

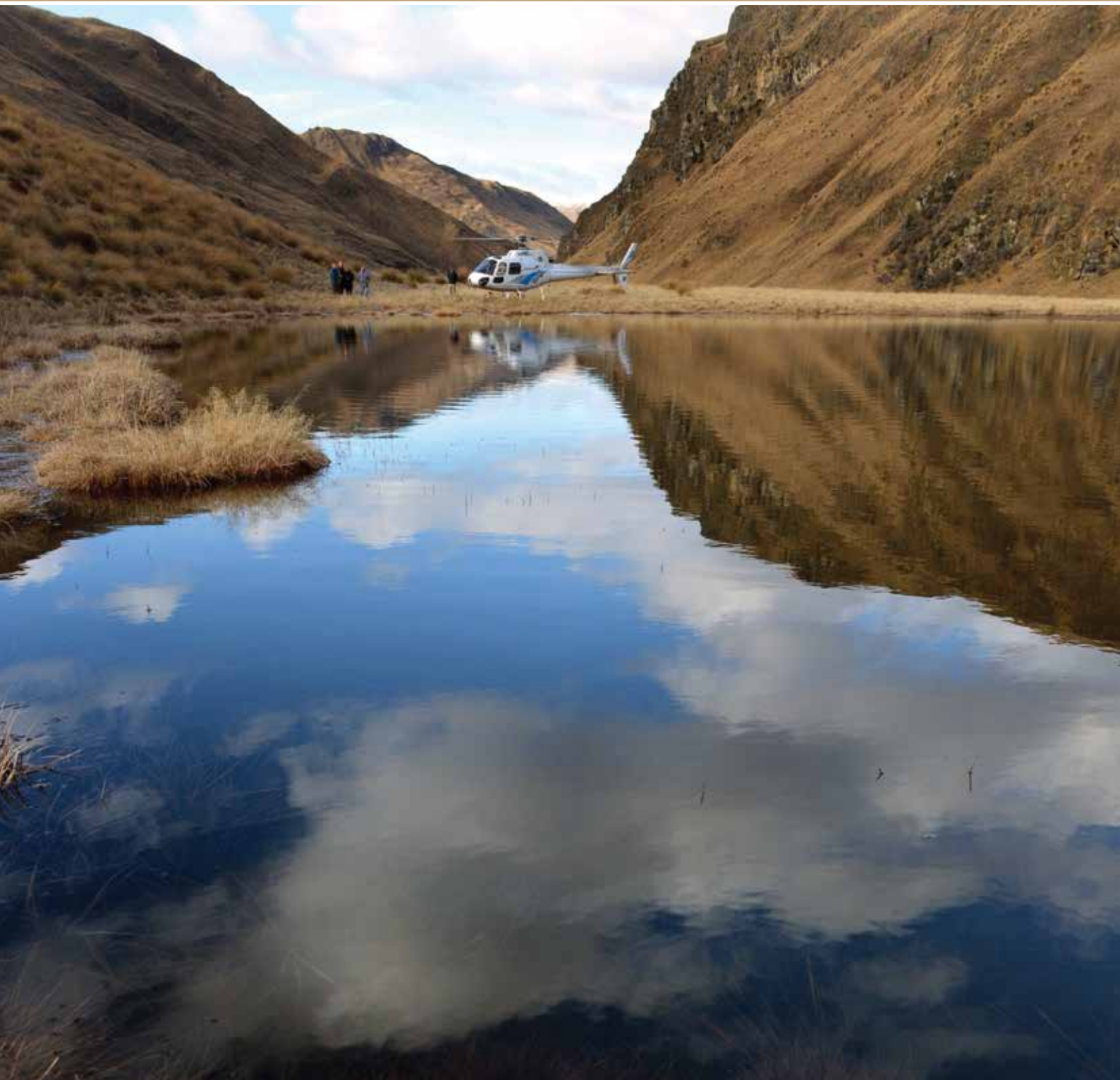


QEII National Trust
Open Space New Zealand
Ngā Kairauhi Papa

Open SpaceTM

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New Zealand's largest covenant proposal announcement | Celebrating covenantors
Lifestyle: The Stubbs family and Alice Lewis share their covenant stories | Annual Report
excerpts | Wasp control tips, privet, koura facts and more...

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COVER PHOTO

Coronet Peak Station taken by Stephen Jacquier/Otago Daily Times. (See story on page 6.)

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From the Chair



We come to the end of a busy year for the National Trust. A major achievement has been the deployment of QUiC, our new database and covenanting tool. It will enhance how we manage covenanting, reporting and communicating with covenantors. We also approved the largest private conservation covenant proposal ever initiated in New Zealand (53,000ha).

You may have caught the TV coverage on it. If not, I invite you to visit our website or facebook page (www.facebook.com/QEINationalTrust) to view the Campbell Live feature and get a sense of the proposal's scale and the special values being protected. We have very recently formed a partnership with Steel & Tube, a New Zealand-owned company specialising in

steel and wire products. Steel & Tube have come on board to support us with this covenant proposal and are offering benefits to covenantors throughout New Zealand as well (see page 30 for more details). We are also most grateful for the support of Central Lakes Trust who granted us \$50,000 to help with the survey costs of this significant proposal.

We farewell Director Bernard Card after 8 years of service on the Board. Bernard's long contribution to the work of the National Trust is much appreciated and his pithy commentary and wise judgement will be greatly missed at the Board table. I am delighted to announce the Minister of Conservation has appointed former Federated Farmers President (and covenantor) Bruce Wills to fill the position. The Board welcomes Bruce and looks forward to working with him.

James Guild
TRUST CHAIR

Guest Editorial – Wade Doak

Pest control in earnest

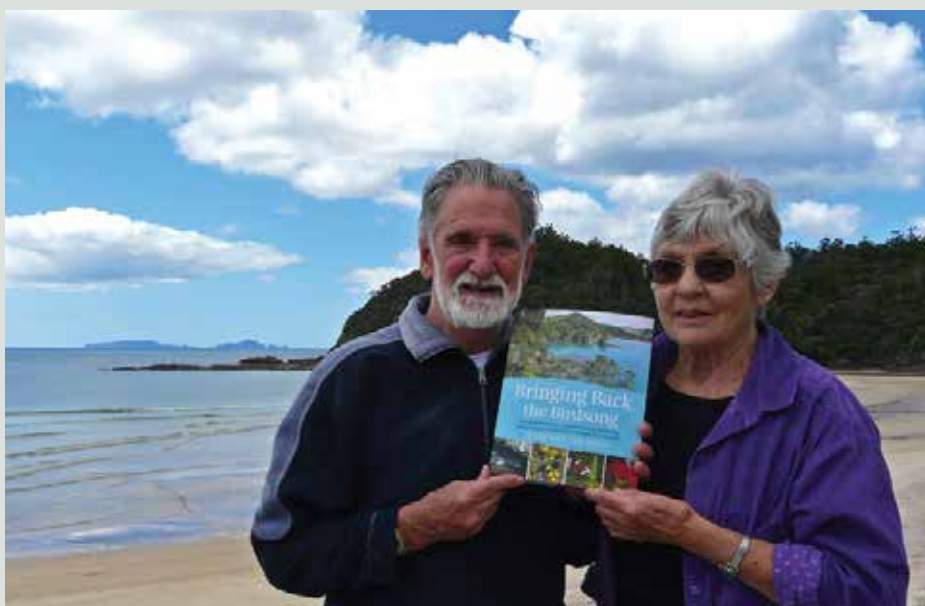
From the minute Jan and I, with our two teen kids, landed on a forest hilltop at Ngunguru some 33 years ago, pest control became part of our survival. We had 44 acres of wilderness, half of which we covenanted. As sustainable lifestyle with a half-round barn, windmill, solar panel, woodstoves, out-door toilet and no mod-cons, we had to cope with rats and mice, stoats, possums, and two very territorial wild boars. We were invaded by wandering dogs and cats, a wild cow, the odd goat, and then a herd of 14 goats that set up camp on one of our beloved forest ridges. I had to become a hunter. Our life-support vegetable gardens had to be enshrouded in expensive wire netting cages in the fight against possums, rabbits and goats. Fruit trees were stripped bare in a night until we fitted metal collars around their trunks. Pohutukawa and many other introduced timber trees were demolished with gut-wrenching voracity. We could not grow a crumb of food unless we protected it from pests. Our roof water supply had to be guarded; possums would jitterbug and boogie above our heads at night. The first time we used cyanide baits 31 possums died the instant it hit their blood stream. Like the goats, they became fruit trees.

In the following years we increased our efforts to catch pests, getting several

kinds of trap to avoid shyness and using cyanide whenever populations began to rise from invasion. Meanwhile, we continued to explore our land in greater detail, finding new plants and planting rare ones. Then came the wonderful stage when we joined forces with newly arrived neighbours and formed the Riverlands Landcare Group.

Several hundred hectares are now being defended with ardour. This has brought us all together into a warm community.

It is wonderful to have few rats around now. No possums. We catch them as they arrive; none are resident. The birds breed like mad each season. Already their singing is much more intense. We have found rare geckos and skinks, kauri snails, and the bizarre Peripatus blue velvet worms thrive galore. Our forest is pulsing with such a density of seedlings, spared by rats and spread by birds, that we recently had to hack a path through a swathe of once seriously depleted kohekohe. We have entered paradise. At night a kiwi calls...



Wade and Jan Doak are dedicated conservationists, covenantors, writers of numerous books (one of which they hold here), photographers, and experts on New Zealand's marine environment. They live on their block of bush on the Tutukaka Coast in Northland. In 2012, Wade was awarded the Queen's Service Medal for his services to marine conservation.

Working covenants



Chair James Guild uses a boot scrub and trigene station at the entranceway to the Kauri Cliffs covenant.

'Working covenants' was the theme of the National Trust's visit to Kerikeri in May this year. Local National Trust representative Greg Blunden took the National Trust's Board to Kauri Cliffs to view its kauri forest remnant covenant. Guests at the Kauri Cliffs Lodge and golf course are able to walk through the covenant — a great way to introduce New Zealanders and overseas visitors to the bush and the majestic kauri (Kauri Cliffs boasts a 800 year old specimen) and raise awareness of kauri dieback disease. To help stop the spread of the disease, Kauri Cliffs' owners have a boot scrub and trigene station in place at the entranceway to their covenant, and have developed a board walk to keep foot traffic away from the kauri's root system.

Next stop was Longsdale Park, set up by Mr Henry Driver in 1963 as an outdoor education centre for Northland's young people. Three generations of school children have stayed at the park to have fun, challenge themselves on the confidence course, and learn about the bush. Longsdale Park was covenanted in 2001 to protect its natural, recreation, and public access values.

The day culminated with a covenants' event at Aroha Island. Aroha Island is owned by the National Trust and managed by the Aroha Island Charitable Trust. It is habitat for an array of birdlife including the North Island brown kiwi, and is an important archaeological site — middens, stone alignments and terraces have all been discovered there.

Aroha Island was covenanted by Dr Colin Little in 1984 to be made available for public use and education. This is provided through information and education programmes run at the Island's Ecological and Education Centre. Aroha Island is open to the public and has camping facilities, canoes to hire, and easy walking tracks that meander through the bush.

More than 70 covenants turned up to the event where they shared lunch and listened to guest speakers talk about pest management and restoration achievements before taking a stroll around the covenant.

Allan Mere

Congratulations to Dr Brian Molloy of Riccarton, Christchurch (former National Trust regional representative for the high country) who is the 2014 recipient of the New Zealand Botanical Society's highest honour – the Allan Mere.



Settlement reached for damaged Canterbury covenants

In October the National Trust reached a mediated settlement with Netherland Holdings Limited regarding the extensive damage caused by the landowner to rare kanuka woodland covenants on his Canterbury property. The National Trust can confirm that a substantial sum is to be paid to it over 5 years to fully fund the restoration of the covenants.

The National Trust will be in full control of all restoration work, weed spraying, planting, and fencing installation work for the 5-year period. Expert advice will be contracted to manage the restoration project to be sure the area is returned as close as possible to its original condition. The National Trust can also use the covenants for scientific research during the 5-year period (eg, researching the success of the restoration approach).

National Trust Chair James Guild says he is pleased to have closure of the case.

'The damage to the covenants was devastating, for the Trust as guardians of the covenant agreement, and to the natural environment.

'However, we are very pleased with the settlement. It allows us to restore the area completely.

'It also sends a very clear message that our legislation is strong and includes appropriate safeguards and enforcement provisions. As this case proves, deliberately breaching a covenant agreement is unacceptable and can have serious financial consequences,' he says.

The first payment will be made in November this year. The restoration project will start as soon as possible in the new year.

PHOTO: PHIL ROBINSON

Million Metres Stream project

The National Trust is delighted to be one of the first field partners with the Sustainable Business Network's 'Million Metres Stream Project', a national campaign that aims to restore one million metres of public and private waterways in New Zealand. The campaign is New Zealand's first crowd-funding platform where donations from business and individuals will be directed to the Trust and other field partners for planting projects. A Gisborne and Waiau covenant will be among the first sites up for riparian planting with proceeds from this project. Find out more about the Million Metres Streams Project at millionmetres.org.nz, or contact Rebecca Keen (rebecca@sustainable.org.nz).

OBITUARY

Arthur B Cowan MBE, JP, of Otorohanga

Arthur Cowan's name is synonymous with conservation in the North King Country and throughout New Zealand. His close involvement with conservation spans decades including being the founding trustee of the New Zealand Native Forests Restoration Trust in 1980, a long-standing committee member of the Otorohanga Zoological Society, a long-time member of the Forest and Bird Protection Society, and Director of the Queen Elizabeth II National Trust from 1990 to 1997.



Many examples illustrate Arthur's unrelenting passion for our native flora and fauna. In the 1970s, Mr Cowan helped to save kiwi on land being developed in Northland, driving from Otorohanga every Friday night to catch birds and release them in safe areas. On one occasion he mortgaged his farm to prevent a block of land being sold to a developer, and sold it back to the Department of Conservation 3 years later.

Working with the Native Forests Restoration Trust and the Te Kuiti Tramping Club, Arthur, together with his wife Patricia, has been instrumental in establishing more than 120 new bush areas, many of which have been covenanted with the National Trust.

Arthur continued his conservation work well into his 90s. Every year, with a band of helpers, he planted out thousands of flaxes and native trees in reserves and covenanted areas on private land.

Arthur was awarded an MBE in 1983 for his contribution to conservation.

Mr Cowan passed away on 2 November 2014, aged 98 years. He is survived by his wife Patricia, their four children, 13 grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Arthur is held in high esteem by the National Trust. He will be greatly missed. A mighty totara has fallen. May he rest in peace.

Trounson Park

Trounson Park kiwis will be able to leave home for new pastures thanks to the help of Simon and Tracey Hayward and their neighbours.

The Haywards' dairy farm lies at the edge of Trounson Park, the Department of Conservation's first mainland island (an area managed using intensive pest control) in Northland. The 586ha reserve features an impressive stand of kauri trees and a healthy kiwi population.

The Haywards have protected around 77ha of bush on their farm with National Trust covenants. That's around 43% of the whole farm, and a generous extension of safe habitat for Trounson kiwi exploring beyond the safety of the park. Soon they will be able to venture even further with the help of the Haywards' neighbours who have teamed up with them to form the Whatoro-Opanake Community Pest Control Area (WOCPCA).

Getting the WOCPCA set up involved quite a bit of planning and many meetings with Hancock Forestry (who initiated the project), landowners, and Northland Regional Council.

'We needed to thrash out the details like who was going to do the trapping, what sort of traps, how many and where to put them, and of course who was going to pay!' Tracey says.

Once agreement was reached trapping was able to start in 2013. To get things off to a good start the Northland Regional Council paid for some traps and 1 year of contracted trappers. So far there are 85 traps out working, checked every 16 days by two trappers.

Tracey says roaming dogs from nearby communities are a problem, as are cats and kittens which she feels have increased in number with heavier traffic use of roads (are they being dumped, she wonders).

'The good news is that trapping numbers are good and we were all really thrilled recently to hear kiwi calling within our WOCPCA for the first time.

'Our dream is to hear kiwi calling everywhere around us and we will be encouraging more farmers to get on board to help create a safe passage for the birds,' she says.

Kokako, kakariki and Cook Strait weta

Landowners are helping kiwi, kokako, kakariki and Cook Strait giant weta populations flourish on their properties thanks to a successful funding bid by the QEII National Trust. The Lotteries Grants Board recently granted over \$290,000 for conservation projects located on Northland, Bay of Plenty and Marlborough Sounds properties. The projects will support pest control in North Island brown kiwi habitat at Sandy Bay, carry out research and determine why kokako populations are static in what appears to be favourable habitat conditions at Manawahe in the Bay of Plenty, and help increase native bird and insect populations in a special captive breeding for release programme at Tui Nature Reserve in the Marlborough Sounds. Find more details on each project at openspace.org.nz.



PHOTO: ROZ ANDERSON-LEDERER

Magnificent covenant proposal announced

Queen Elizabeth II National Trust and Soho Property Limited announced New Zealand's largest private land protection agreement ever in August this year. At around 53,000ha, the land to be protected by National Trust covenants is equal in size to the combined areas of Paparoa and Abel Tasman national parks. It will protect iconic high country over most of Motatapu, Mount Soho, Glencoe and Coronet Peak stations. The stations cover a large part of the country between Lake Wanaka and Arrowtown and are bordered by the Shotover River and the Cardrona Valley.

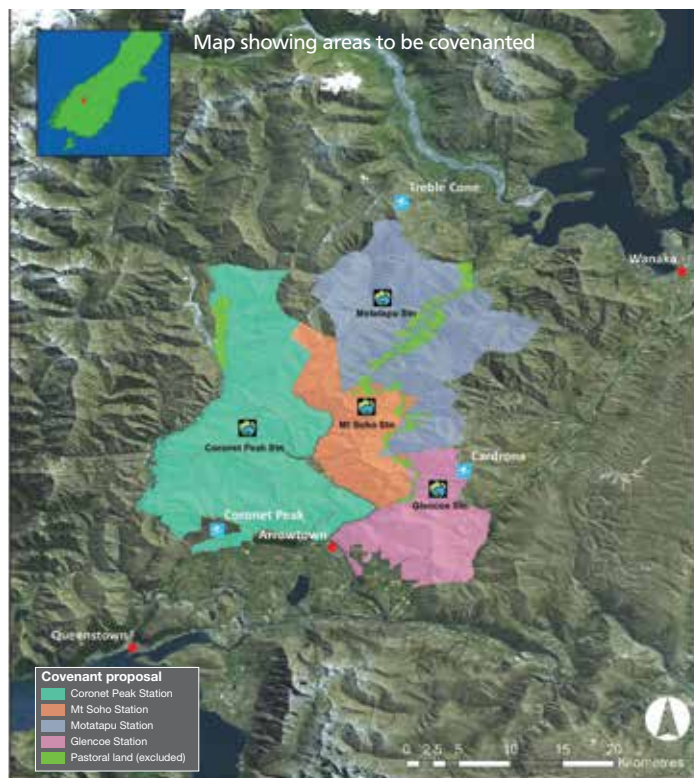
The covenants will protect outstanding high country landscapes, the habitat of unique native plants and animals, and important historic and recreation values that New Zealanders can enjoy forever.

The land contains montane and alpine tussocklands, cushion fields, wetlands, shrublands, and rocky outcrops; habitat for a range of rare and endangered native plants and animals such as whipcord hebe, a native dandelion, several species of gecko, the New Zealand falcon/karearea, and kea. The proposal areas have extensive cultural and historic values. Maori (Ngai Tahu iwi) used to travel across the land to the West Coast on pounamu expeditions and in search of seasonal food. There are seven Ngai Tahu papatipu runanga with a mana whenua interest in the area. Several traditional travel routes are associated with the proposal area. Subsequently, there has been a 125-year history of pastoral farming, and this history is represented by a scattering of old huts, early fencelines, and yards.

Part of the historic Otago gold rush was centred on gold mining activity that took place here. Archaeological sites that reflect this history include cottages, tailings and water races that have been preserved by the dry climate and open landscape. Some of these sites have historic significance to the New Zealand Chinese community. All archaeological and historic sites that pre-date 1900 are protected under the Historic Places Trust Act 1993 and many are already registered on the Heritage New Zealand database.

The area also hosts a range of recreational uses such as 4-wheel drive trips, tramping, mountain biking, horse trekking and ski touring. The Motatapu Challenge is held here annually, where competitors mountain bike or run marathons or triathalons along set courses and tracks.

The land, which is Crown lease pastoral land, has highly diverse values and has an overseas owner. Because of this, the National Trust has been working with a number of agencies to prepare the covenant proposal with the landholder. Involved parties include the Overseas Investment Office, Commissioner of Crown Lands, Te Runanga o Ngai Tahu, Heritage New Zealand, Department of Conservation, New Zealand Walking Access Commission, Queenstown Lakes District Council, Queenstown Trails Trust, and Central Lakes Trust.





NICK HAMILTON

New Zealand falcon/karearea



ROB WARDLE

Alpine weta



ROB WARDLE

Hebe petriei


STEPHEN JACQUIERY - ODT

Soho Station



STEPHEN JACQUIERY - ODT

The landowner has large-scale restoration programmes underway on the stations.



STEPHEN JACQUIERY - ODT

Motatapu Station

The Stubbs family covenants

For the past 100 years the Stubbs family has called their Te Kuiti farm home. This has given them some perspective on the impacts of farming on the landscape.

Story by Ben Stubbs

When my great-grandparents and grandfather arrived at Te Kuiti in 1914, much of the farmable land had already been felled and burnt. I have seen photos. It looked like a battlefield; very few trees standing and a haze of smoke in the sky. My grandfather talked of flocks of kaka flying in at dusk from the Waitomo Valley. My father showed me where the last big trees had stood. Just stumps now, rotting in the ground.

As kids we explored the many caves on our farm. Within that ancient environment we found the remains of species that once inhabited this land. Moa up to 12 feet tall, kakapo, takahe, kiwi, weka, tuatara, giant snails, and many other species that are long extinct or that we are unlikely to ever see in this area again. They may be gone, but growing up as children here, along with a sense of loss, we had a real sense that somewhere in amongst this wild, barely penetrable forest there may be something precious still hanging on.

My parents, Anne and Alister, share a keen interest in the flora and fauna on the farm. I have a vivid memory of my father coming home very excited after finding a little group of birds with white heads feeding in the forest canopy. He thought, correctly, that they were whiteheads! We had never seen them before. We used to define the seasons by which orchid or tree was flowering at the time.

My parents and Uncle Antony's decision to covenant the forest was made possible because the National Trust existed and shared a similar passion. My parents didn't want to give away the land. They wanted to protect it into the future. This process began in the early 1980s. I am very proud of their decision. It wasn't easy to do and it took courage and strength; while they did not stand alone, the idea of conservation was not mainstream then like it is today.

Since then we have covenanted six more areas. The second covenant took 2 years to fence off by hand. As it happened it was the 1000th National Trust



The Stubbs covenants protect 240ha of forest, wetland and karst ecosystems.

covenant and in 1996 a large event was held here on the farm to celebrate the fact.

The third protected the headwaters of the Waitomo catchment. When my wife, Bex, and I took over running the farm in 2003, we continued to protect waterways. Some of the water can be seen above ground and some is hidden in cave systems flowing deep below. We are still working our way through this process but have already seen a marked change in the water quality on the farm. Our goal is to have all major waterways fenced off and planted out.

Environment Waikato and the National Trust have helped with funding these fences. We have also had help replanting areas from the Forest Restoration Trust and Jan Simmons from the Department of Conservation, who has grown thousands of plants from seed collected from the farm, and organised planting days in the covenants with student and community groups. The efforts of all these people to help revegetate this land is amazing and makes a difficult job fun. People from all over New Zealand and the world have planted trees in the covenants. Some trees are now over 5 metres tall and have become a valuable food source for birds.

The process of healing the land is ongoing. Possum and goat control has been carried out for many years but because we are close to other large areas of forest, re-infestation is always a problem. The dry conditions we have experienced recently only attracts more hungry mouths to the bush. My dogs are very well fed as a result.

With a defined fence to farm to, the forest understorey and canopy has improved significantly over the past 30 years. Bird numbers have increased and as a result a natural reseeding process has begun. Young nikau palms are all through the bush thanks to the kereru. In 2004 we found fernbirds living in a remote swamp on the farm, and more recently spotless crane in a retired wetland area.

To be a conservationist for us is not just about putting up fences and planting trees. It's about people. We are lucky enough to have an asset in the form of caves, karst and bush that people have been drawn to for over 50 years. We have always been happy to share our covenants with others. Cavers, trampers, researchers, school groups, scouts, film crews, corporate groups, and rock climbers all come here.

Many of the activities on the land could not have been predicted in the early 1980s when the first covenant went in. I am very thankful to the National Trust for having the foresight to recognise this and continue working with us to achieve our goals while not compromising the initial intent of the covenant agreement.

I was asked recently by a film crew why we had protected so much of the farm. I said 'whatever way you frame it, it was the right thing to do'. It is as simple as that.

More information at www.rockretreat.co.nz and www.waitomocavesnz.com.



The Stubbs family.



One of many caves on the Stubbs's farm.



A school group learns to abseil during a visit to the Stubbs's farm.

PHOTOS: ALISTER STUBBS



Sophie and Tahi with the day's catch.

Possums, pottery and people to stay

Story by Alice Lewis



View Alice's place at www.tussockrocksretreat.co.nz.

Living on my covenanted Blind Bay Bush block I can be doing all sorts of things.

I've built a small house overlooking the bush with a view of Pegasus Bay. Sometimes I feel I've really just built a jungle-gym for possums, who like to play on my pergola. Little do they realise these days I rather fancy their skins for a rug, or a muff or a child's jerkin! The possibilities are developing. My daughter Sophie suggested I start trapping the possums and converting them to cash. With her help and 30 traps later we got started.

I am really much happier playing with clay or creating a sculpture from some found material, but I have managed to overcome my scruples about skinning an animal. It's really no worse than dividing up a chicken to cook. The possums are in good condition; my challenge is to speed up the process. I can't believe it can be done in two minutes. It takes me 30! Setting the traps, baiting them, checking them at night and then again in the morning takes time, but it's all in beautiful surroundings and I quite enjoy it. I'm getting fit with all the walking. I have Sophie's dog Tahi, for company. She is 11 and we make a good team, although I'm a bit younger and, I think, fitter.

My 50 acre block of bush is isolated, long, and narrow. There are some old matai and a few totara trees but most of it is regenerating bush after early logging and a fire that swept through here in the 1880s. Because it's on a dry ridge there are many small-leaved species, like the rare scrambling broom *Carmichaelia kirkii*, *Teucrium parvifolium*, and lots of *Coprosma virescens* trees with their gnarled trunks and beautiful mottled bark. While stock hasn't been grazing underneath the trees for 10 years now, it has nevertheless been slow to regenerate. There are many new fierce lancewoods coming up though, and kowhai and ribbonwood.

It's a great site as the ridge behind is part of the Peninsula Landscape Protection Zone; land covered in silver tussock with rocky outcrops leading to stunning views of Port Levy and the Lyttelton Harbour entrance. I'm in the process of making some tracks through the bush that will link up to the tracks on the headlands taking you down to the sea.

Because of the location I have opened my place up as a homestay. A couple from Sydney and their daughter have just stayed for 5 days and they loved it.



Pest control can be lucrative with tanned possum skins fetching up to \$50 a piece.



Marine Aubert (QEI National Trust Dr Brian Molloy doctoral scholar) visited Alice in January 2014 to survey birds as part of her research project. Shining cuckoo, bellbirds, grey warbler (pictured) and fantails are among those she recorded.

Wasps in my world

Story and photos by Adrienne Dale



I am a covenantor of a wetland property and have to deal with a number of wasp nests each year to keep our tracks safe to walk around. Last year I thought I had 'em beat. This year, being so dry in our region, they were particularly numerous and I had to think again. Mostly we have German wasps, although there are a few big paper wasps (with the big legs), some little paper wasps (not a problem), and a few solitary wasps that look a bit like bees in wasp clothing (quite cute buzzing around the rosemary). But I don't like the vespulids in the house or on the tracks so I wage my own personal vendetta against them. I can't wait for a biocontrol to be available. In the meantime, here's how I go about it.

Wasp behaviour

If you are looking to control wasps, locating the nest may not be easy in covenanted land that is left undisturbed much of the year to regenerate. The insects will be more noticeable during the day when they are browsing, especially on a sunny day when they will be all over the place, and not necessarily near their nest. It is said that the workers fly within a radius of 200m of their nest unless needing to go further afield for food. The queens are said to fly for some kilometres to find a suitable nesting place.

During the day, the average wasp will go from plant to plant browsing, be it on bracken or clover or working at the top of big trees. They may also chew wood to take back to build the nest, seek water from dripping taps, get sugar from flowers or protein from meat or fish.

Locating wasp nests

Go looking for nests in the early morning when the sun has just appeared, or late in the day when the sun is low. At a distance, what you are seeking is vertical rather than horizontal flight. Go searching with binoculars if need be when the sun is shining through mist or just touching the tops of vegetation. Face the sun and find a background of unlit vegetation. The wasps' wings will show up in the sun, bigger than other flying insects. That will give you an idea of where they are most numerous.

Insect-eating birds will feed on them so check carefully where you see fantails or swallows. Look for numbers, especially within a metre or so of the top of vegetation. If you notice there are more than half a dozen wasps in a square metre of air, you will probably be quite near a nest. Tread carefully! Move a metre and see if there are more wasps or fewer. Getting warmer? Try another metre until you notice more. A dark background will show up the wings. Vertical movement, up or down, will indicate the nest. And don't rush. Sometimes there is a spell of a few minutes where there are no insects evident, then they reappear.

Flight patterns

A word about direction and speed. Wasps going to work or coming home will have a fast horizontal flight path that is clear of vegetation so they can cover large distances quickly. They will fly between big trees and over plants rather than through them. They will follow the topography of the land — up the hill in a paddock or over the top of a house, and down the other side. If they are browsing their movement is much slower and they will go from plant to plant.

Returning to the nest, they need a flight path that is reasonably open when approaching the nest. Near the nest they will drop vertically and fly into it. The nest will be in the ground, often in a clearing of sorts, maybe in a tussock, at the base of a flax bush, in a bank, or in a rotten stump. They may hang around the opening before entering. Wasps may be seen flying out with a piece of grass chewed off in their mouths from widening the tunnel through the long grass. Or you may see them leaving the nest with a bundle between their legs. These ones are excavating so the nest can expand. When leaving the nest they are likely to zoom upwards very fast. Remember this also applies to any time you disturb them.



Nest entrance.



Chewed off grass at the nest entrance.



Mating wasps.

Finding the nest entrance

Once you have located the nest you need to work out exactly where the entrance is, because that is where you will put the poison. If you cannot see the mouth of the nest your efforts may be wasted. If the mouth of the nest is not obvious, wait till dusk when there are fewer wasps around but still enough to give you a lead. Take some pieces of long grass and wave them gently around your face to deter any curious fliers. If you stand under some flax or tree branches you should be able to keep out of the flight path and get a better view of where they are coming and going from.

Walk around the nest at a discreet distance until you can see some grass chewed off neatly to make a tunnel through the vegetation. Then take a closer look to see the direction they go once inside the tunnel because this will give you the line to follow when administering the poison. It may not be a straight line in.

Now work out how you can best access the entrance later on. You may need to gently clear some vegetation. If the nest is on a bank it is advisable to approach from below rather than above, if possible. If there is a fallen branch blocking your access to the mouth of the nest, remove it at night so as not to disturb the insects too much. Be aware that there may be more than one entrance, especially if the nest is a big one, and even at night there may be some guards ready to fly out and challenge you.

Return to the nest just on dark, when you can still just see where to go. Cover up well including your head and hands. A beekeeper's suit is ideal if you have one. Don't wear a headlight because wasps will follow the light and may sting you. Use a torch if need be, using a red light rather than a bright white light. Strap it to your wrist and use it sparingly so the guards do not get a fix on the beam. You will need to work calmly, quickly and without disturbing vegetation too much. Very early in the morning is also a good time, well before the sun is up. You may find some sleepy wasps around the entrance waiting to get going or very little activity at all. Once they are flying out fast, or more than one every second, you are probably too late for your own comfort.

Killing off the nest

There are a number of ways to kill off the nest. A capful of carbaryl powder tipped directly in the entrance should do it. You could try a ladle taped to a long stick if you don't want to get too close. Aim to put the dust where the wasps have to walk on it to get in and out, not just somewhere in the tunnel. Alternatively, a rag soaked in petrol or another volatile liquid can be tied on the end of a stick and shoved into the tunnel, ideally right at the mouth. Don't light it — the fumes will do the work. The rag should completely block the hole. If it doesn't, never mind. Come back the next night and sprinkle some carbaryl where you can see the wasps crawling through the gap. Avoid spraying anything into the mouth of the nest because the spraying action will disturb the insects. It is important to plan your action carefully, be quick and slink away the moment you have delivered the poison. If you stand around waving a petrol soaked bung they may take an interest in you before you do the deed, and if you hang around after the deed they may seek instant revenge.

Next day there may be a few wasps hanging around still. Leave the nest for a day or two and if there are still some insects around, you may have to give it another go. Sometimes you will get a hole in one; difficult ones can be a par five. Only when there have been no wasps noticeable for several days can you be sure the workers have been killed off. Even then, there may be young or queens in various stages of maturity inside.

If you want to dig out the nest to marvel at their astonishingly clever construction, leave it for some weeks before you do and then make sure you have some carbaryl or petrol on hand to knock off any stray queens that crawl out.

Once the frosts arrive the nests seem to die out and you can wander freely around your covenant again.

You can view the Dale covenant at www.pateke-lagoons.co.nz

If using carbaryl, be sure to follow safety instructions and closely control where it is applied, as it is toxic to humans and animals and persists in the environment.

Wasp control research

Work is underway to find environmentally sustainable options for controlling wasps. Landcare Research is working on a bait that will be suitable for sale to control wasps in urban, rural and natural ecosystems. It is also researching a range of biocontrol tools for controlling wasps. Some are for widespread long-term control, while others will be for localised short-term control. It is likely that several control tools will be needed to solve the wasp problem. More information at this link <http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/science/plants-animals-fungi/animals/invertebrates/invasive-invertebrates/wasps/control>.

QEI National Trust is interested in gathering information on any negative impacts that wasps are having on your covenant.

- Have you been stung by wasps?
- Have wasps kept you from working on or enjoying your covenant?
- Are wasps having a negative economic impact on your land?

Please contact Rosalynn at randersonlederer@openspace.org.nz and describe your wasp situation.

Want to become a citizen scientist!

Help collect wasp data by downloading this wasp app on your phone from www.wasp.org.nz and log your wasp sightings. The information gathered will help pest control researchers accurately identify and estimate the number of wasp nests in New Zealand. Only the geographical location of nests will be logged (ie, no other personal details) when you use the app.

Report a wasp Observation?

Tell us what type you saw



Common or German Wasps



Asian Paper Wasps



Australian Paper Wasps



This is Bee. No need to report

How many have you seen?

☐ <=10
 ☐ >10
 ☐ Nest/s

Report

Please note: your location will be recorded. By tapping on 'Report' means you agree with the terms.

Privet – let's get rid of it!



Tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and its close relation, Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*), are unwanted pest plant species in New Zealand. They were originally introduced as ornamental and hedging plants. By the 1950s both had escaped home gardens to spread throughout most parts of New Zealand.

What's the problem?

Privet is a hardy plant that can tolerate most environmental conditions, making it a very successful weed. Its seedlings grow easily to form a dense carpet, smothering out other species.

Tree privet can grow as high as taraire or pohutukawa over time, and eventually dominate and replace canopy trees in most forest types.

Chinese privet is often found growing in clusters in farm hedges, at road and stream edges, in wastelands, and along old railway lines, but also in forest remnants where it can displace lower shrubby natives.

The privet's berries and leaves are poisonous to humans and animals and the pollen from its fragrant flowers can trigger allergic reactions.

How to get rid of it

- Physical removal of the entire plant and all fragments to a land fill is the best organic method.
- Herbicides suitable for privet control include those containing the active ingredient glyphosate.
- For medium to larger shrubs use the STUMP TREATMENT method, where the woody stems are cut back and a herbicide gel is applied to the cut surface area.
- For larger trees use the CUT AND INJECT method, where shallow cuts are made around the trunk of the tree with a machete or hatchet and then filled with herbicide gel. Alternatively, drill a hole and fill with herbicide gel.
- For small to medium sized shrubs and trees use the SPRAY method, preferably using a spray with a penetrant. To get maximum benefit this needs to be done on all leafy surfaces during the active growing season.

What does it look like?

Tree privet

- grows up to 15m
- has oval glossy leaves
- produces racemes or clusters of small, cream-coloured fragrant flowers produced from November to March
- produces bluish or purplish-black fruit.



Chinese privet

- grows up to 5m
- has dull green leaves
- produces white, fragrant flowers from September to December
- produces dull black-coloured fruit.



MORE INFORMATION

Contact your regional council biosecurity officers to find out about the status of privet where you live, who is responsible for its control and/or advice on how to control it yourself.

Covenantors can contact their National Trust regional representative for advice on controlling privet and other weeds.

Visit www.weedbusters.org.nz for help and advice on identifying and controlling all types of weeds.

Privet control test case



Privet has been successfully eradicated in a Waikato covenant. A year ago a small thicket was cut down and a herbicide gel (Cut'n'Paste) was applied to the stumps. The 'after' photos show the effectiveness of the treatment a year on. A stump that missed treatment shows just how lushly privet will re-sprout after being chopped down.

Samples of the New Zealand-made product, Cut'n'Paste, were provided to the National Trust to test on woody weed species. The landowner in this trial case says he is pretty happy with the results. 'The paste was easy to use and effective. I have got more in to carry on with the good work,' he says.



Koura

New Zealand's freshwater crayfish

New Zealand has two species of koura, both of which are endemic to our country.

Southern koura, *Paranephrops zealandicus*, is found only in the east and south of the South Island, and on Rakiura/Stewart Island. They are around 80mm long and have quite hairy pincers.



Northern koura, *Paranephrops planifrons*, is found mainly in the North Island, but also in Marlborough, Nelson and the West Coast of the South Island. It is slightly smaller than its southern relative (about 70mm long) and is less hairy!



A species in decline

Koura populations are in gradual decline and they are listed as a threatened species.

They are slow-growing and many don't reach adulthood. Predation by introduced species (and sometimes over-fishing for human consumption) and changes to habitat and water quality are the main reasons for their decline.



DEBBIE HALL

Spotting koura.

Mini me's

Female koura carry between 20 to 200 eggs under the side flaps of their abdomens. The eggs are berry-shaped and the mother is said to be 'in berry' at this stage of the reproduction cycle.

Babies hatch, looking exactly like mini versions their parents. They cling to their mothers with their pincers until they are nearly 4mm long. It takes four years for them to reach 20mm and finally become adults.

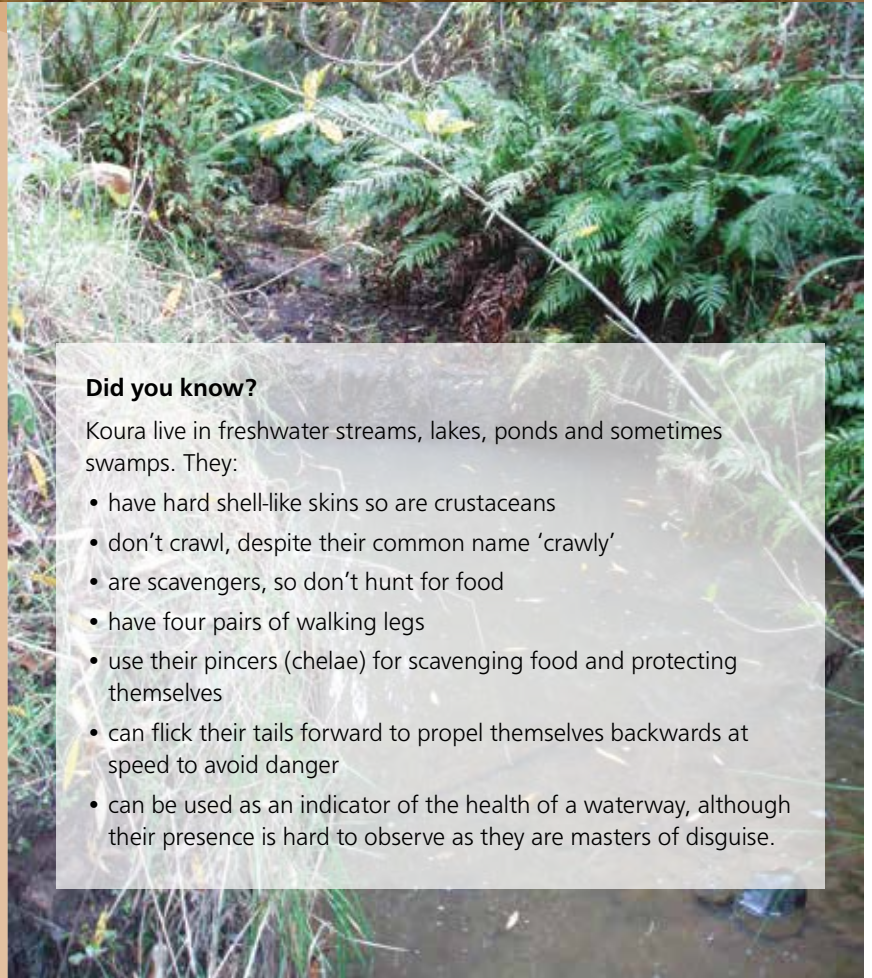
Be kind to koura

- Put koura back where you found them or avoid catching them altogether.
- Keep stock and pollutants out of waterways.
- Plant along stream banks for shade.
- If gathering for food, check take limits for your area. (It is illegal to exceed fishing limits of any species, including koura.) Be kind to koura, consider taking fewer, and return unharmed to the water what you don't need.

Did you know?

Koura live in freshwater streams, lakes, ponds and sometimes swamps. They:

- have hard shell-like skins so are crustaceans
- don't crawl, despite their common name 'crawly'
- are scavengers, so don't hunt for food
- have four pairs of walking legs
- use their pincers (chela) for scavenging food and protecting themselves
- can flick their tails forward to propel themselves backwards at speed to avoid danger
- can be used as an indicator of the health of a waterway, although their presence is hard to observe as they are masters of disguise.



Congratulations to QEII National Trust members recently recognised with environmental awards.

Wellingtonian of the Year

Phillip Waddington is the winner of the Conservation category of the Wellingtonian of the Year awards. Phillip is a passionate conservationist and well known artist. He received his award in recognition of the predator traps he developed for the Department of Conservation to humanely kill pest predators of native wildlife. Phillip is a life member of the National Trust, having established a 22ha beech forest covenant just north of Wellington in 2002. He is currently Wellington Zoo's artist-in-residence.

Ballance Farm Environment Award winners

Northland

Andrew Kirk – Landcorp Kapiro

Farm: 2643ha beef and sheep

Covenant: 80ha comprising forest remnants, shrublands and wetland areas

Ballance Awards: Beef and Lamb New Zealand Livestock

Judges' comments

- Up to 90% of waterways are fenced on the farm along with retirement of bush blocks into QEII National Trust covenants.
- Very high standing and respectability with the industry with performance to match.
- Absolutely impressive stock management resulting in superb animal health, condition and appearance.



Waikato

Philip and Anne Woodward, Sam and Emily Welch, and Kate Broadbent – Nikau Cave and Café, Nikau Coopworth

Farm: 250ha sheep stud, beef and tourism

Covenant: 15ha of lowland podocarp forest remnants and an exceptional limestone cave

Ballance Awards: Beef and Lamb New Zealand Livestock
Waterforce Integrated Management
PGG Wrightson Land and Life

Judges' comments

- Valuing people key driver of business; recognise strengths and skills contributing to productive workplace and a happy home.
- Industry recognition of excellence in their Coopworth genetics reflected by demand; some rams in top 10 of breed index.
- Excellent team approach to being a sustainable, all-inclusive, diverse business, committed to long-term environmental care.
- Treat water as precious; difficult farm to water but system upgrade means all paddocks now have troughs.



Keith and Margaret Ormsby – KP & MA Ormsby Trust

Farm: 250ha dairy

Covenant: 25ha native forest and riparian area

Ballance Awards: Donaghys Farm Stewardship
Waikato River Authority Catchment Improvement



Judges' comments

- Proactive approach to water protection; good management of soils and pastures on some challenging areas.
- Obvious pride in environmentally sustainable dairy farm; ethos shows in staff and overall improving performance.
- Impressive water test results show water quality improves as it travels through farm from boundary to boundary.
- A leader in example of good results from changes made to farming systems to be able to farm with the environment.

East Coast

Art and Jill Eastham – Te Kowhai Station

Farm: 297ha sheep and beef

Covenant: 9ha chronically threatened primary and secondary forest

Ballance Awards: Meridian Energy Excellence

Judges' comments

- Admiration and respect for the Easthams who operate their entire home and farming operation without drawing power from the national grid.
- Generate their own power using eight photovoltaic panels.



Tom and Linda Savage (managers) – Poututu Station Partnership

Farm: 2215ha sheep and beef

Covenant: four forest remnant blocks

Ballance Awards: Donaghys Farm Stewardship

Judges' comments

- People who have pride and passion in protecting their land and its special features for future generations.
- Programme to retire all significant areas of native bush.
- Exceptional employers with reputation for growing future farming leaders.



Richard and Robyn Busby – Makorori Station

Farm: 576ha sheep and beef

Covenant: 7.3ha rare lowland forest block

Ballance awards: PGG Wrightson Land and Life

Judges' comments

- The Busbys show pride and passion in their property, which also has numerous geographic and cultural heritage sites.
- A highlight is the availability of their land to the public, particularly as the second day destination of 'Walk Gisborne'.
- The family makes a strong ongoing contribution to the community and have a forward-thinking approach to succession and off-farm income.



Taranaki

Gavin Faull and Oliver Faull (directors) and Tony and Loie Penwarden (sharemilkers) – Faull Farms Ltd/Trewithen Partnership

Farm: 371ha dairy

Covenant: 1ha primary and secondary forest

Ballance Awards: **Supreme Award Winners for the Taranaki region**

Ballance Agri-nutrients Soil Management

LIC Dairy Farm

Massey University Innovation

PGG Wrightson Land and Life

Judges' comments

- Very good progress on riparian planting, backed by long-term management plan for farm's environmental impact.
- Very good understanding of soils and how soils impact on business; integrated approach to effluent management.
- Remarkable community focus from both the Faulls and Penwardens.
- Excellent adoption of technology and innovation applied to a wide range of areas on the farm.



Robin and Jacqueline Blackwell – Mangaotea

Farm: 658ha beef, dairy grazing, and sheep

Covenant: 2.5ha primary forest

Ballance Awards: Beef and Lamb New Zealand Livestock

Hill Laboratories Harvest

Donaghys Farm Stewardship

Taranaki Regional Council Sustainability

Judges' comments

- High level of commitment to the environment, waterways fenced and planted.
- Excellent soils and pasture management, much consideration given to stock class and soil type to prevent damage.
- Good use of water resources.
- Commitment to stock health, strict quarantine stock policy.



Horizons

Matt Johnson (manager) – Tongariro Farm, Landcorp Farming Ltd

Farm: 200ha dairy

Covenant: 4ha flaxland wetland

Ballance Awards: LIC Dairy Farm

Ballance Agri-nutrients Soil Management

Judges' comments

- An enthusiastic and knowledgeable manager who is focused on farming sustainably.
- Well managed use of effluent, good storage of both solid and liquid material, green water for wash-down.
- Staff management and training highly developed to obtain the best results for the input.



Greater Wellington

Matt and Lynley Wyeth – Spring Valley Enterprises Ltd

Farm: 100ha sheep and beef

Covenant: 2.5ha wetland

Ballance Awards: **Supreme Award Winners for the Greater Wellington region**

Beef and Lamb New Zealand Livestock

Hill Laboratories Harvest

Massey University Innovation

PGG Wrightson Land and Life

Judges' comments

- An extremely high performing business with a defined aim to stay in the top 10 percent of equivalent farming operations.
- Huge respect for staff and a commitment to enhancing biodiversity.
- Aesthetically very interesting property with great topography and views along with significant waterways and ponds.
- Committed to success of own property but also to success of sheep meat production in New Zealand.



Jason Christensen, Henry and Dorothy Christensen – Christensen Partnership/Fernhill Farms



Farm: 527ha dairy and beef

Covenant: Four covenants protecting forest and wetlands

Ballance Awards: Meridian Energy Excellence

Donaghys Farm Stewardship

LIC Dairy Farm

Judges' comments

- Amazing attention to detail in redevelopment planning and incorporation of drystock unit.
- Willing to showcase dairy farming and provide focus for sustainable practices.
- Jason's passion for the bush was infectious.
- Management strategies in place recognising the limitations of dairying in this class of country.

Otago

David and Sarah Smith – Mt Watkins Ltd

Farm: 1436ha sheep and beef

Covenant: 7ha lowland tussockland and wetland.

Ballance Awards: Meridian Energy Excellence

Alliance Quality Livestock

Donaghys Farm Stewardship

Judges' comments

- Enthusiastic young couple with a strong desire to succeed and a real focus on sustainable development.
- Emphasis on meeting animal production targets and strong awareness of importance of genetics suitable to environment.
- Securing lamb finishing in challenging environment...managing product quality and value.
- Choice of bull finishing contracts to manage financial risk and improve flexibility in dry seasons.



Excerpts from Annual Report 2014

Queen Elizabeth II National Trust

(full copy available on request or download a copy from www.openspace.org.nz)



QEII National Trust
Open Space New Zealand
Ngā Kairauhī Papa



Report from the Chair



This year has been a busy, rewarding year for the National Trust. We have established new management and business systems, introduced a shift in strategic focus for the Board, and vastly increased the area of land protected by covenants.

A major achievement this year has been the redesign of our information management system. It has streamlined administration processes and improved data management, reporting, and communicating with covenantors. I would like to acknowledge the time and energy staff committed to the project.

Despite the extra workload, we have remained focused and successfully delivered on our business objectives. We registered 122 covenants protecting 3,355ha and approved a further 117 covenant proposals. Among this year's approvals is the largest open space covenant proposal ever initiated in New Zealand at 53,000ha. Working in partnership with the landholder and a number of supportive agencies on this extraordinary proposal has been a highlight of our year. (More information about the proposal on page 10.)

Strategic focus

As the number of covenants continues to grow, so too do our related costs. We can support establishing around 120 new covenants each year, but there are at least another 50 landowners wanting to put forward covenant proposals. Consequently, the Board has adopted a policy of prioritising covenant approvals, focusing on those that will protect the rarest and least represented values and which are backed by strong covenantor commitment.

We accelerated the covenanting process by delegating approvals to National Trust management, with the approvals being ratified by the Board.

Funding

We are grateful for the additional \$1 million we received in Government funding in July 2014. The funding boost recognises the national importance of the conservation work being carried out by the National Trust and its covenantors. It has provided a

stronger baseline to manage the demands of an expanding covenant network. However, it is obvious that we cannot depend solely on state funding to protect, monitor, manage, and enhance the mosaic of precious places on the 70% of New Zealand land that is in private ownership. We need to strengthen our covenantor and supporting agency partnerships to include commercial alliances. Over the next financial year, we will be developing fundraising, sponsorship and commercial partnerships to address this.

Fencing goodwill gesture

In response to an appeal sent by the Board, a number of covenantors (listed on page 34) offered to vary their covenant agreements to exclude the perpetual replacement fencing clause that was standard in covenant agreements before 1995. The liability to the National Trust of this fencing obligation has a net present value of over \$9 million dollars. The Board of Directors extends a very special thank you to those covenantors who have waived the clause. Their gesture has relieved the National Trust of some of that liability and we truly appreciate their generosity. We will continue to work closely with our covenantors on reducing this burden.

Defending covenants

During the year, the Board took an unprecedented decision (after negotiations had failed) to enforce legal action against a landowner who destroyed covenants on his property. I was proud of the Board's decision to use the courts to protect the integrity of the covenanting process and the National Trust's role as perpetual trustee. This action, combined with an earlier High Court ruling defining indefeasibility for QEII National Trust covenants, has reinforced the permanent protection status of our covenants.

Patron announced

Earlier in the year we were pleased to announce that the Governor General, His Excellency the Right Honourable Lt General Sir Jerry Mataparae, had agreed to become patron of the National Trust. Vice-regal patronage strengthens our connection with Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, for whom the National Trust is named, and emphasises our independent and apolitical role in protecting New Zealand's natural and cultural heritage.

Acknowledgements

At the time of writing, Bernard Card was due to retire from the Board after 8 years of service. Bernard's encyclopaedic knowledge of New Zealand farming systems and his governance skills have been of immense value to the Board, and his pithy commentary and wise judgement will be missed.

In 2012 and 2013, we held a conference for all Wellington staff, regional representatives, and Board members. I am pleased to say that this has now become a regular fixture. The exchange of ideas, information, and experience at this year's conference demonstrated a new enthusiasm and collegial approach to the National Trust's work. Much of this can be attributed to the leadership of Chief Executive Mike Jebson, whose energy and constant flow of initiatives has kept the Board agendas full and the directors inspired. I am very grateful to him, all the staff, regional representatives, and to my fellow Board members for a very productive and progressive year.

James Guild
Chair QEII National Trust



Report from the Chief Executive



The end of the financial year marks the end of a thoroughly enjoyable 18 months as Chief Executive of the National Trust. It is most rewarding to be working for an organisation whose mission is so closely aligned with my personal interests and values. This year has also marked a watershed in the National Trust's 37-year history, both in what landowners have asked us to protect and in how we are going about that protection.

When I joined the National Trust, its systems and processes were suited to a small organisation. The Board and staff had recognised that this was starting to hamper the National Trust's ability to effectively support land protection. Changes were needed if the National Trust was to keep up with the rapid growth it was experiencing.

Enhancing our business processes

A major undertaking this year has been reviewing our procedures and identifying the technological improvements needed to manage covenanting into the future. This work culminated in developing, testing, and deploying 'QUIC' in March 2014. QUIC is a state-of-the-art application for managing, collating, and retrieving all information on current and proposed covenants. It will greatly enhance our ability to gather data and provide timely and comprehensive information to covenantors on what species are present, the values being protected, and the condition and health trends of their covenants. QUIC will also help us to report more effectively on what is being achieved regionally and nationally by our covenantors. QUIC is a covenanting support tool that is superior to any others I have seen. Deploying it has been a major achievement and a highlight for us this year.

Approving a milestone covenant

Another highlight of our year was the invitation by Soho Property Limited to partner with them to protect, with four large contiguous covenants, 53,000ha of iconic high country pastoral lease land, located between Arrowtown and Wanaka. This is the largest ever covenant proposal to be approved by the National Trust. It is also the first time we have been asked to covenant an entire landscape creating, in effect, New Zealand's first privately funded national park.

The Soho covenants increase the total area of registered and approved covenants by 40%, from around 125,000ha to 180,000ha — an area equivalent in size to Rakiura/Stewart Island. While we have the expertise and tools to process a covenant proposal of this magnitude, funding 50% of its fencing costs would have been a challenge for us.

We are fortunate that most of those costs have been met by the landholder.

Celebrating covenantors

The Soho covenants demonstrate on a grand scale what many thousands of covenantors are doing around the country to protect natural and cultural values.

All covenants protect their own set of special values. There are too many to list here, but gems approved this year include:

- half the known natural population of New Zealand's second rarest native tree, *Olearia gardneri*
- key habitat of the endangered seabird, Hutton's shearwater
- critically threatened coastal environments
- important heritage and cultural sites
- a wetland considered to be one of the top 150 wetlands in New Zealand for the unique values it contains.

We also celebrate Landcorp Farming Ltd whose 150th covenant was registered this year.

Raising our profile

The National Trust's profile is not particularly high outside the rural sector. We are working hard to change this by promoting the work we do in partnership with thousands of National Trust covenantors. Recent TV, radio, and newspaper coverage of the Soho covenants announcement, and coverage of our actions in the High Court to defend the integrity of covenants in Canterbury and the Coromandel, has helped raise awareness of our organisation. We are also becoming more active in social media as a way of sharing information with, and about, our covenantors and supporters.

Funding the future

Despite the welcome increase in our Government grant this year, as interest from landowners grows, the direct cost to the National Trust of establishing covenants is becoming a limiting factor. It currently costs us around \$22,000 to progress the average covenant (30ha in size) to the point

of registration. About 40% of this cost is our contribution to fencing, 16% is the cost of survey, and the balance includes required field work and the legal and processing costs to approve and register the covenant. On top of this, there is also the significant cost of regularly monitoring covenants once they are operative.

For this reason, I have been putting effort over the past 12 months into expanding our support partnerships with local government and the private sector. We:

- have a new MOU with the Greater Wellington Regional Council that enhances covenantor support in that region
- are getting worthwhile support for our covenantors from most regional and district councils (eg, contributions towards establishment costs and/or maintenance or enhancements and/or rates relief).
- are approaching more councils to put the case for helping with covenants and explaining why it is important
- are finalising a sponsorship deal with Steel & Tube (owner of the Hurricane brand of fencing materials) — this will be of direct advantage to our covenantors and will help them establish and maintain covenant fences
- will be approaching our members directly to seek additional support for the work of the National Trust.

We do not want to be in the position of having to say no to quality covenant proposals because of funding constraints.

We look forward to working closely with the wider community and our members to help us grow the network of protected places across our productive landscapes.

Mike Jebson
Chief Executive



Statistics

Registered and approved covenants
as at 30 June 2014

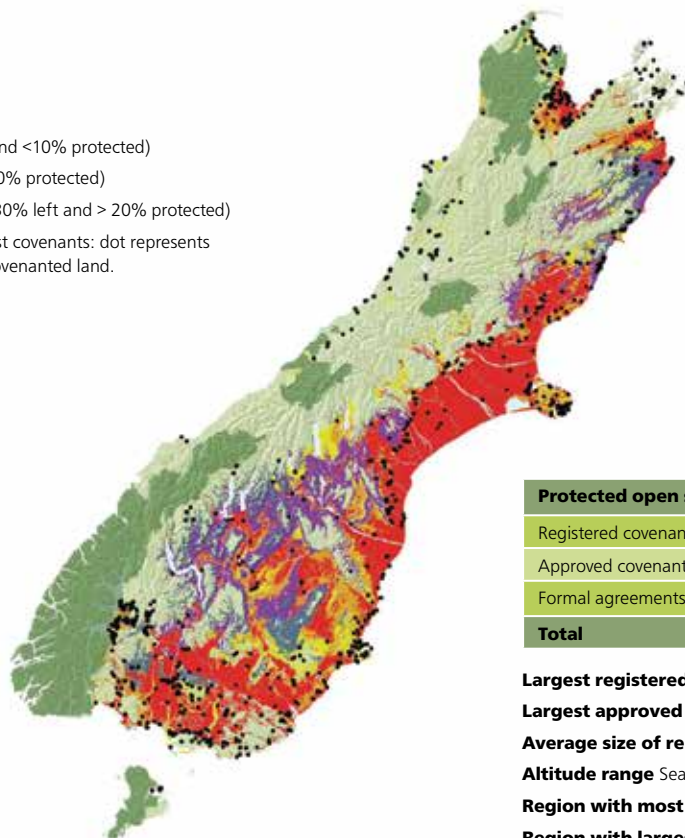
National Trust covenants on Landcare Research Threatened Environments map

Summary – 30 June 2014

Regional Council	Total land area in region (ha)	Total approved covenants	Total registered and formalised covenants	Total number of covenants (approved, registered and formalised)	Total area approved, registered and formalised covenants (ha)	Largest registered covenant in the region (ha)	Average covenant size (ha)	Median covenant size (ha)
Auckland	500,000	19	263	282	4,454.80	841	15.8	3
Bay of Plenty	1,223,100	9	169	178	9,680.51	6,564	54.4	4.4
Canterbury	4,220,000	59	273	332	18,451.74	1,679	55.6	8.1
Gisborne	826,500	14	131	145	5,160.38	1,104	35.6	8.9
Hawke's Bay	1,420,000	15	233	248	10,769.04	4,606	43.4	10.2
Horizons	2,221,500	35	323	358	8,572.34	352	23.9	7.7
Marlborough	1,049,500	7	68	75	3,916.34	1,056	52.2	7.9
Nelson	42,100	3	13	16	344.85	140	21.6	6.4
Northland	1,250,000	46	620	666	10,249.64	417	15.4	3.7
Otago	3,200,000	28	173	201	64,189.42	2,735	319.4	7.5
Southland	3,035,000	20	295	315	7,447.34	214	23.6	8.9
Taranaki	723,600	58	311	369	8,827.34	542	23.9	2.5
Tasman	978,600	16	144	160	2,695.86	641	16.8	3.9
Waikato	2,500,000	44	577	621	17,144.17	802	27.6	6.5
Wellington	813,000	25	310	335	6,155.86	824	18.4	4.5
West Coast	2,300,000	16	63	79	2,786.15	619	35.3	12
Grand Total		414	3,966	4,380	180,845.77		41.3	4.7

Map threat categories

- Acutely threatened (< 10% left)
- Chronically threatened (10–20% left)
- At risk (20–30% left)
- Critically underprotected (> 30% left and <10% protected)
- Underprotected (> 30% left and 10–20% protected)
- Less reduced and better protected (> 30% left and > 20% protected)
- Registered and approved National Trust covenants: dot represents location only and not actual area of covenanted land.



Protected open space	Number	Hectares
Registered covenants	3,934	109,141.74
Approved covenants*	414	70,860.74
Formal agreements	32	843.29
Total	4,380	180,845.77

Largest registered covenant 6,564ha

Largest approved covenant 53,000ha

Average size of registered and approved covenants 41.3ha

Altitude range Sea level to 2,200m

Region with most registered covenants Northland – 620

Region with largest area in registered and approved covenants
Otago – 64,189.42ha

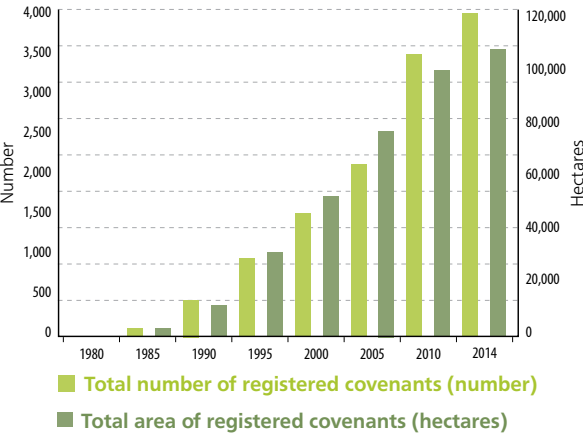
Organisation with most covenants Landcorp Farming Limited – 150

National Trust owned properties 27

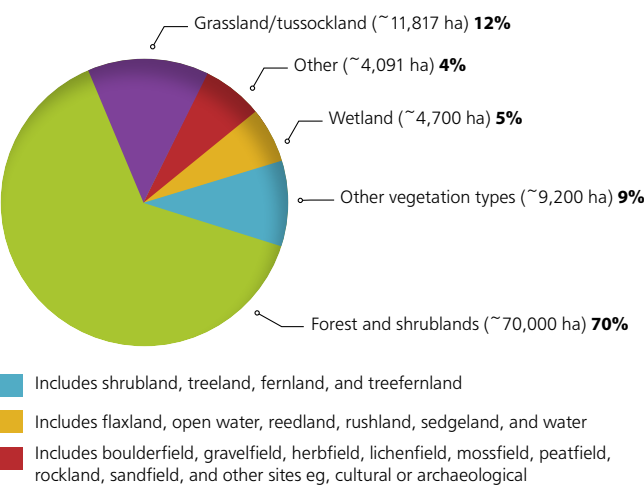
*Not yet registered

Statistics continued

Registered covenants



Main covenant type (percentage of land area protected)



Monitoring report

During the financial year, the National Trust introduced a new information system that includes enhanced functionality for reporting covenant monitoring results.

Monitoring definitions

Good condition – covenant area is in good condition and the landowner is complying with the covenant agreement.

Requires attention (previously called 'poor adherence') – covenant area needs attention. Examples include the deteriorating condition of a covenant or where a landowner is not complying with the terms of the covenant agreement. Where a covenant is recorded as 'requires attention', the National Trust works with the landowner to improve the situation.

If things do not improve, the National Trust may resort to legal action if the issue is a non-compliance matter.

Covenants requiring attention are reported under one of three categories:

- Condition issues** – where the physical condition and environmental health of a covenant is causing concern. 'Condition' is reported when attention is required despite the covenant meeting the obligations of the covenant agreement.
- Legal compliance issues** – where attention is required because the covenant is not meeting the obligations of the covenant agreement.

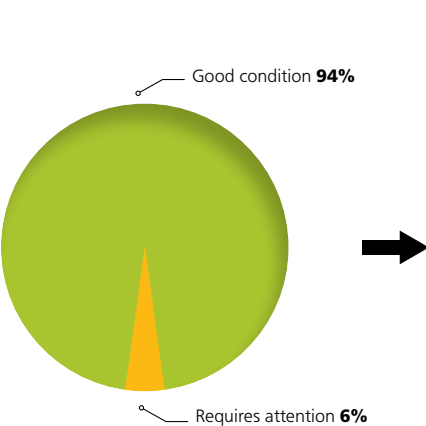
- Significant legal compliance issues** – where the breach of a covenant agreement is such that the National Trust is required to take legal action to address the issue.

Summary of monitoring results

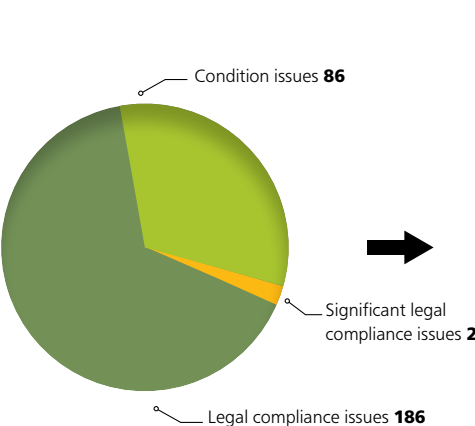
Registered covenants are generally monitored on a 2-yearly cycle. The National Trust's regional representatives monitored 1,723 covenants during the reporting year.

At 30 June 2014, 94% of all monitored covenants were reported as being in good condition and 6% (252) as requiring attention.

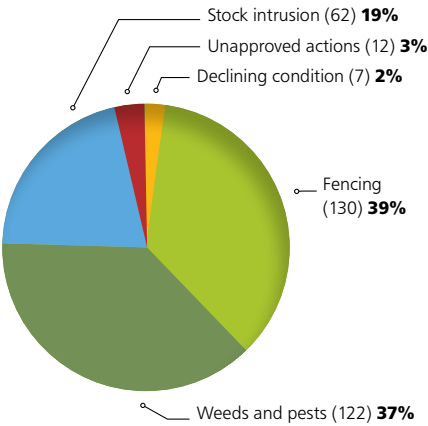
Monitoring results – summary



Requires attention category



Nature of issues requiring attention*



*Some covenants have more than one issue requiring attention. The number of issues raised (333) is therefore higher than the number of covenants reported as requiring attention (252).



Statement of service performance

for the year ended 30 June 2014

The core work of the National Trust is to protect and manage open space and natural values for the benefit of New Zealand. This statement measures performance against goals set at the commencement of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Minister of Conservation in June 2013.

1. Identification and implementation of protection for natural and historic places: Implementation of legal protection of natural and historic resources on private or leasehold land.

Open space covenants can protect a range of diverse values: ecological, visual, geological, archaeological, scientific, cultural, recreational, soil and water, and social interest. Covenant proposals are evaluated against set criteria that consider ecological, landscape and other inherent

values. When a proposal is approved, registration with Land Information New Zealand is targeted to be complete within 2 years.

Tasks include: responding to landowner enquiries, evaluating and documenting proposals, Board assessment, processing

documents, fencing, surveys, preparing covenant plans, and registration with Land Information New Zealand.

The area, size, and shape of covenants vary, as do the associated costs, so annual fluctuations in total covenant numbers and hectares can be expected.

Table 1: Numbers and hectares approved for protection and formally protected by registered open space covenants in New Zealand

Legal protection	2012/2013 Actual		2013/2014 Target		2013/2014 Actual	
	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
Approved covenants	112	3,575	120	3,600	117	55,199
Registered covenants	108	4,090	120	3,100	122	3,355
Cost	\$2,593,733		2,510,190		2,453,921	

Note: The number of approvals is below target. However, the National Trust approved New Zealand's largest ever covenant proposal this year, at 53,000ha. The proposal exceeds the target area for newly approved covenants by 51,599ha.

2. Management services: natural and historic places: Management services for properties with historical or natural significance, including maintenance work, public access, management advice on covenanted land and maintaining the perpetual trustee role for registered covenants.

Table 2: Numbers and hectares for National Trust-owned properties and registered covenants monitored in New Zealand

Management services	2012/2013 Actual		2013/2014 Target		2013/2014 Actual	
	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares	Number	Hectares
National Trust-owned properties	28	1,524	28	1,524	27*	1,396
Monitored registered covenants	1,718	37,347	1,700	43,000	1,723	39,972
Cost	\$1,842,140		2,286,585		2,124,720	

* Ownership of one property was transferred back to the family.



Statement of comprehensive income

for the year ended 30 June 2014

2013 Actual \$		Note	2014 Actual \$	2014 Budget \$
	Revenue			
3,274,000	Government grant		3,274,000	3,274,000
156,669	Contestable funds	9	214,713	300,000
37,295	Donations and other grants		48,168	90,000
77,106	Other revenue		55,774	45,325
3,545,070	Operating revenue		3,592,655	3,709,325
	Expenditure			
1,082,735	Field operations		1,240,763	1,299,272
1,384,423	Covenant expenditure	1	1,091,337	1,212,000
175,881	Contestable funds	9	210,315	300,000
1,536,195	Administration	2	1,630,867	1,675,702
12,159	Property operations		12,330	50,000
56,937	Public relations		80,451	101,800
62,660	Depreciation	3	88,858	110,000
4,310,990	Operating expenses		4,354,921	4,748,774
1,177,782	Investment income		979,485	650,000
86,698	Investment expenses		144,736	48,000
1,091,084	Net financial revenue from investments	4	834,749	602,000
325,164	Net surplus/(deficit) before property acquisitions/disposals		72,483	(437,449)
-	Property gifted to the National Trust		-	-
180,302	Gain/(loss) on gifted property		(68,185)	-
38,185	Expenses associated with gifted property		-	-
142,117	Net income (loss) from gifted property	5	(68,185)	-
467,281	Net surplus/(deficit)		4,298	(437,449)
-	Other comprehensive income	5	(10,800)	-
467,281	Total comprehensive income/(expenses)		(6,502)	(437,449)

Environment Canterbury and QEII National Trust

Working together for the protection of Canterbury's natural assets

Written by Mimouk Hannan and Robyn Russ



Tim and Janet Penney with National Trust regional representative Miles Giller.

Human activities have resulted in a serious decline in New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity. The Canterbury region has gradually lost many of the species and habitats that are unique to the landscape, particularly on the plains.

Environment Canterbury's *Immediate Steps* and *Canterbury Biodiversity Strategy* funding programmes contribute \$2.5 million annually to support landowners and community groups in their work to protect and restore biodiversity. Funding support from these programmes is often combined with a QEII National Trust contribution to enable a greater proportion of the project costs to be met, allowing a covenant to become much more realistic and achievable for the landowner.

To date, Environment Canterbury and the National Trust have worked together on 29 projects that are protecting over 600ha of remnant biodiversity. Over \$400,000 of Environment Canterbury funding has been awarded to support these projects.

Tim and Janet Penney, the new owners of a sheep and beef farm in the Claverley area, have taken advantage of the combined support of the National Trust and Environment Canterbury's funding programmes to establish a covenant on their property.

Several steep gullies on the property still had remnant forest, together with sizeable streams. The Penneys decided that a change in the management of the gullies could have two benefits: 'Having our gullies fenced was a win-win situation for us as the bush and waterways would be able to regenerate and recover, and our land and stock could be managed more efficiently.'

A neighbour put them in touch with local National Trust representative Miles Giller.

Main picture: Puhi Peaks is another covenant to receive funding from Environment Canterbury, to support costs of 3050m of fencing and goat control. The covenant protects 240ha of herb fields, scrub, shrub-lands and tussocklands on limestone bluffs, screes and hill slopes, and one of only two remaining natural breeding colonies of Hutton's shearwater, an endangered burrowing seabird.

'Tim and Janet were clearly aware that the streams were open to degradation, and were keen not only to do something positive, but to do it well,' Miles says.

Working with the local Environment Canterbury biodiversity officer, a funding application was put forward to the Kaikoura Canterbury Water Management Strategy Zone Committee. The Committee enthusiastically supported the project, particularly because it was to be protected in perpetuity through a National Trust covenant.

Some \$33,000 of Immediate Steps funding was awarded towards fencing and weed control to protect almost 10ha of bush and streams on the Penneys' property. The funds paid for two-thirds of the total project costs, with the Penneys, Hurunui District Council and the National Trust sharing the rest.



Funding support for goat control and fencing will help protect a colony of endangered Hutton's shearwater seabirds.

PHOTO: DOC

New partnership helps covenantors, the National Trust and the environment

Steel & Tube (producers of New Zealand's iconic Hurricane fencing and other steel and wiring products) and the National Trust have joined forces to promote nature protection and threatened landscapes in rural New Zealand.

Fencing is an important part of the covenanting process and is a significant investment for covenantors and the National Trust. Steel & Tube recognised that the National Trust's limited fencing budget was starting to hamper the number of covenants it could establish each year. To show their support for the National Trust and the contributions made by landowners to protect nature, Steel & Tube are offering the National Trust and its covenantors specific prices on their fencing products.

The offer is extended to National Trust Life covenantors, approved covenantors establishing a covenant, and/or honorary members with a covenant on their property.

Covenantors can order fencing materials by calling 0800 800 9473. The orders can be picked up from Steel & Tube warehouses located around the country, or delivery can be arranged.

Covenantors will be asked to quote their registered covenant number to complete an order. (A special reference number will be given to newly approved covenantors wanting to fence their yet-to-be registered covenant area.)

Further details on how to take advantage of this partnership agreement are available



on our website www.openspace.org.nz, or you can speak to your QEII regional representative or call the National Trust's fundraising manager, Mike Britton, on 0800 467 367.



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Flora Finder is an electronic field guide to help you identify common New Zealand native plants.

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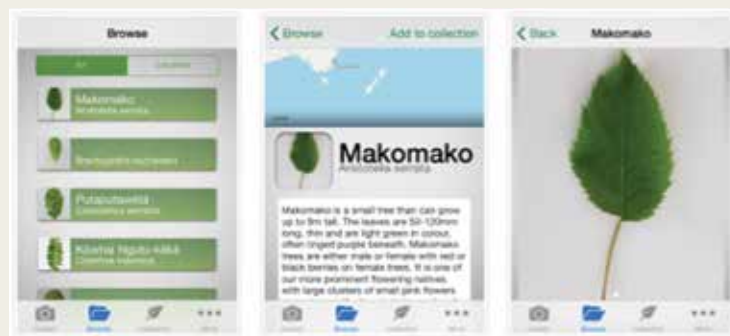
- assist in identifying the plant for you
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Flora Finder was created in 2013 by Otago Innovation Limited (University of Otago Technology Transfer Team) and the University of Otago Botany Department, in partnership with MEA Mobile (top experts in making apps). We are excited to share Flora Finder with you.

Just pop onto iTunes and get it for your iPhone or iPad.

Flora Finder Competition – win the app!



Otago University's Botany Department turned 90 this year. To celebrate it is giving away 20 free Flora Finder apps to Open Space readers. To be in the draw to get a free Flora Finder app send a photo of a New Zealand native plant leaf to editor@openspace.org.nz. Include the name of the plant (if you know it), the issue number of this magazine (find it in the page footer), your name, and mobile phone number. The first 20 correct entries received will be sent a code to download their free Flora Finder app. (The app is currently available for iPhones and iPads).

In entering the competition you agree that the National Trust may use photos submitted for the competition in its communications. All photographers will be credited if their photo is used. Your privacy is guaranteed and any contact details provided will not be stored or passed on by the National Trust.

Fungi-Guy warns about mushroom poisoning

Every year researcher, lecturer and general mushroom enthusiast Dr David Orlovich from Otago University's Botany Department deals with many requests for fungal identification. Most enquiries come from members of the public curious about mushrooms, but every once in a while things can get a bit on the serious side.

In 2010, a man in Sydney was admitted to hospital with nausea, headache, abdominal pain and diarrhoea after eating a soup prepared using wild mushrooms. The fit, healthy man did not show extreme symptoms of poisoning and was released after a few hours. That evening, however, he returned to hospital in a worse condition — his added symptoms of shortness of breath, vomiting, and dizziness lead doctors to suspect death cap (*Amanita phalloides*) poisoning. The *Amanita* genus accounts for an astounding 95% of fatalities caused by mushroom poisoning worldwide. The death cap alone is responsible for 50% of those fatalities.



Dr Orlovich and colleagues took samples from the pumpkin-coloured soup and gathered specimens growing at the collection site to identify the culprit. Close up microscopic analysis



Dr David Orlovich

of the mushroom body parts indicated the presence of *Amanita ochrophylla*. DNA testing of the collected samples from the wild also showed a previously undiscovered species *Amanita volvarielloides*.

Toxicity tests were inconclusive and very little is known about the toxicity of Australasian *Amanita* species. While the 'real' death cap mushroom wasn't identified in any tests, it is most likely that the two other identified *Amanita* species had contributed to the patient's illness.

Fortunately, this patient made a full recovery, but appropriate treatment depends on the type of mushroom eaten, making a fast and precise identification very important.

New Zealand has many fabulous fungi, some of which are poisonous. The extremely toxic death cap mushroom can often be found around oak and chestnut trees in New Zealand. Unknown fungi should never be eaten. If you suspect someone has been poisoned by consuming a fungus contact the National Poisons Centre immediately – 0800 POISON (0800 764 766).

You can find out more about Dr Orlovich's research at <http://www.otago.ac.nz/botany/staff/otago045825.html>.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

Colunda Farm — Thames Coast

Colunda farm is a 35ha biodynamic coastal hill country property on SH25, 14 kms north of Thames. The farm has been used for ecotourism, donkey breeding, horticulture and forest trials. It exudes biodiversity and its National Trust covenant is being expanded. Access is excellent. Current land use ranges from pasture to forest with numerous sheds and a number of opportunities for additional infrastructure. The 23-year-old house has 3 bedrooms and is open plan. It has magnificent views of the Firth of Thames. Contact Jan and Gary Blake on 07 868 2336 or colundafarm@gmail.com.

More information and photos at www.openspace.org.nz under the 'Managing your covenant/properties for sale' section.

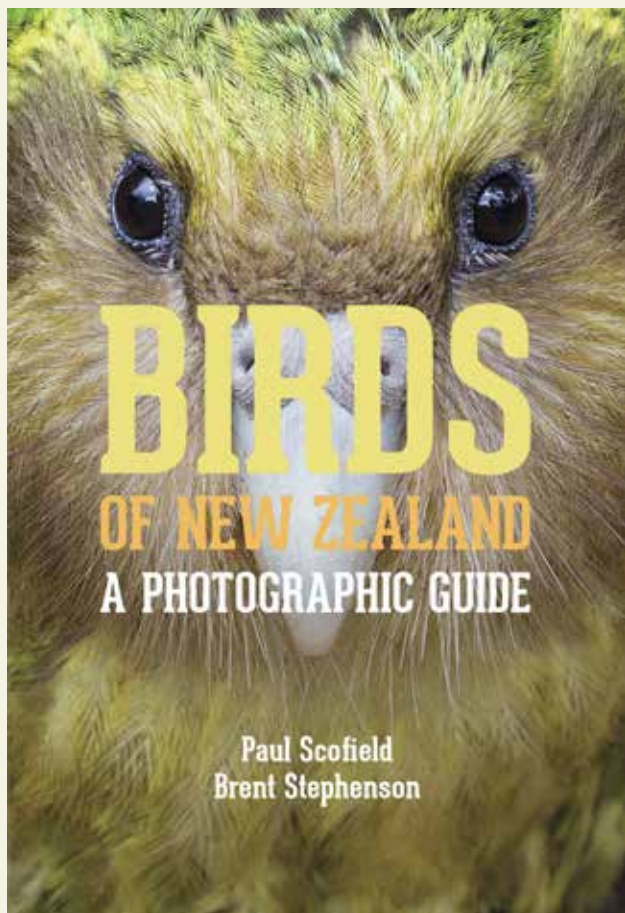


Rare plant saviours

A band of volunteers gathered in June to plant out *Coprosma wallii* saplings in 10 covenants along Wairarapa's Ruamahanga floodplain. The divaricating woody shrub is in decline nationally and there are only three known naturally occurring sites in Wairarapa. One site was on the Hayes' property near Gladstone. The Ron D and EA Greenwood Environmental Trust donated funds to collect seeds from the Hayes covenant for propagation at a local nursery to be planted out in the covenants.



PHOTO: GENEVIEVE BANNISTER



This essential guide to the birds of New Zealand belongs in every back and backpack.

'Overall, this book gets an A+! ... It is a "must have" extremely current resource for the naturalist, avian enthusiast, novice bird watcher and serious birder alike.'
– Jodi Salinsky, *Southern Bird*

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'Two fantastic talents involved – Brent Stephenson the photographer and Paul Scofield the natural historian. That's a great collaboration.' – Jim Mora, Radio NZ National



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Letters to the Editor

Natural grafting

Regarding your article about natural grafting (issue 86, pg 5). We hear about Amazon tribes maintaining live bridges for centuries. They must have an element of natural grafting as the plants are woven together — this would mean that a dead piece can be back fed from another direction.

In the 1950s, the New Zealand Forest Service tried poisoning unwanted trees in a pine plantation near Lake Alice. They used arsenic; it was used as a sheep dip at the time, so plenty around. The result, they killed the unwanted trees but several nearby trees became affected via root grafting. Experiment never repeated.

Root grafting is more common than aerial grafting, the reason two branches crossing over are moving in the wind, thus a joint is rare. A good example of natural grafting is at Hastings where the farmers' market takes place. There is a huge plane tree there with many grafts, presumably natural. Tree species which hybridise such as oaks, chestnuts, and cypresses, are more likely to have natural grafts.

There are two grafting technologies that should not be used — grafting plums onto peach stock and grafting pears onto quince stock. With the first, the trees will not stand wet conditions. With pear on quince, they inherit the unstable habits of quinces. In Japan I was told you can graft European pears onto Asian root stock but not the other way around. Someone may be able to answer why that is?

Hew Mckellar

Wasps

Thank you for your article about wasps in the latest edition of Open Space. It is nice to have someone taking an interest. I have found the Landcare information especially informative and I can't wait for a biological control to be available.

Adrienne Dale

(See page 12 for Adrienne Dale's tips on wasp management.)

National Trust rep recognised with Golden Spade award

Congratulations to National Trust regional representative, Trevor Thompson, who was presented with Forest and Bird's annual Golden Spade award this year for his volunteer conservation projects in Wairarapa. The Golden Spade award recognises a special commitment to plant conservation.

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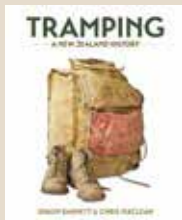
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SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL TRUST



Open Space magazine is a celebration of the generosity, passion, hard work, and significant financial investment of thousands of National Trust covenantors who are protecting native habitats, threatened environments, and endangered species on their land. They are protecting the things we identify as quintessentially 'New Zealand'. As guardians of our heritage and our rural environments, their actions ultimately benefit the whole community.

We celebrate a continuing growth in the number of special places protected by covenants. Currently some 4,000 covenants are protecting around 180,000ha of valuable environments and threatened species habitat. That is an area equivalent in size to Rakiura/Stewart Island.

It costs the Trust on average \$20,000 to establish a covenant (that excludes the significant contribution made by the landowner). Costs for the National Trust include survey work, fencing contributions, field work, administration, and legal processing fees. There is also an ongoing cost to monitor covenants once they are operative.

We can afford to establish 120 covenants a year but there are at least another 50 landowners wanting to covenant land every year.

The Government supports the protection of biodiversity on private land and provides funds to help meet some of the costs of covenanting. However, this funding source is limited and it is clear that we will have to generate some of our own income if we want to continue growing the network of covenants in New Zealand. We do this already by seeking grants from a range of sources such as the Lotteries Grants Board and the Department of Conservation's Community Conservation Partnership Fund. We have also started

to explore commercial partnership opportunities that support our work. Our recent agreement with fencing producers, Steel & Tube, is one such partnership that will help us significantly reduce fencing costs.

At the heart of the National Trust's success is its partnership with its members and supporters. The Trust has already benefitted from many generous donations and bequests. We want to work closer with our members in this area so we can get better at helping ourselves.

We would like to give every landowner with significant natural, cultural or regenerating areas on their property the opportunity to protect those features with covenants.

We don't want to be in the position of having to turn down quality proposals because of funding constraints.

We want to be able to help covenantors who are struggling to manage their covenant.

For every \$20,000 we raise we can help another landowner protect a special place on their land with a covenant. We are aiming to raise \$1 million and every dollar will be spent on new covenants.

If you would like to know more about the National Trust or want to help go to www.openspace.org.nz where you can find out about donating or joining as a member. If you would like to talk more about supporting the National Trust, Mike Britton would be pleased to hear from you. You can contact him on 04 474 2130 or mbritton@openspace.org.nz.

Membership application form

Title _____ Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____ Phone _____

Email _____

Membership type

☐ Individual \$30 ☐ Family \$45 ☐ Life \$550

☐ Corporate – business \$75

☐ Corporate – non profit organisation \$50

Subscriptions include GST. Financial members should normally have a residential address in New Zealand.
(QEII open space covenantors automatically become members).

Make a donation (optional)

Donations over \$5 are tax deductible

☐ \$100 ☐ \$50 ☐ \$20 Other \$ _____

Method of payment

☐ Cheque ☐ MasterCard ☐ Visa

Credit card details

Number:

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For direct debit options please email info@openspace.org.nz

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☐ Making a bequest ☐ Open Space covenants

Gift membership

Gift membership to (name and address) _____

☐ Send next year's subscription to me or ☐ to the recipient

Summary of covenant registrations from 30 June 2013 to 30 June 2014

District Council	Name	Area (ha)	Main open space type	District Council	Name	Area (ha)	Main open space type
Bay of Plenty	Bradly	163.2	Forest	Southland	Landcorp-Jack's Gully, Stuart Farm	8.3	Shrubland
Canterbury	Bleasdale and van Schreven	3.3	Boulderfield, treeland	Southland	Landcorp-Leslie's Wetland	4.1	Rushland, shrubland
Canterbury	C.D. and E.M. Jaine Ltd	7.3	Sedgeland	Southland	Peat View Dairies Ltd	49.1	Peatfield
Canterbury	Charles Wiffen Ltd -Waterfall Gully Covenant (Inverness Stream)	26.1	Forest	Southland	Smith	1.9	Forest, wetland
Canterbury	Hailes	16.1	Forest, wetland	Southland	Ward and Deveron Trustee Ltd	1.2	Forest
Canterbury	Johnstone Wetland	1.4	Rushland, grassland	Southland	Wilson (Moffats Bush)	12.1	Forest
Canterbury	Macfarlane Estate Ltd	19.1	Forest	Taranaki	Baldock and Eden	13.0	Rushland
Canterbury	Marshall	5.0	Forest	Taranaki	Beardmore	4.5	Forest
Canterbury	Organic Farm Holdings Ltd	2.3	Forest	Taranaki	Blue and Jordan	2.2	Wetland, lake
Canterbury	South (Peel Forest)	36.0	Forest, wetland	Taranaki	Caskey	1.0	Rushland
Canterbury	Studholme	14.8	Forest	Taranaki	Charteris	5.2	Forest
Canterbury	Symons	6.1	Forest	Taranaki	Colman	5.2	Forest
Canterbury	Wenlock Farm Limited	10.3	Forest	Taranaki	Cox	1.9	Forest
Gisborne	Landcorp-Mangahau Stream, Parikanapa	67.4	Forest	Taranaki	Dwyer	2.4	Forest
Gisborne	Landcorp-Parikanapa	28.2	Forest	Taranaki	Goonan	15.0	Forest
Gisborne	Moanui Farms Ltd	90.0	Forest	Taranaki	Harrigan and England (Hopkirk Trust)	101.3	Forest
Gisborne	Salmond (Welcome Shelter and 1769 Garden)	0.4	Info centre, garden	Taranaki	Hawken	3.3	Flaxland, ponds
Gisborne	Seymour	7.2	Forest	Taranaki	Mangaotea Farms Ltd	1.5	Forest
Gisborne	Tauwhareparae Farms Ltd	19.6	Forest	Taranaki	Maxwell	5.9	Forest
Gisborne	Timbergrow Limited	29.9	Forest	Taranaki	McClunie and Greene	542.4	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Ellison	5.2	Forest, sedgeland	Taranaki	McClunie and Greene (Riminui Station, Kiwinui)	7.8	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Glengyle Partnership (2011) Ltd	100.8	Forest	Taranaki	Miller	1.2	Wetland
Hawke's Bay	Landcorp-Bibby's Bush Extension	23.1	Forest	Taranaki	Newton	7.8	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Landcorp-Green Grass Bush, Paeroa	4.7	Forest, treeland	Taranaki	Newton and Pearcey	1.1	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Landcorp-Kanuka Bush, Paeroa	3.2	Forest, treeland	Taranaki	Nukuhau Carbon Ltd	58.5	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Landcorp-Waitere I	166.7	Forest	Taranaki	Oakura Farm Park Ltd	9.4	Forest, wetland
Hawke's Bay	Stoddart - Arataura Bluffs	10.4	Flaxland, grassland, rockland cliffs	Taranaki	Putiki Farms Ltd (2)	179.9	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Waipari Station Ltd	1.4	Forest, treeland	Taranaki	Putiki Farms Ltd (Andrews)	35.4	Forest
Hawke's Bay	Wills and Davidson (2)	49.2	Forest	Taranaki	Rae	0.0	Forest
Manawatu-Wanganui	Abel	74.5	Forest	Taranaki	Rerekino Farm Ltd (2)	34.8	Forest
Manawatu-Wanganui	Hooper Smith	8.0	Forest	Taranaki	Richards (2)	5.7	Forest
Manawatu-Wanganui	McKellar	1.3	Forest	Taranaki	Schrider	1.7	Forest, scrub
Manawatu-Wanganui	Shilvock	3.5	Wetland	Taranaki	Schrider and Campbell	10.8	Wetland
Manawatu-Wanganui	Stoddart - Arataura Basin	22.1	Treeland, flaxland, cliffs	Taranaki	Sextus	6.3	Forest, wetland
Manawatu-Wanganui	Thorncroft	104.3	Forest	Taranaki	Tarrant	2.8	Forest
Northland	Bint	14.6	Forest	Taranaki	Vanner	2.5	Reedland, herbfield
Northland	Boyd and Walberg	5.2	Forest	Taranaki	Willis	1.1	Forest, reedland
Northland	de Jong	0.8	Volcanic forest	Tasman	Causer and McBurney	1.1	Forest
Northland	Farrelly and Palmer	2.7	Forest	Tasman	Filmer and Stephens	0.4	Forest
Northland	Kingi	35.6	Forest, rushland	Tasman	Marshall	1.9	Forest, grassland
Northland	Landcorp-Mangatoa Station	212.5	Forest, wetland	Tasman	McLean	0.4	Forest
Northland	Mehring	64.1	Forest, rushland	Waikato	Anderson	4.2	Forest
Northland	Mighty River Power Ltd (McEwan Rd Wetland)	0.9	Shrubland, reedland, sedgeland	Waikato	Bright	8.4	Forest
Northland	Mighty River Power Ltd (Sime Rd Wetland)	0.8	Shrubland, reedland, sedgeland	Waikato	Buckley and Alleman	2.9	Forest
Northland	Pike and Prince	6.0	Forest	Waikato	Gedye (4)	24.5	Forest, wetland
Otago	Lawson	17.3	Forest, grassland	Waikato	George	30.2	Forest, wetland
Otago	Malloch and HGW Trustee's Limited	223.5	Forest, tussockland	Waikato	Kindley	0.0	Scrub, wetland
Otago	Murphy	7.3	Forest	Waikato	Moehau Community Ltd	88.1	Forest
Otago	Oceana Gold (NZ) Ltd (Deepdell Station)	110.1	Tussockland, shrubland	Waikato	Morrison Hills Ltd	3.0	Kauri forest
Southland	Broughton (Sturgess Block)	0.8	Tussockland, shrubland	Waikato	R and M Lupton Ltd	5.9	Forest, Life of Trees
Southland	Bulleid	5.1	Forest	Waikato	Tukituki Bay Farm Ltd	21.2	Forest
Southland	Chamberlain	28.6	Wetland, shrubland	Waikato	Wharton and Muir	4.8	Forest
Southland	Landcorp-Anita's, Mararoa Station	20.9	Shrubland, tussockland, rushland	Wellington	Baigent	4.3	Forest
Southland	Landcorp-Claytons, Centre Hill Station	119.1	Shrubland, wetland	Wellington	Bunny	3.1	Treeland, sedgeland
				Wellington	Bunny and Logan	2.0	Treeland
				Wellington	Labone and Young	5.4	Forest
				Wellington	Percy	6.9	Forest
				Wellington	Short, Reay and Clark-Reynolds	1.0	Forest
				Wellington	Smith and Gawith Trustees Ltd (Waihenga Reserve)	4.1	Treeland
				Wellington	Watson and Cardno	1.7	Forest
				Wellington	Williams	2.0	Forest
				West Coast	Charleston Suggate and Sage	7.9	Scrub, treefernland, historical, archaeological
					Total area	3391.7	



Landcorp's 150th covenant at Mangatoa Station, Northland

Landcorp registers its 150th covenant!

Landcorp Farming Ltd has for many years enjoyed a good relationship with the National Trust, working to protect high-value conservation areas on many of its properties throughout the country. It registered its very first covenant, 'Puketotara, Waiare' in Northland, in 1991. Earlier this year, it registered its 150th covenant, 'Mangatoa Station', also in Northland. This covenant protects 212ha of lowland modified primary and secondary forest and wetland. Landcorp is proud of this milestone and wishes to thank everyone who has contributed towards its establishment.

Landcorp is active in the area of environmental protection. One of its strategic goals is to protect high-value conservation areas on its properties for the benefit of future generations. It now has 154 covenants (together protecting around 5416ha) with the National Trust, the highest number of covenants of any single landowner. Phil McKenzie, Landcorp's Property and Environment General Manager, says the company wishes to lead the industry in showcasing New Zealand to the world and demonstrating that environmental rejuvenation and farming profitably can go hand in hand. It works with a number of organisations to achieve this goal, including Waiau Fisheries and Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Trust (Te Anau), and regional councils.



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