

AERIAL TB CONTROL OPERATION

KAWEKA EAST 2016

OSPRI'S **TBfree** PROGRAMME

OSPRI's TBfree programme aims to manage and eventually eradicate bovine tuberculosis (TB) from New Zealand's farmed cattle and deer and wild animal populations. Controlling the disease prevents livestock production losses and protects the world leading reputation of New Zealand's dairy, beef and deer products. To achieve this objective, OSPRI uses possum control, along with regular herd testing and movement restrictions.

Information gathered from wild animal surveys, recent and historic findings of TB in wild animals, herd testing results and the pest control history of the region is used when planning operations.

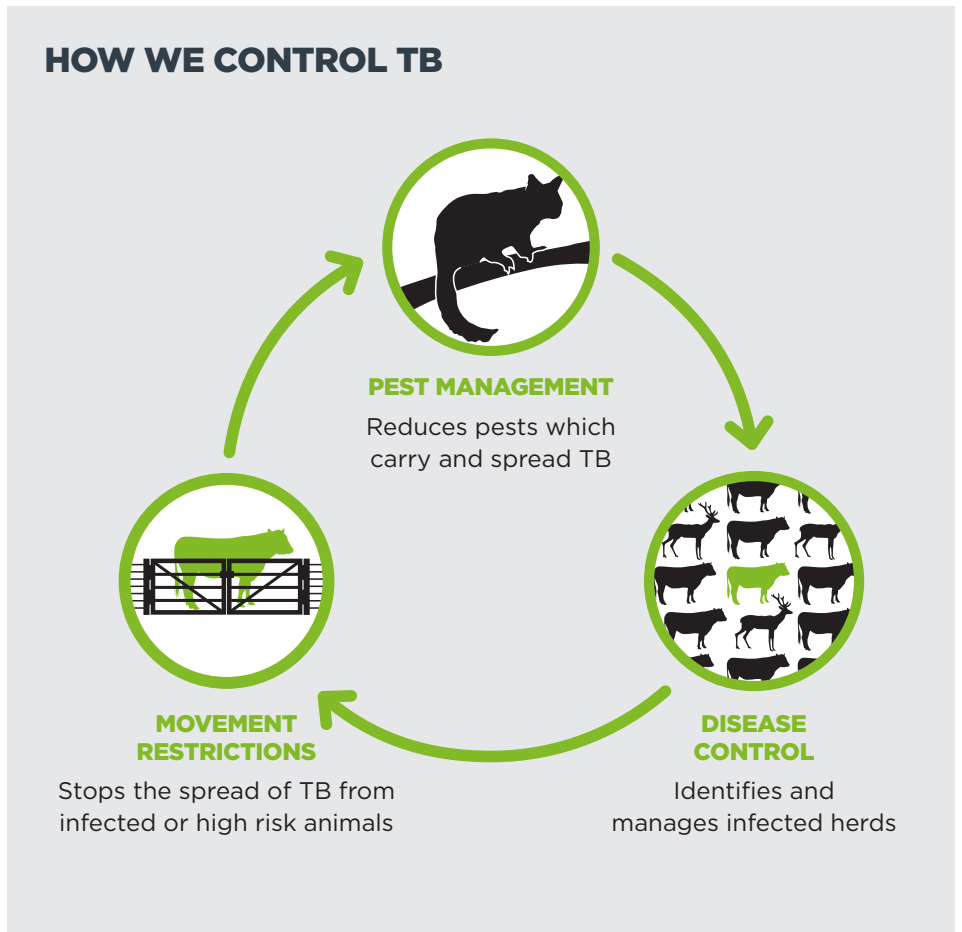


TARGETING POSSUMS

We're running a possum control operation in the Kaweka East area. Possum control has dramatically reduced the number of infected herds in the Hawke's Bay region. This area has not received pest control from OSPRI before.

To eradicate bovine TB, possum numbers need to be kept extremely low - around one to two animals every

HOW WE CONTROL TB



ten hectares. Recent monitoring has shown that control work is needed in the Kaweka East area to reduce the possum population and minimise the risk of the disease spreading through wild animal populations to farmed cattle and deer.

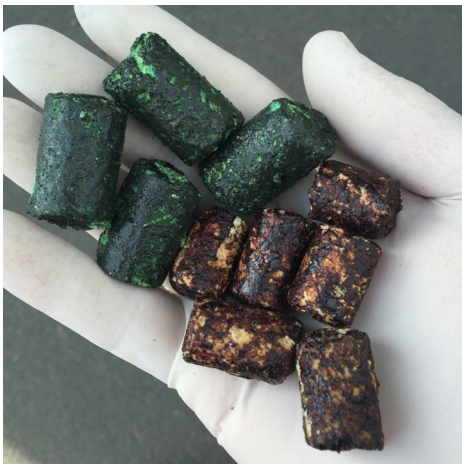
WHAT TO EXPECT

The Kaweka East operation is scheduled to take place in autumn/winter 2016, depending on the weather, and will cover approximately 15,600 hectares.



The operation will begin with the distribution of non-toxic, tan-coloured cereal pellets by helicopter. This 'pre-feed' gives possums a taste for the pellets and overcomes bait shyness. One to two weeks later (weather permitting), toxic green cereal pellets coated with deer repellent – each containing 0.15% biodegradable sodium fluoroacetate (also known as 1080) – will be applied by helicopter at a rate of two kilograms per hectare. That's about one bait to every 60 square metres.

The Kaweka East operation will be subject to strict safety, quality-assurance and monitoring requirements. Advanced GPS navigational equipment will be used to ensure the pellets are accurately placed and identified exclusion zones are avoided.



Baits covered in deer repellent. The non-toxic pre-feed pellets are brownish-tan while the toxic baits are green.

THE METHOD

The vast majority of possum control in the region is done by local contractors using ground-based traps and hand-laid toxins. The remaining, far smaller area, is controlled using aerially applied pellets containing biodegradable 1080.

Aerial control is highly-efficient, cost-effective and has been extremely successful at knocking possum numbers down to the very low levels needed to eradicate TB from wildlife and declare areas free of TB. It is preferred in areas like Kaweka East due to the rugged nature of the terrain.

The Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment supports aerial control. The Commissioner completed an extensive review into the use of 1080, in which she strongly endorsed its continued use in New Zealand.

Please visit pce.parliament.nz to read this report.

WHAT HAPPENS NOW

The Kaweka East operation is scheduled to begin in May/June 2016. A contractor will be doing the work on behalf of OSPRI's Tbfree programme.

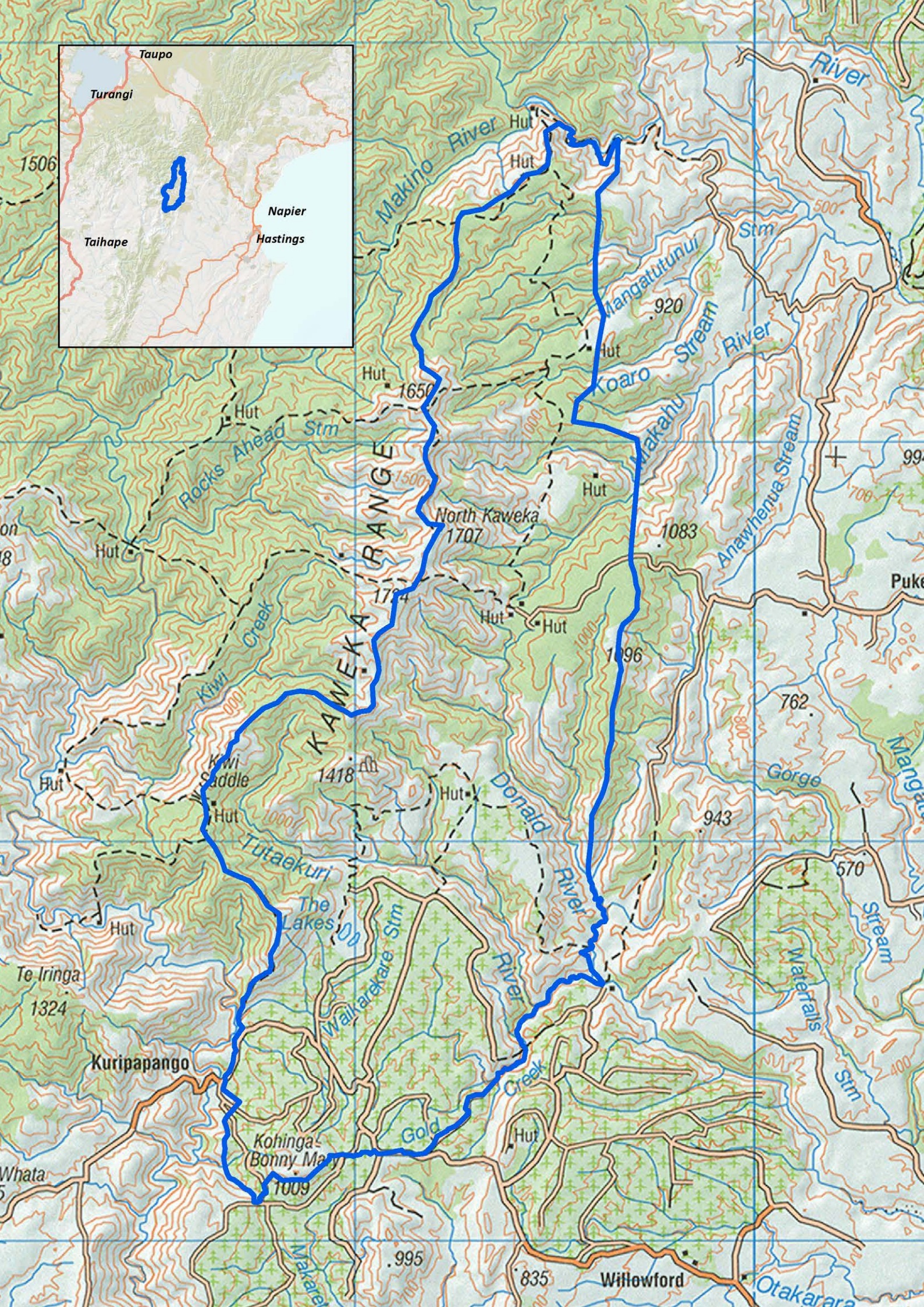
Before the operation, all landowners and occupiers within and adjacent to the proposed control area will

be contacted and visited by our contractors. They will discuss boundary issues, water supply safety and the management of any risks to dogs and livestock. Consents from Hawke's Bay Regional Council, the Department of Conservation and Ministry of Health are required for this operation. Affected landowners and occupiers will be contacted again before the operation starts, notices will be published in local newspapers and warning signs will be placed at all likely access points to the operational area.



BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

The operation will have additional conservation benefits for native birds and bush. Possums eat the forest canopy and prey on native birdlife, including eggs and chicks. Biodegradable 1080 is also extremely effective at controlling other introduced predators which destroy our native species, such as ship rats and stoats.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Warning signs will be placed at all main access points to the operational area and everyone must follow the cautions on the signs. There's no health risk when using this area as long as you follow these instructions:

Do not handle any bait or allow children to wander unsupervised. Cereal baits containing 1080 are dyed green.

Do not hunt or take game from within a two kilometre radius of the operational area for human or pet consumption. It's an offence

to sell meat products that have been exposed to 1080. Hunting can resume approximately four months following the control work.

Please observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about the pesticide. Warning signs indicate that pesticide residues may still be present in baits or animals. When the signs are officially removed, you can resume normal activities in the area. Free dog muzzles will be provided on request. Please contact Debbie Viner on 06 353 2712 to obtain a muzzle.



Do not bring dogs into the area until the warning signs have been officially removed.

Dogs are particularly susceptible to 1080. They must not be allowed access to bait or poisoned carcasses which remain toxic to dogs until they have fully decomposed.



WHAT TO DO IF YOU SUSPECT POISONING

Contact your local hospital or doctor, or **dial 111**

National Poisons Centre
0800 POISON (764 766)

If a domestic animal is poisoned, contact a local veterinarian.



FURTHER INFORMATION

OSPRI

Conservation House
59 Marine Parade
Napier

P 06 833 6696

E vectorsni@ospri.co.nz
tbfree.co.nz | ospri.co.nz

Contractor

Epro Limited
Operations Controller

P 07 378 4852

E control@epro.co.nz

For more information on controlling bovine TB and why 1080 is used in New Zealand, visit 1080facts.co.nz

THERE IS NO RISK TO PUBLIC DRINKING WATER

Biodegradable 1080 is highly soluble and does not persist in water or soil. Local health authorities apply strict conditions to aerial operations so that drinking water supplies are not contaminated. Safety has been confirmed by tests on several thousand water samples taken after aerial 1080 operations over many years.

