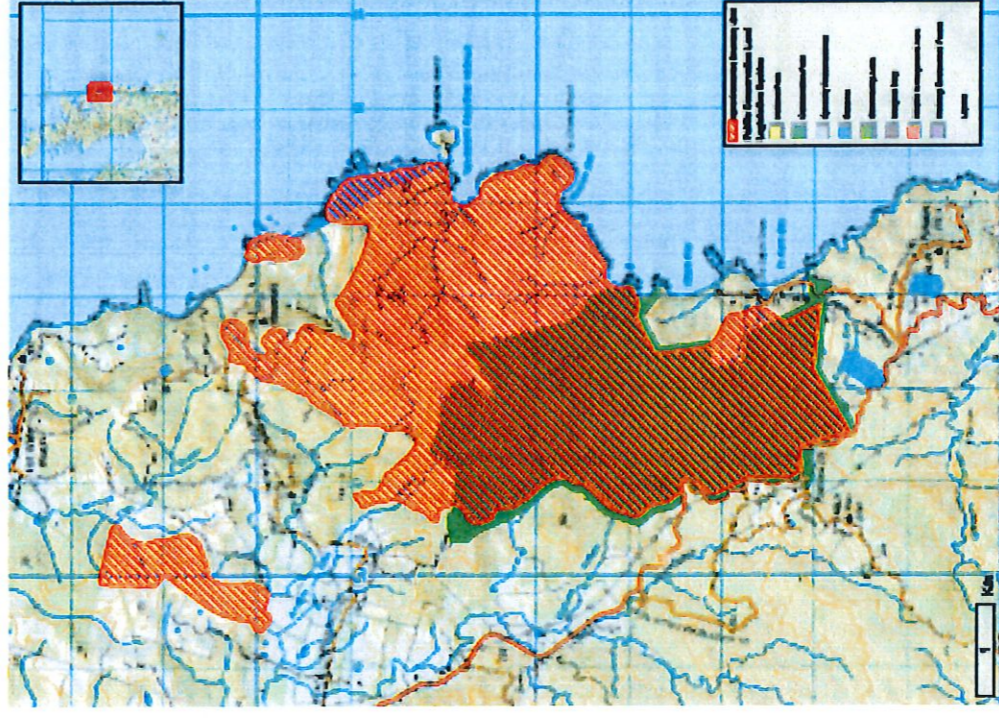
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- Do not touch bait**
- Watch children at all times**
- Do not eat animals from this area**
- Keep dogs on leads**

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about toxins. Warning signs indicate toxin residues may still be present in baits or animals.

For more information visit
www.doc.govt.nz/1080
www.doc.govt.nz/tiamanagatamanu

Whenuakite Predator Control Operation 2019



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Department of Conservation

Waikato

Ph. 07 858 1562

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