Biosecurity New Zealand

Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

Marine biosecurity context - challenges facing the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park

The role of Biosecurity New Zealand – Tiakitanga Pūtaiao Aotearoa

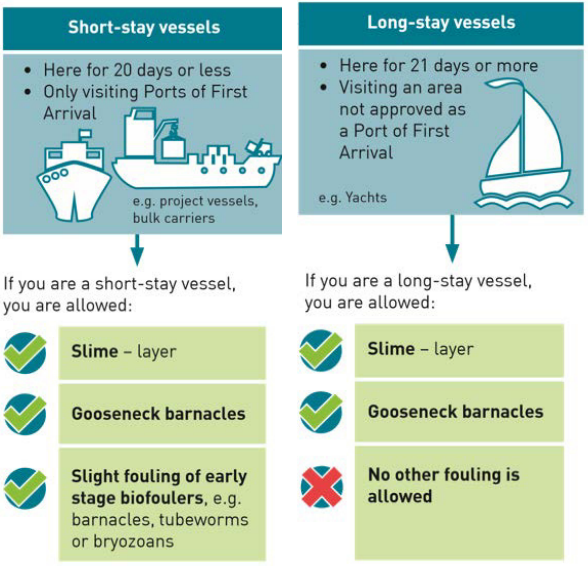
Marine Biosecurity – marine pathways

The Craft Risk Management Standard for Biofouling (CRMS)

Intent:

To reduce risk of biofouling by requiring operators to take preventative measures to manage biofouling before arriving into NZ.

Came into force on **15 May 2018.**



On the lookout for marine pests

Marine High Risk Site Surveillance Programme

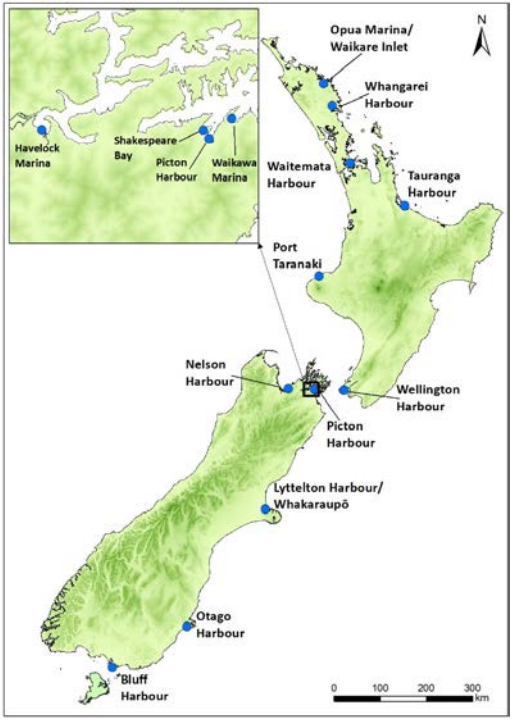
Primary target species

- Northern Pacific sea star
- European shore crab
- Aquarium algae
- Chinese Mitten crab
- Asian clam

Secondary target species

- Australian droplet tunicate
- Asian date mussel
- Mediterranean fanworm
- Clubbed tunicate

Detect any new to NZ species



How are marine pests & diseases spread?

- Natural spread – larval & adults
- Vectors – vessel hulls & niche areas; moveable structures & equipment; translocation of live organisms. Facilitates natural spread in new locations.

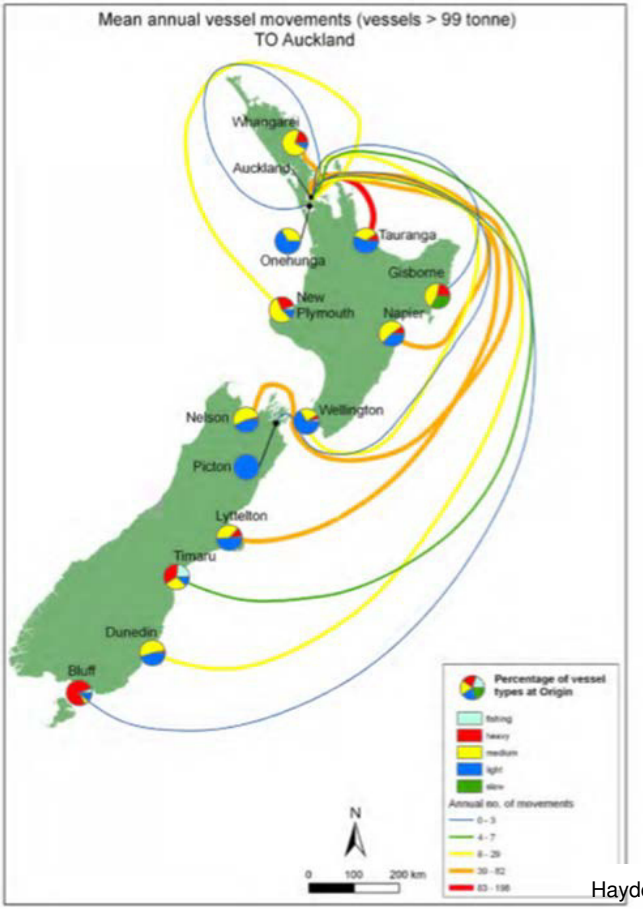
Kathy Walls

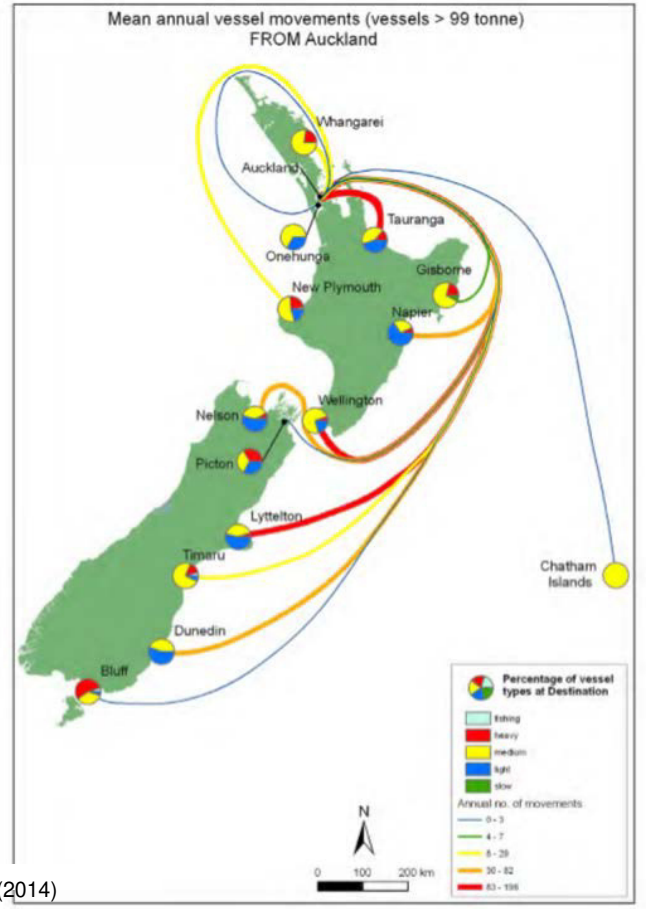
Marlborough Sounds Marinas

Kathy Walls

Diving Services NZ

Domestic shipping movements

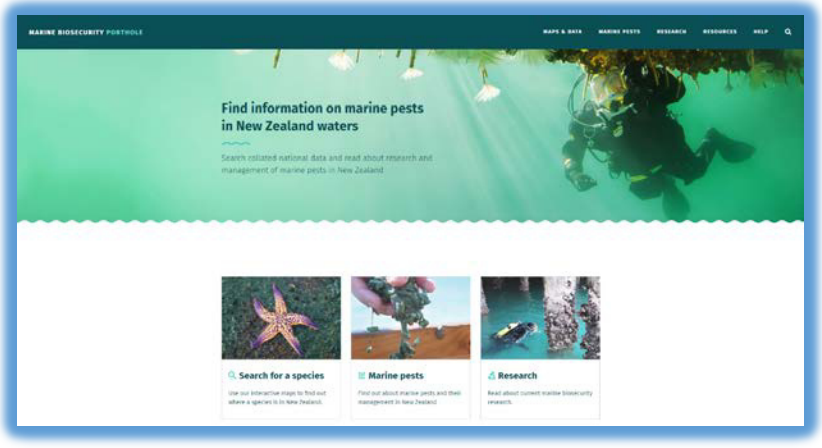


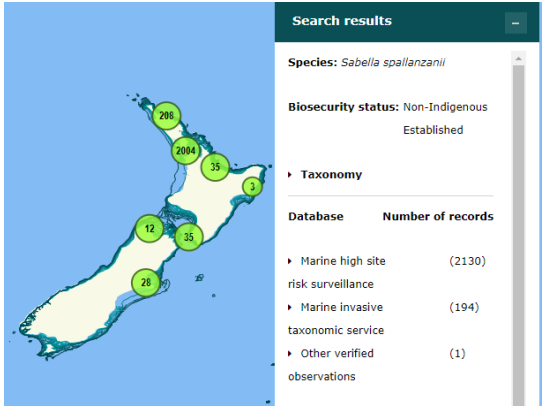


Hayden et al. (2014)

Making information accessible

The Marine Biosecurity Porthole





https://marinebiosecurity.org.nz/

Biosecurity 2025

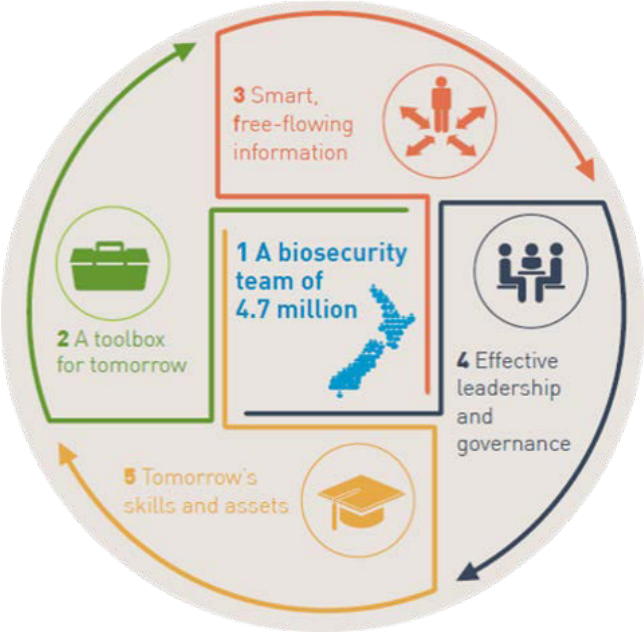
A partnership between:

- People, organisations, Māori, and central, regional & local government
- = a team of 4.7 million.

Aims to make our biosecurity system more resilient & future-focused to protect our taonga & Aotearoa from pests and diseases.

Ko Tātou This Is Us

https://www.thisisus.nz/



Future-proofing New Zealand's biosecurity system















Ko Tātou This Is Us

BIOSECURITY 2025

Auckland Council Marine Biosecurity

- Engagement & Education
- Monitoring & Surveillance
- Research & Development
- Policy Development & Regulation

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Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Engagement & Education

- *Clean below? Good to go* shared brand & collateral
- Marinepests.nz
- Strong presence at events including boat shows
- Outreach staff at marinas & boat ramps
- Advise & support
- Educational programme in development

Monitoring & Surveillance

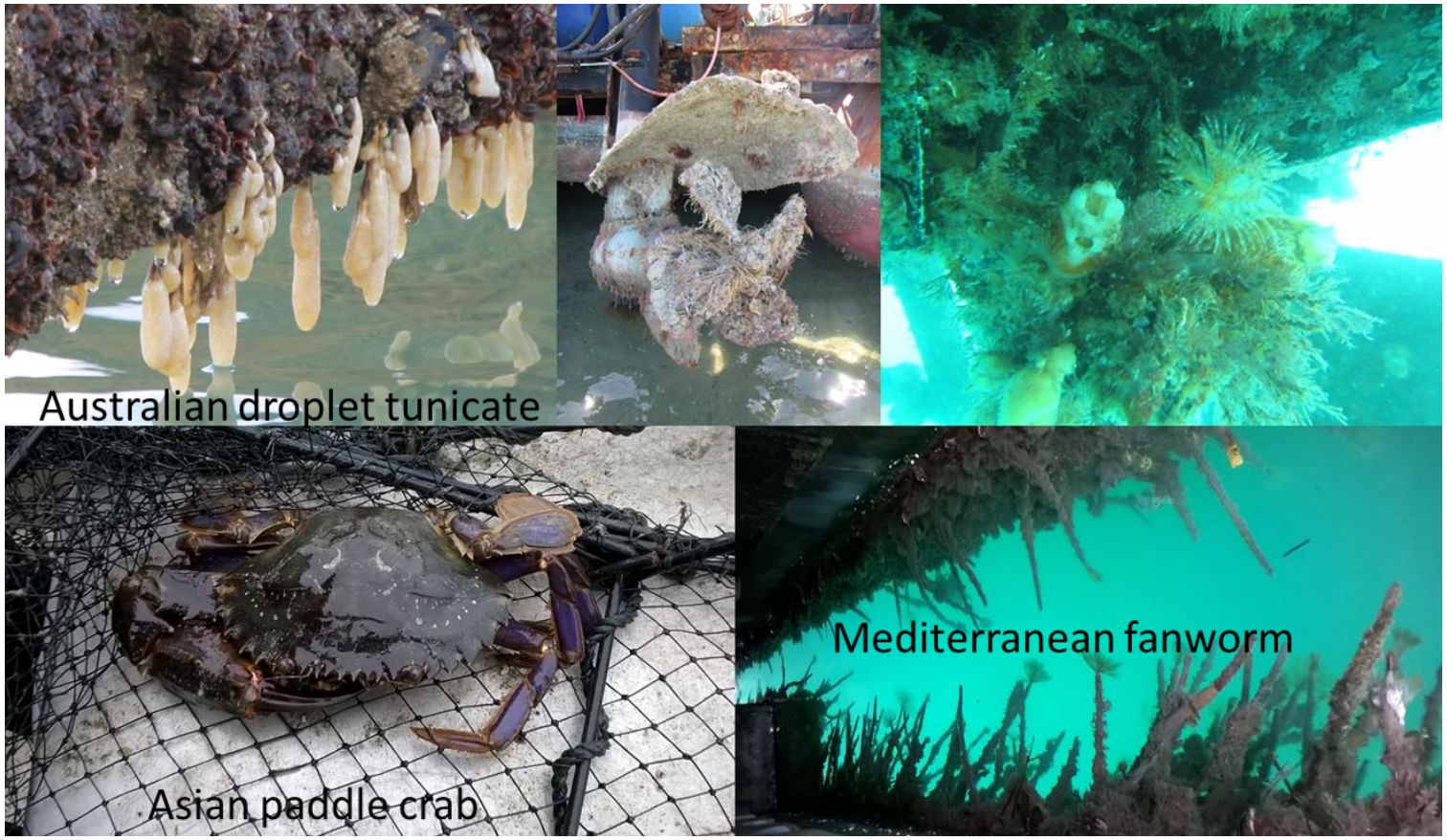
- Aotea Great Barrier Island Sabella response: monitoring & control
- MHRSS: diver & snorkel team surveillance of high-risk sites
- Annual regional hull surveillance: >600 vessels/year
- Incident & incursion response

Research & Development

- Species-specific Student Research:
  - Asian paddle crab
  - Mediterranean fanworm
  - Japanese mantis shrimp

- Prevention & Control Tools:
  - E.g. Pest-Free Ports & Marinas: Bubble technology (Cawthron Institute)

- Behaviour Change Research



Policy Development & Regulation

- Coastal Consents
- Auckland Unitary Plan Hull Biofouling Rules
- Regional Pest Management Plan: Pathway Management Plan development
- Inter-Regional Marine Pest Pathway Management Initiative

Better ways to stop marine pests?

Ētahi tikanga pai atu mō te ārai orotā ō te moana?

Northland Regional Council
Te Kaunihera ā rohe o Te Taitokerau

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Waikato Regional Council
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Waikato

Bay of Plenty Regional Council
Toi Moana

With support from

Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua

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The Options…

Status quo.

Continue our combined efforts and work towards a collaborative national pathway approach. In the meantime each region keeps its own rules or policies for managing marine pests.

Lead the way with consistent rules for clean hulls.

Develop consistent rules on managing hull-fouling across the four biggest boating regions – Northland, Auckland, Waikato, Bay of Plenty.

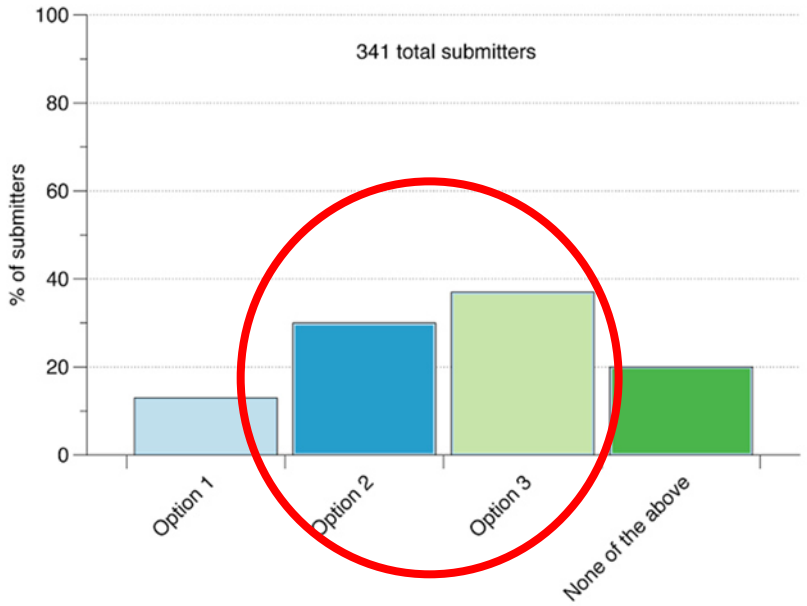
Go even further – make rules for other pathways too.

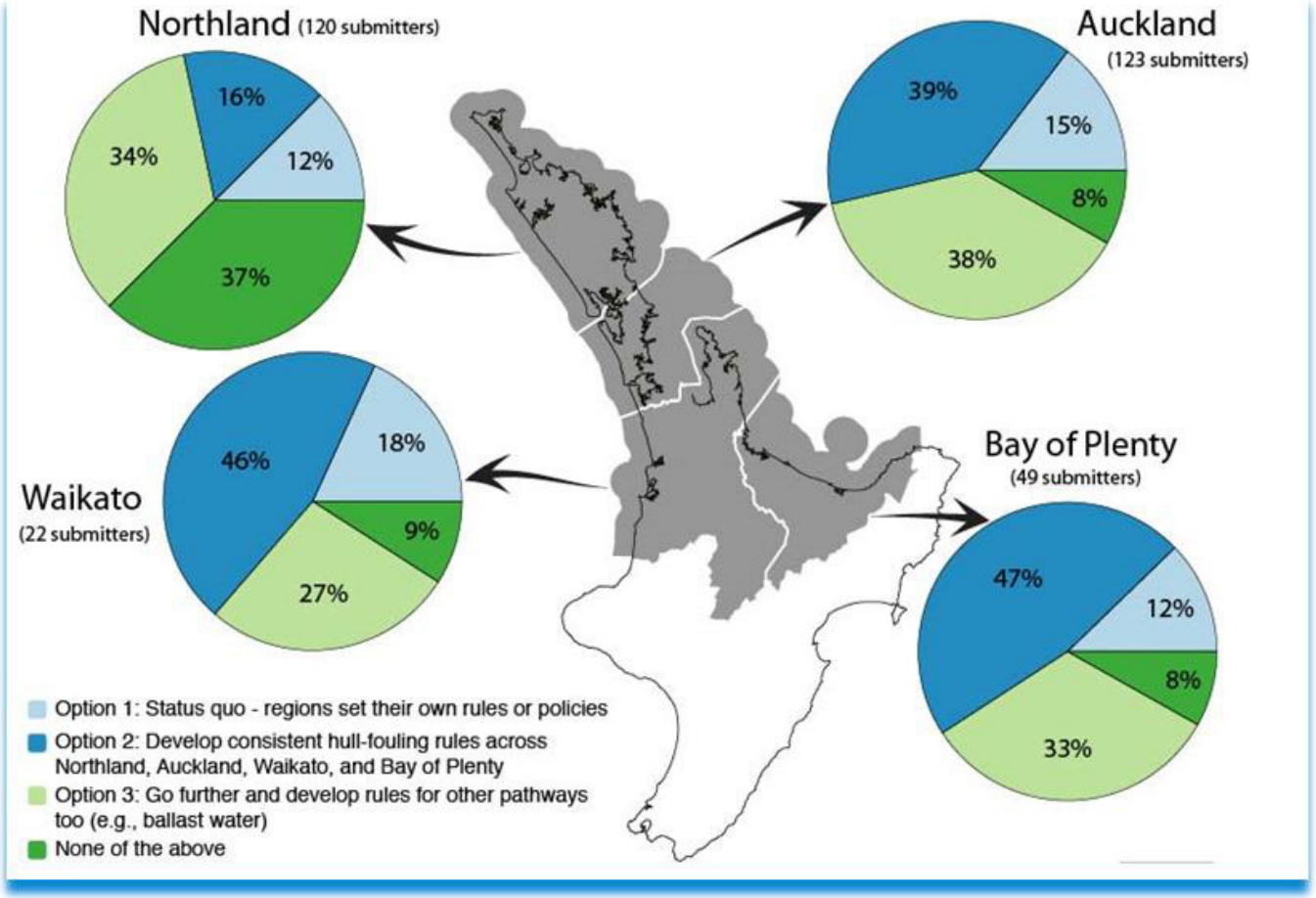
Along with rules for hull-fouling, develop rules for other pathways like ballast water, aquaculture, bilge water and marine equipment

Feedback Analysis & Report

- 370 submissions on the discussion document
- Individuals, mana whenua and key stakeholders, including
  - NZ Marine Industry Association
  - NZ Marina Operators Association
  - New Zealand Federation of Commercial Fisherman
  - NZ Defense force
  - Conservation groups/societies (e.g. NZMSS, F&B)
  - Regional and District Councils
  - Aquaculture NZ

Which is your preferred option for managing marine pests, and why?





Next steps

- Options analysis
- Determine the preferred way forward
- Investigate implementation
- The need for a NZ vessel registration system
- *This example of a move towards inter-regional rules provides an opportunity to understand the challenges that exist and potential solutions*

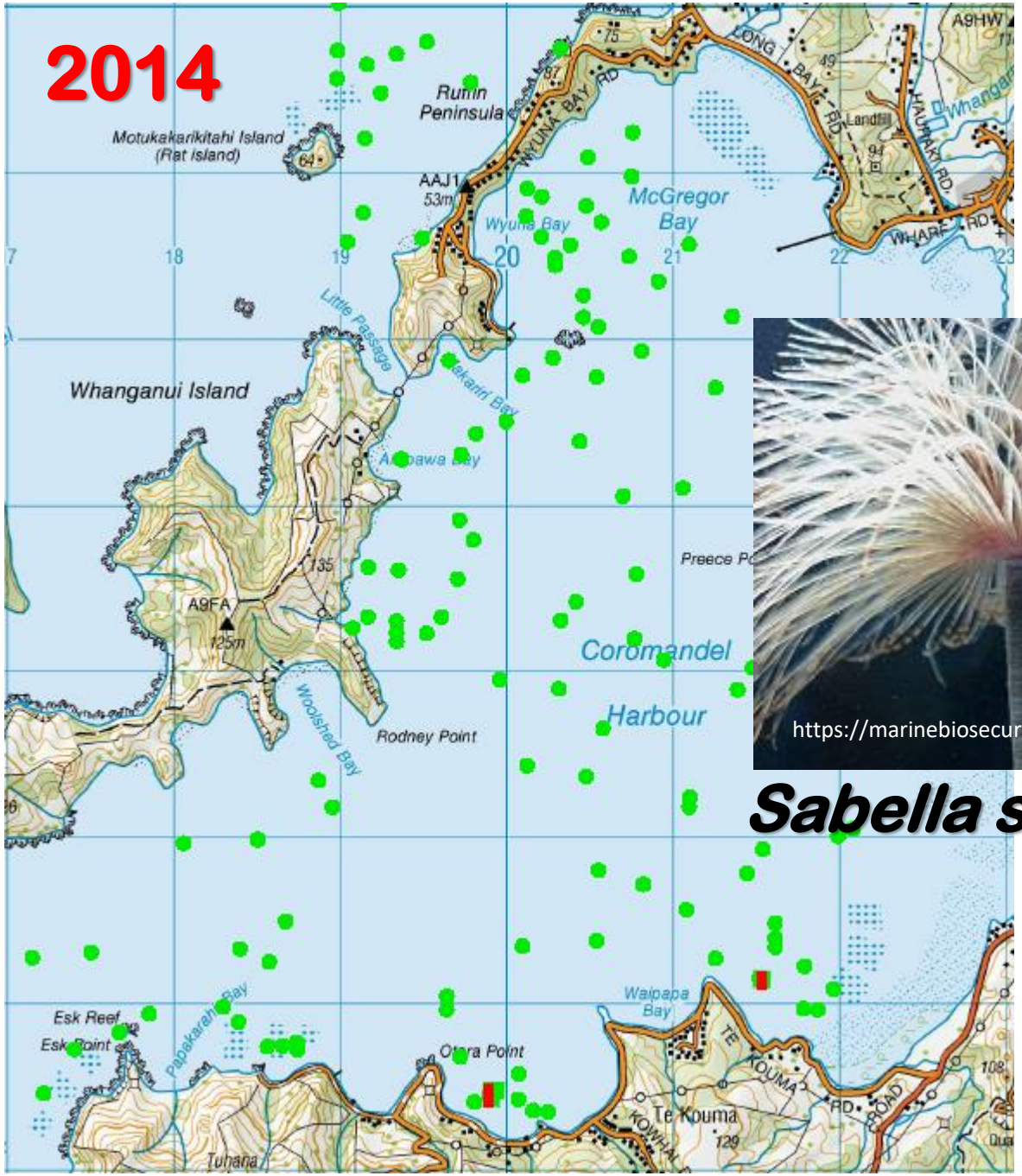
Waikato

REGIONAL COUNCIL

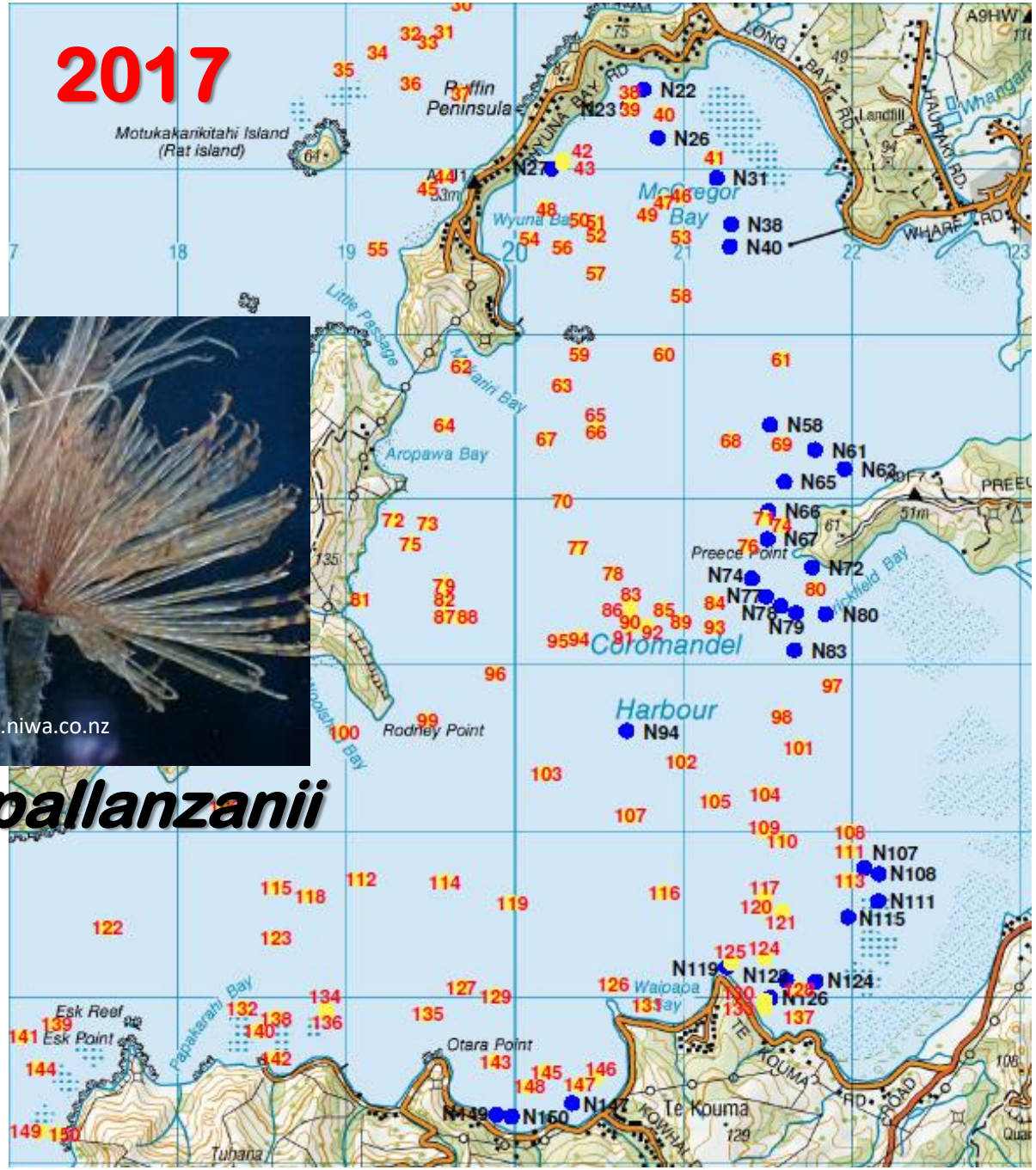
Te Kaunihera ā Rohe o Waikato

Biosecurity Monitoring

- 1. By 2020, develop pathway management plans and pest management plans to prevent the arrival and further spread of new and existing species and diseases, especially to high value areas.
- 2. By 2020, increase regional monitoring and surveillance efforts to be able to detect and respond quickly to new introduced species.
- 3. Where feasible, eradicate or control present species using available and evolving tools and methods.
- 4. Increase stewardship through an informed and engaged industry and public.



Sabella spallanzanii

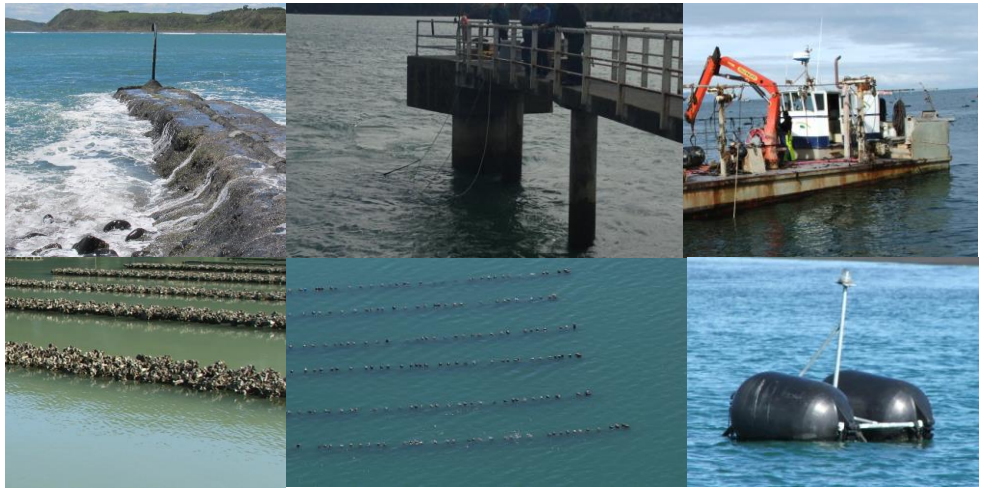


Annual Marine Pest Survey Results

- Diver Survey
- Multiple sites per location

- Marinas
- Haul outs
- Walkway pontoons
- Rockwalls
- Piles

- Marine structures
- Moorings
- Aquaculture farms
- Vessels
- Popular mooring bays



- Port Jackson
- Port Charles
- Gt Mercury Island
- Kennedy Bay
- Whangapoua
- Whitianga
- Hahei
- Tairua
- Slipper Island
- Whangamata
- Cuvier Island

Links between Biodiversity SOE and Biosecurity monitoring

- Whenever staff are out in the coastal environment, they can be looking for unwanted and pest species.
- In the case on known pest species, having tools or resources available that capture known distribution - Identify range extension.


Charybdis japonica – Japanese paddle crab

Education and engagement

- Working with TON, engagement, consistent messaging
- Working with Aquaculture industry

Acknowledge: Paul Quinn, Brett Bailey et al. (WRC)

Thank you

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