

From: Environment Canterbury
To: [Mailroom Mailbox](#)
Subject: Proposal for the Canterbury RPMP Plan [#18]
Date: Thursday, 22 June 2017 10:32:21 a.m.

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From: Environment Canterbury
To: [Mailroom Mailbox](#)
Subject: Proposal for the Canterbury RPMP Plan [#19]
Date: Thursday, 22 June 2017 12:55:41 p.m.

Name *	Gavin Loxton
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Please tick those that apply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I do wish to be heard in support of my submission; and if so,• I would be prepared to consider presenting my submission in a joint case with others making a similar submission at any hearing

Your submission on the Proposal for the Canterbury Regional Pest Management Plan

Page 103, support, That wild russell lupins, remain in the observe list. Report as given, in joint submission with David Scott, Lake Tekapo.

page 102 , Support , Inclusion of Horehound – *Marrubium vulgare* should be included on the observe list. This is an economically important plant to farming in the dry east coast regions of New Zealand. From 1st July2017– July2019, a biocontrol program will be operating, to introduce 2 biocontrol agents from Australia to control horehound.

page 14, 4.1 , Oppose, Broom – The microscopic broom gall mite (*Aceria genistae*), introduced in 2008, which turns broom buds into deformed lumps. The mite has become well established at early release sites, stunting broom growth and even killing entire plants. Therefore spraying of broom with herbicides should cease. The biocontrol's have been effective, any further ECan expenditure should be on monitoring the spread of the gall mite, and the other biocontrol's introduced for broom. What replaces the broom once the biocontrol's take affect will likely be the main issue in the following 10 years.

page 14, 4.1, Oppose, *Pinus Contorta*, The early growth stage control of *pinus Contorta* should be with controlled livestock grazing. As *Contorta* is the most palatable of the pine species , grazing programs developed for the susceptible sites should introduced first. An insect biocontrol investigation program should be considered for the non grazable areas, such as high altitude crown land and Department of Conservation land. Both of these programs would be considered longterm solutions to the wilding tree weed problem. To continue to spray the pine trees with herbicides in the short term will be very expensive, and likely to be only a containment exercise.

Regards Gavin

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