

**Nelson Biodiversity Strategy  
2007 to 2009**

**1 May 2007**

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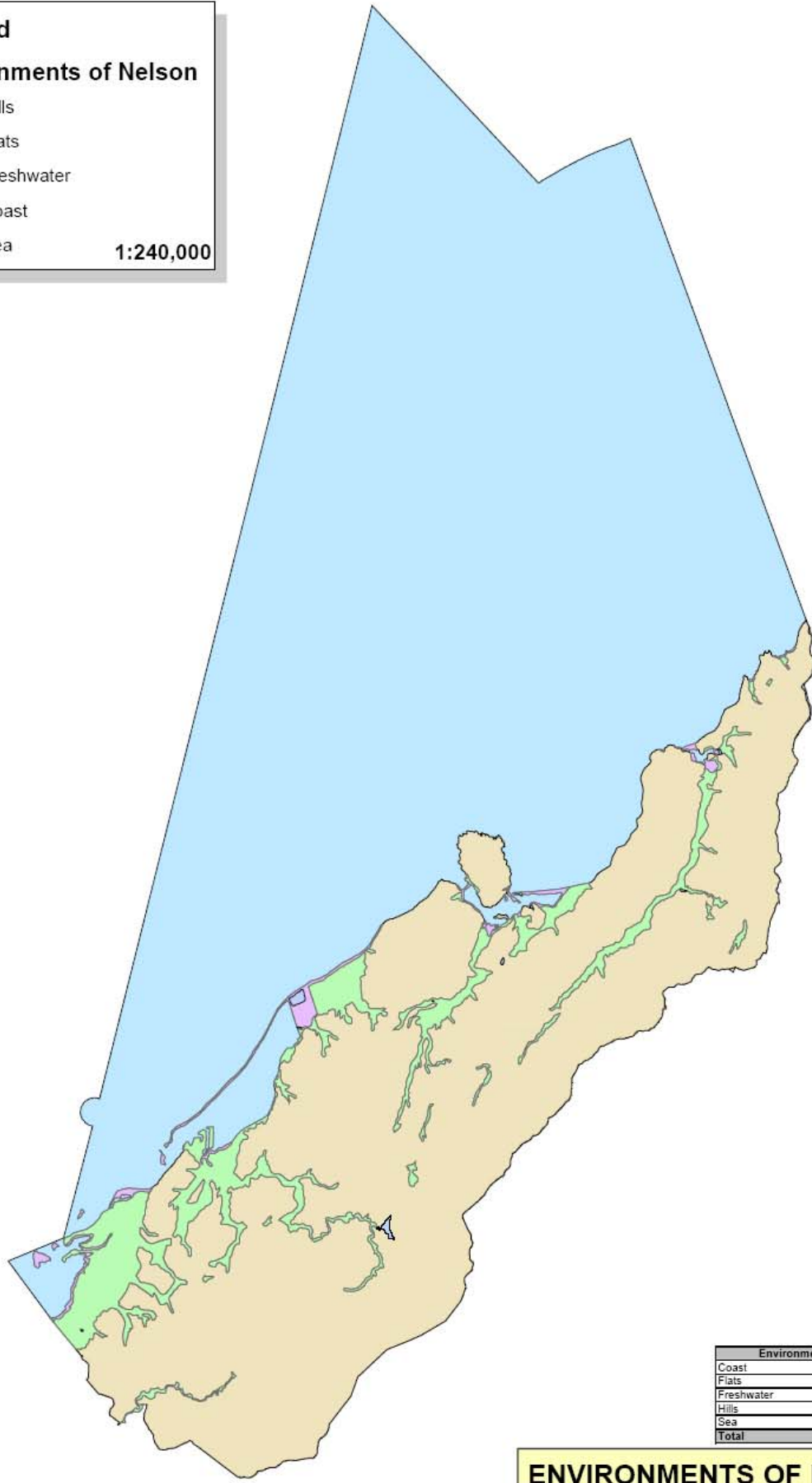
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**Legend**

**Environments of Nelson**

- Hills
- Flats
- Freshwater
- Coast
- Sea

1:240,000



Environments of Nelson	
Coast	560.3
Flats	4827.9
Freshwater	84.9
Hills	37043.7
Sea	80012.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>122509.0</b>

**ENVIRONMENTS OF NELSON**

## ***Preface***

In Nelson we face a choice. We can actively create a future rich in natural living things that we treasure. Alternatively, we can passively accept a future where our valued plants and animals are under attack from pests and other threats, degrading both our native heritage and our economic future. Ecosystems do not respect human boundaries. We hope that this strategy will provide the basis for Nelson City to partner more effectively in regional implementation with our neighbours in Tasman and Marlborough for a better biodiversity future for the top of the South Island.

The job of local government is becoming more and more one of community leadership and facilitation. This Biodiversity Strategy is one of several community strategies produced by the Nelson City Council to give effect to its expanded mandate under the Local Government Act and the Resource Management Act. This strategy is intended to foster more effective community action in sustaining our natural heritage and in protecting our community from biosecurity threats.

Nelson will develop a suite of activities that focus and support local biodiversity action. The Biodiversity Forum will plan and coordinate action by the key agencies and organisations. The Forum partners will record their agreed approach in five Biodiversity Action Plans for the City. Community action and awareness will be fostered by events, activities and assistance for the people of Nelson who are engaged in creating a better biodiversity future.

The Strategy provides principles for biodiversity management action, a vision of the future developed with members of the Nelson community, and matches these with priority actions. The associated technical report identifies issues and outlines the considerable body of information that has been sifted to produce the strategy.

I would like to acknowledge the huge effort that already goes into biodiversity restoration and management in Nelson.

Individuals and groups Nelson are involved in a wide range of activities, from controlling weeds to planting trees and restoring native ecosystems. Some have put a lifetime of effort into this work with rewards only in the satisfaction of a job well done. Some people are working alone and others have joined groups such as Forest and Bird, Tree Planters Unlimited, the Ornithological Society and many others that are actively engaged in biodiversity protection and enhancement in Nelson. Both publicly and privately funded bodies support this work, and the contributions of the NZ Landcare Trust, the Nelson Environment Centre and the QEII National Trust are particularly notable.

Local iwi are strong advocates for care of the natural environment; they are the kaitiaki. They freely share their traditional knowledge and special methods for caring for living things that form the traditional resource base of Maori culture.

The City Council invests hundreds of thousands of dollars of rate payer's funds into biodiversity management and protection each year. A few highlights from 2006 are:

- Marsden Valley restoration involving 30,000 trees planted by 7,000 school children and an investment of \$250,000 over 17 years
- Sir Stanley Whitehead and Botanical Hill replanting of native forest with 35,000 plants and an investment of \$300,000 over 8 years
- Waimea Estuary reserves restoration 55,000 plants planted by 8,000 children with an investment of \$200,000 since the by-pass went in
- Tahunanui Beach coast care works included an investment of \$280,000 on dune restoration and management.

In addition, the Council invests hundreds of thousands of dollars in biodiversity management each year through weed and pest control on reserves, in its contribution to the regional pest management strategy, through involvement in biosecurity responses, and by regulatory activity to ensure that the ecological functioning of natural systems is sustained.

Schools make a valuable contribution, not only to the awareness and understanding of our children, but also with a wide range of projects such as the Orchard, Orphanage Creek and Saxton Field riparian plantings. Schools are also involved in monitoring stream health.

Local industries play a major role in biodiversity management in Nelson. The most obvious is the activity of land managers controlling weeds and pests. The investment of the forestry companies alone runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. Industry is also a major player in biosecurity responses. Port Nelson Ltd is leading work on marine biosecurity and local beekeepers have been the leaders in dealing with the Varroa outbreak.

Central government plays an important part. The Department of Conservation takes the lead on threatened species management and restoration of rare ecosystems. It is a major contributor to weed and pest control, both in forested ecosystems and in lowland environments such as the Boulder Bank. The Ministry of Fisheries sustainably manages the fisheries resources of the region.

The Council gratefully acknowledges the role of iwi, agencies, organisations, local enterprises and the people of Nelson in forming this Strategy.

Gail Collingwood  
Deputy Mayor

## ***Introduction***

The purpose of this strategy is to create a rich and sustainable future for Nelson through aligned action on biodiversity by responsible agencies and by the community.

## ***Nelson's biodiversity***

Biodiversity is the full range of living things interacting with one another and their environment. Living systems are very complex and we are only beginning to unravel how genes, organisms and ecosystems function. Nevertheless, it is clear that we are part of nature and depend utterly on its workings for our existence. We can modify our living environment and this has consequences for us and for the living things that share our region. In the modern world our range of choices is vast. In the past we have assembled organisms from all over the world, cleared forests and created our resource basket of agriculture, horticulture, aquaculture, viticulture and forestry. We now face choices about whether to participate with the global community in genetic engineering and other advanced biotechnologies.

Our economy in Nelson is directly dependent on the health of its biodiversity. The Nelson economy is founded on five big sectors: horticulture, tourism, agriculture, seafood, and forestry. These industries are directly based on biodiversity and are vulnerable to biosecurity threats.

The biodiversity based industries are the source of most of the employment in the region. People are engaged in pastoral farming and horticulture, forest plantation management, and commercial fishing. Flowing on from these is the high concentration of employment in the secondary industries of food and beverage, and wood processing and panel products manufacturing. Growing most rapidly, the tourism industry employs many people in accommodation, cafés and restaurants, guiding and tour operations.

Beyond the immediate economic base, Nelson depends on the ecosystem services of clean water, air and productive soil provided by the functioning ecology. The contribution of ecosystem services to the Nelson/Tasman regional economy was estimated by the New Zealand Centre for Ecological Economics to be over \$1 billion per year. This is over half the value of gross regional economic production measured from local statistics.

Large as this estimate is, it does not include the intrinsic value of natural places, the value of their beauty, their contribution to our health and wellbeing or the fact that there is no substitute for what we get from healthy functioning ecosystems.

## ***Our native ecology***

Nelson has remnants of its pre-human native forests, wetlands and original marine ecosystems. Many species are gone forever and our environment is very different from what the first people experienced. The native plants and animals that remain in Nelson live in ecosystems where the consequences of human activity dominate.

Nelson is part of the most isolated major temperate landmass in the world. Before people arrived here the native plants, animals and other organisms that evolved in New Zealand formed a fragile and inter-dependent web. Here weta filled the ecological niche of mice while kakapo and moa held the place of possums and deer elsewhere.

The consequences of people arriving in Nelson are still being played out. Local extinctions of native plants and animals are continuing and the invasion of major native forest remnants by pests and weeds is far from complete. The stories of co-evolution are only emerging as their final chapters are written. For example, as bats vanish under the weight of predation, we find that the unique wood rose (*Dactylanthus*) has lost its major pollinator.

## ***A better future***

Unchanged, current trends in biodiversity could mean the Nelson environment will become degraded, economic development could be compromised and important components of our regional identity could be lost. While widespread clearance of native forest has almost halted within the Nelson City boundary, it has not in the top of the South Island. Widespread damage from animal and plant pests to native and to valued exotic plant and animal communities is pervasive and growing, both in Nelson City and the wider region.

With effective and aligned action these trends can be reversed and the vision articulated by interested Nelson citizens can be realised (see *Vision* below).

Trends creating issues in 2006 included:

- ❖ Increasing numbers and densities of pest species
- ❖ Reduction in numbers of native species and pending local extinctions
- ❖ Continuing loss of the natural fragments that remain in threatened natural ecosystems.
- ❖ Potential biosecurity threats to regional economic wealth.

Underpinning these trends were:

- ❖ Urban and peri-urban growth
- ❖ Limitations in New Zealand's national biosecurity systems
- ❖ Unclear roles in regional biosecurity
- ❖ Limited concerted action amongst agencies
- ❖ Lack of effective action on widespread problems
- ❖ Dispersed information and poor information transfer and uptake
- ❖ Limited trend and condition monitoring

- ❖ Lack of opportunity for the people of Nelson City to engage with the biodiversity future of the wider region.

On the plus side were:

- ❖ Limited native vegetation clearance in recent years
- ❖ The smallest per capita ecological footprint of any New Zealand region
- ❖ A joint pest management strategy for Nelson and Tasman
- ❖ A wide array of passionate and committed people engaged in biodiversity management
- ❖ Large areas of natural vegetation on publicly owned lands and significant marine protected areas
- ❖ Significant public and private budgets for pest and weed management
- ❖ High levels of scientific and biodiversity management expertise available within the region.

Local surveys showed that individuals invest substantial amounts of time and money in biodiversity management. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were being spent by public agencies and private companies. The value of this investment will be greatly increased by ensuring that effort is focused on the highest priorities, actions are effective and that people work together.

### ***How this strategy works***

This strategy is founded on the proposition that aligned action by responsible agencies and committed individuals will lead to achieving our biodiversity vision for Nelson. The Strategy works through a ‘Whole of Council’ and ‘Whole of Community’ approach.

- ❖ **Whole-of-Council approach:** The principles, goals and objectives of the strategy will be considered whenever Council policies are developed, implemented, and reviewed.
- ❖ **Whole-of-Community approach:** Partners to this strategy will work through the Biodiversity Forum to create a better biodiversity future for Nelson by committing to aligned action under the principles, goals and objectives of the strategy.

The Strategy builds on the initiatives and actions that already exist, linking them together under a common vision; and it introduces some new actions that address the priority issues related to biodiversity management in the region.

## ***Principles***

The eight principles for biodiversity management action by the parties to this strategy are:

1. Our unique ecological heritage will be protected now and for future generations
2. Action will contribute to the sustainable management of Nelson ecosystems and take into account our national and global responsibilities
3. The biodiversity foundations of Nelson's prosperity will be protected and enhanced
4. The precautionary principle will be used in making decisions to allow for the limits to our understanding of biological complexity
5. Costs, benefits and risks, including environmental effects, will be rigorously assessed to enable best use of limited resources
6. Nelson's sense of community and its capacity for cooperative enterprise will be fostered
7. Action will encourage individual responsibility, participation, equity and humane treatment
8. Partners will work within their organisations to ensure that these commitments are discussed, understood and acted on by all appropriate staff.

## ***Vision, goals and objectives***

Set out below are Vision, Goals and Objectives that provide the framework for biodiversity actions defined in this strategy. This strategy responds to all six Community Outcomes stated in the Nelson Long Term Council Community Plan 2006.

### **Vision**

Our vision is that Nelson is celebrated as the gateway to a region richly endowed with natural places that teem with native plants and animals. The mauri (life force) and wairua (spirit) of ecosystems and species of significance to tangata whenua, and to the community as a whole, are protected and enhanced. Nature is accessible in and around the city. Tangata whenua customary use of nga taonga tuku iho (the treasured resources) is a recognised and accepted part of the wider integrated management of biological diversity in Whakatū. Valued exotic species thrive in appropriate places, and pest and weeds are controlled and/or eradicated.

### **Goals and objectives**

This strategy has two broad goals developed through public workshops and in discussion with agencies, organisations and tangata whenua iwi. The first goal is focused on conservation of Nelson's natural biodiversity and the second on community prosperity through sustainable use of biodiversity. Two specific objectives are distinguished for each goal.

**Goal 1 Active protection of native biodiversity**

*Nga taonga tuku iho (the treasured resources), native species, and natural ecosystems of Nelson/Whakatu are protected and restored.*

Objective 1.1 Ecological health, mauri and wairua of natural ecosystems are sustained

Objective 1.2 Native biological diversity is restored, enhanced and, where appropriate, connected

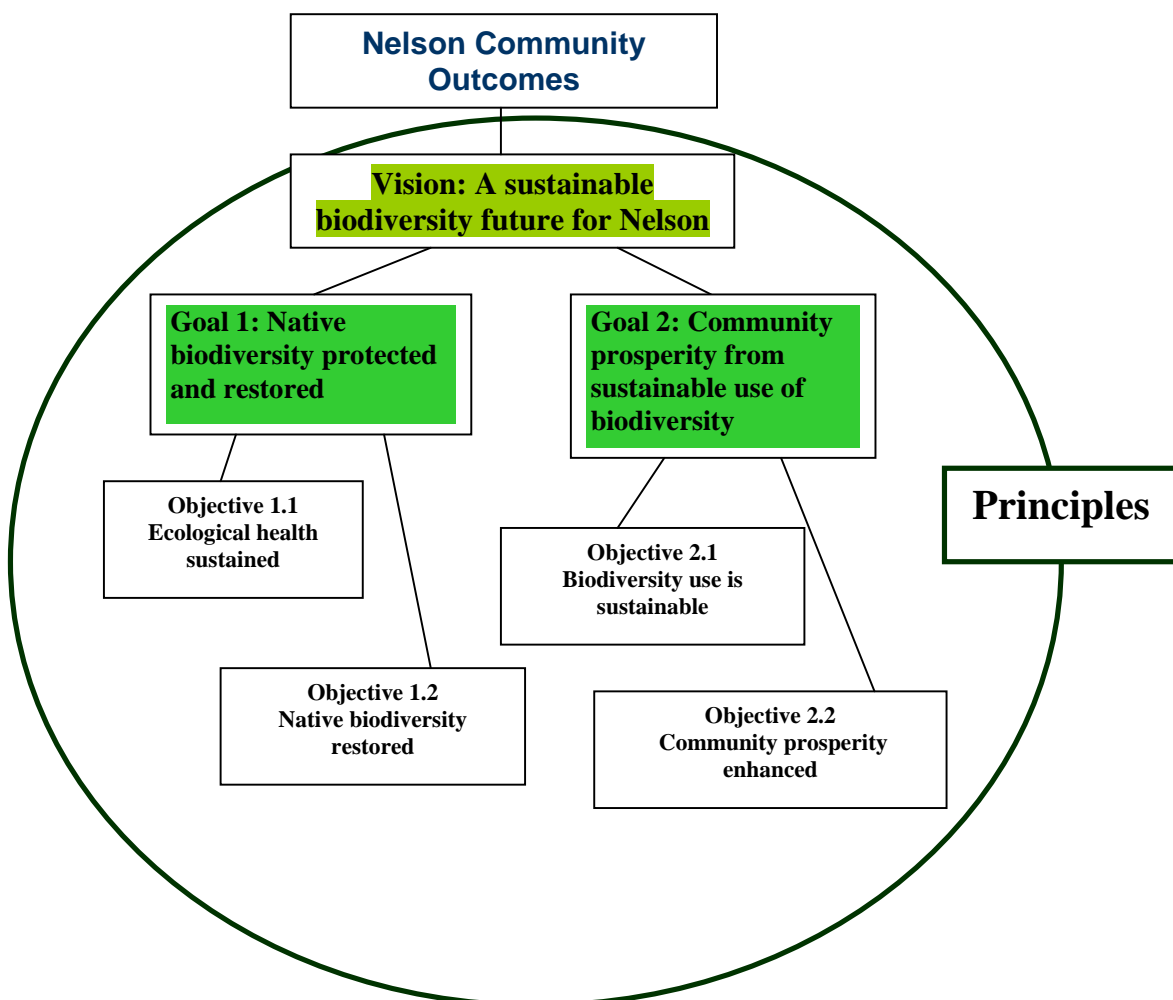
**Goal 2 Ecologically sustainable use of biodiversity**

*The community has the living resources it needs, and has minimised adverse effects of unwanted biodiversity.*

Objective 2.1 Biodiversity use is ecologically sustainable

Objective 2.2 Biodiversity resources are available for the community to prosper including tangata whenua customary use of nga taonga tuku iho

The structure of the principles, vision, goals and objectives can be seen in the diagram below.



## ***Methods***

Four methods will be used by the partners to give effect to this Strategy:

1. building public support and awareness focused around flagship biodiversity sites
2. supporting aligned biodiversity initiatives in the community with recognition and resources
3. integrating the programmes of agencies and organisations through an on-going Biodiversity Forum
4. implementing multi-agency Biodiversity Action Plans that focus and align biodiversity work in Nelson for the five environments shown on the map at the beginning of this Strategy.

## ***Priority actions***

The Nelson City Council will provide ongoing leadership by convening and hosting a Biodiversity Forum. The Council will also prepare, implement and review Biodiversity Action Plans. The Forum will establish the relative priorities for action across the five environments. Nelson biodiversity partners will commit to working with Tasman and Marlborough on wider regional initiatives.

Each Partner will determine the actual work to be done by its organisation in a given year as part of its overall planning and budgetary cycle. Each will consult on and coordinate its efforts through its engagement in the Biodiversity Forum. Each partner will report its progress on the priority actions to the Forum annually and these will be compiled and published on the Council's website.

The actions identified below are proposed as priorities for the next three years by the Biodiversity Partners who sign this strategy. Through the Forum, partners will take on leadership for particular parts of the work. Lead roles will be established by a consensus of the partners.

### **Method 1 Actions – public support, education and awareness**

Nelson City Council (NCC), Department of Conservation (DOC), Forest and Bird, Fish and Game, The Nelson Environment Centre and others have staff engaged in environmental and biodiversity education and awareness programmes. The actions under this method aim to bring this work into alignment under the agreed strategy. The actions can also help to bring other partners into aligned action around new and existing programmes.

1. *Focus integrated public education and awareness on biodiversity around flagship sites (for example: the Boulder Bank, the Brook Sanctuary, the Horoirangi Marine Reserve, the Maitai River, and Tahunanui/Back Beach duneland/estuary complex). (Proposed partners: DOC, NCC, MFish, Landcare Research, NZ*

*Landcare Research, Forest and Bird, Tangata Whenua Iwi, Fish and Game, Brook Waimarama Trust)*

2. *Provide information programmes for community, professional and commerce/industry groups on biodiversity issues and solutions to encourage knowledge transfer and best practice. (Proposed partners: NCC, DOC, MFish, Landcare Research, NZ Landcare Research, Forest and Bird, Tangata Whenua Iwi, Nelson Environment Centre, Fish and Game, QEII National Trust, Brook Waimarama Trust)*
3. *Publicise biodiversity issues, options and successes through regular seminars, mail drops and media releases. (Proposed partners: NCC, DOC, MFish, Landcare Research, NZ Landcare Research, Forest and Bird, Tangata Whenua Iwi, Nelson Environment Centre, Fish and Game, QEII National Trust, Brook Waimarama Trust)*
4. *Sponsor annual public participation events that focus on each of the five environments identified by the strategy. (Proposed partners: NCC, DOC, MFish, Landcare Research, NZ Landcare Research, Forest and Bird, Tangata Whenua Iwi, Fish and Game, Brook Waimarama Trust)*

#### **Method 2 Actions – support for initiatives**

Members of the Nelson community who are active on biodiversity issues need support to be more effective. Funding is available from central government under the NZ Biodiversity Strategy through the Condition and Advice Fund. This funding is more readily forthcoming if local action is locally supported and aligned with other action and with national priorities.

5. *Establish a local assistance programme to connect people with appropriate advice and the resources they need to be able to provide a better biodiversity future for Nelson. (Proposed partners: NCC, DOC, MFish, Landcare Research, NZ Landcare Research, Forest and Bird, Federated Farmers, Fish and Game, QEII National Trust)*
6. *Publicly recognise the work of community, business and public agency leaders in undertaking aligned biodiversity actions. (Proposed partners: NCC, DOC, MFish, Landcare Research, NZ Landcare Research, Forest and Bird, Federated Farmers, Fish and Game)*

#### **Method 3 Actions – integration, information and widespread issues**

The resources applied to biodiversity management in Nelson will be more effectively used if the parties are well informed about the issues and work together. These actions are focused on biosecurity, biodiversity management on public lands and biodiversity information.

7. *Review strategies, policies, standard procedures and management practices to ensure alignment with the principles of the Nelson Biodiversity Strategy. (Proposed partners: NCC, TDC, DOC, MFish, Hancock Forest Management (NZ) Ltd, Weyerhaeuser NZ Inc, Port Nelson, Fish and Game)*
8. *Include comprehensive biosecurity risk analysis as part of preparation of the Regional Pest Management Strategy. (Proposed partners: NCC, TDC, DOC, Cawthron, NIWA, MFish, Landcare Research, Biosecurity NZ)*
9. *Support the Nelson/Tasman Regional Marine Biosecurity Forum to establish effective action in controlling the introduction of exotic organisms into our marine environment. (Proposed partners: DOC, Port Nelson, NCC, MFish, MAF, Biosecurity NZ, Cawthron, TDC)*
10. *Nelson City Council, DOC and forestry land managers develop an integrated set of biodiversity objectives for publicly owned hill country and reflect those in land management plans, asset management plans and business plans. (Proposed partners: NCC, DOC, Hancock Forest Management (NZ) Ltd, Weyerhaeuser NZ Inc, Brook Waimarama Trust)*
11. *Integrate information on native biodiversity into authoritative maps and reports and fill in the information gaps identifying the priority places and species for action. (Proposed partners: DOC, NCC, MFish, Landcare Research, Cawthron, NIWA, Tangata Whenua Iwi, Forest and Bird, QEII NATIONAL TRUST)*
12. *Compile details on special places, ecosystems and taonga species important to tangata whenua iwi. (Proposed partners: Tangata Whenua Iwi, DOC, NCC, MFish, Landcare)*

#### **Method 4 Priorities for Biodiversity Action Plans**

The partners to the Biodiversity Forum will create and implement multi-agency Biodiversity Action Plans for each of the five environments (in order of urgency):

- ❖ Flats
- ❖ Freshwater
- ❖ Coast
- ❖ Sea
- ❖ Hills.

Suggestions for broad priority actions to be taken up in preparing Biodiversity Action Plans are listed below. Before any decisions are made on specific projects, the opportunity, risk, cost and benefit will be analysed as part of the planning process to ensure that the most effective actions are given precedence.

13. *Focus effort (in priority order) on:*
  - i. *preventing any further local extinction of native species*
  - ii. *sustaining remnants of threatened native ecosystems*
  - iii. *maintaining the ecological integrity and functioning of the remaining natural ecosystems*
  - iv. *sustaining the capacity of economically productive ecosystems to meet the needs of the people of Nelson.*
14. *Control or eradicate pests and weeds where this is required to protect valued biodiversity resources.*
15. *Enhance ecosystem connections between land, sea and freshwater by replanting backshores, riparian margins and restoring the natural functioning of watercourses.*
16. *Connect large and small remnants of native vegetation where appropriate with corridors of replanting, focusing these along the course of streams and rivers and across the city.*
17. *Restore the natural functioning and ecological integrity of the remaining freshwater wetlands and take opportunities to create new wetlands, focusing this initially on opportunities at the Wakapuaka sand flats and sewerage plant.*
18. *Reduce sedimentation, pollution and bed disturbance in Nelson's rivers, streams, wetlands, groundwater and the marine environment by concerted action amongst management agencies.*

### ***Monitoring and review***

The key indicators for this strategy will be based on assessing:

1. the area of restored or re-vegetated native environment in Nelson City as a whole, in acutely and chronically threatened terrestrial ecosystems, in estuaries, and within and along river and stream ecological corridors
2. the number of locally threatened native species made secure or reintroduced to Nelson City
3. the number of invasive weeds and pests eradicated or brought under effective management
4. the area and number of sites under sustained integrated pest and weed management
5. the increase in knowledge of and action to protect biodiversity in the community
6. the level of recognition of biodiversity issues in industry and professional practice.

The Strategy will be reviewed every three years in advance of the Nelson City Long Term Council Community Plan.

## ***GLOSSARY***

**Acutely threatened ecosystems** are those that have less than 10% of their natural vegetative cover remaining nationally (as defined by Landcare Research for the Land Environments of New Zealand).

**Biodiversity** is the natural diversity of all life, including diversity in genes, species, populations and ecosystems.

**Chronically threatened ecosystems** are those that have between 10% and 20% of their natural vegetative cover remaining nationally (as defined by Landcare Research for the Land Environments of New Zealand).

The **Coast** environment for the purposes of this Strategy includes dunelands, estuary backshores, boulder banks and islets.

**Community Outcomes** are a broad description of what the community seeks to achieve arrived at through the process defined in the Local Government Act.

**Connected** biodiversity is found where ecological pathways allow natural flows of biological resources between parts of the environment with related biological processes.

**Conservation** as defined in the Conservation Act 1987 (in respect of conservation areas), *“the preservation and protection of natural and historic resources for the purpose of maintaining their intrinsic values, providing for their appreciation and recreational enjoyment by the public, and safeguarding the options of future generations.”*

**Controlled** in relation to pests means that populations are reduced in density by management action.

**Ecological footprint** measures the total amount of productive land (in hectares) required to support a given population.

**Ecological health** is a characteristic of an ecosystem which is stable and sustainable, maintaining its organisation and autonomy over time and its resilience to stress. Ecosystem health can be assessed using measures of resilience, vigour and organisation.

**Ecosystem** refers to a dynamic complex of plant, animal, and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit.

**Enhance** in relation to ecosystem connections means to improve the capacity for natural ecosystem processes (such as the migration of animals or the dispersal of plants) to function between different parts of the environment.

**Eradicated** in relation to pests mean removed from the environment where a natural or artificial barrier prevents their spread back into the area without active management intervention.

**Equity** is the equal treatment of people regardless of their personal circumstances and characteristics.

**Exotic** species are those that have evolved elsewhere and been brought by people to this place.

The **Flats** environment for the purposes of this Strategy includes coastal and lowland flats and alluvial terraces.

The **Freshwater** environment for the purposes of this Strategy includes freshwater wetlands and waterways both permanent and temporary.

**Goals** set out what we want to achieve. In the context of this strategy they have a fifty to hundred year timeframe.

**Habitat** is the environment in which a species or community of organisms lives.

The **Hill** environment for the purposes of this Strategy includes coastal, lowland and upland hill country.

**Humane treatment** of animals is action that avoids unnecessary pain and suffering and respects the dignity of individuals.

**Indigenous** species are the native plants and animals of a place.

**Integrated public education and awareness** activities bring together the management, motivational and education activities of Partners to the Strategy into a coordinated programme.

**Invasive weeds and pests** are those with a capacity to establish in native ecosystems and adversely affect their natural functioning.

**Kaitiaki** are tangata whenua who have an inherited responsibility of to look after the mauri (life force) of nga taonga tuku iho (treasured resources). It includes protecting biodiversity and the maintenance of resources for present and future generations.

**Mauri** is the life force of places and natural things.

**Natural functioning** in relation to ecosystems means sustaining the capacity of the ecosystem to support the range of life that evolved and is naturally present in this context, sustaining the potential for natural biological productivity, sustaining the functioning of natural ecosystem processes such as nutrient and water cycling and sustaining the

resilience of ecosystems to retain their recognisable form in the face of natural perturbations.

**Nga taonga tuku iho** are the treasured resources (particularly natural) of this area.

**Objectives** are the things we strive towards over the next 10 years to achieve our goals.

**Pests** are organisms that threaten our valued biodiversity resources.

The **precautionary principle** is a moral and political principle which states that if an action or policy might cause severe or irreversible harm to the public, in the absence of a scientific consensus that harm would not ensue, the burden of proof falls on those who would advocate taking the action.

**Priority Actions** are the most important things we could do to achieve our objectives.

**Protection** in relation to a resource, means its maintenance, so far as is practical, in its current state and includes its restoration to some former state and its augmentation, enhancement, or expansion.

**Restore** in the context of indigenous biodiversity means to re-introduce elements that have been lost, reinstate ecological processes that have been interrupted, and to re-create natural biotic patterns that have been modified. It seeks to sustain the biological elements that gave Nelson its original natural character whilst recognising that a return of our ecology to a pre-human condition is impractical.

The **Sea** environment for the purposes of this Strategy includes all areas permanently or temporarily covered by saltwater including estuaries and inter-tidal zones.

**Species** are groups of genetically closely related organisms that naturally interbreed.

**Sustainable** means the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources in a way, or at a rate, which enables people and communities to provide for their social, economical and cultural wellbeing and for their health and safety while -

- a. sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources (excluding minerals) to meet the reasonably foreseeable needs of future generations, and
- b. safeguarding the life-supporting capacity of air, water, soil and ecosystems, and
- c. avoiding, remedying or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment.

**Sustained integrated pest and weed management** is management that treats the suite of pests and weeds at a site causes adverse environmental effects where that management is sustained over decades.

**Tangata whenua**, literally the people of the land, means the original people of a place, the local people or hosts.

**Taonga species** are plants and animals treasured by tangata whenua.

**Threatened native species** are those officially listed by the Department of Conservation as being in danger of extinction if action is not taken to prevent this.

**Vision** is an image of the ideal future we would like to reach.

**Wairua** means spirit.

***Proposed biodiversity partners invited to become signatories to the Strategy***

Biodiversity Partners will commit to being actively involved in creating a positive biodiversity future for Nelson. Signatories will align their efforts with others through the Forum. Partners will support one another to make most efficient use of the resources available. The Partners will be recognised for their leadership and will work for wider community support of the principles, goals and objectives of the Strategy.

Endorsement of this strategy will be invited from interested parties, agencies, community groups and educational institutions including:

- Nelson City Council
- Department of Conservation
- Queen Elizabeth II National Trust
- Ministry of Fisheries (MFish)
- Forest and Bird
- Fish and Game NZ
- Ngati Koata
- Ngati Tama
- Ngati Rarua
- Ngati Toa
- Ngati Kuia
- Te Atiawa
- Ngati Apa
- Landcare Trust
- Federated Farmers
- Hancock Forest Management (NZ) Ltd
- Weyerhaeuser NZ Inc
- Cawthron Institute
- NIWA
- Manaaki Whenua, Landcare
- Te Puni Kokiri
- Nelson Environment Centre
- The Brook Waimarama Sanctuary Trust
- Nelmac
- Port Nelson Ltd
- Local schools
- Nelson Marlborough Institute of Technology
- Plant nurseries, landscape gardeners, land managers
- Industry partners such as local representatives of the professional bodies of engineers, surveyors, resource management consultants, real estate agents
- Contractors such as, Fulton Hogan, Works Infrastructure
- Latitude Nelson and others in the tourism industry

Complementary partnerships and alignment will be sought with the Marlborough and Tasman regions.