

4.6 INTRODUCED PLANTS

Rationale

National parks are areas for the preservation of indigenous plants. All introduced species are to be eradicated as far as possible. However, it is recognised that the eradication of some exotic species may not be practical. In addition, some introduced plants constitute part of the human history of Fiordland National Park and, where specified in this plan, may be protected. Sources of infestation include stock grazing, packing material, vehicles, boats, nets and other equipment and wind-and-water borne seeds. A particular concern is the potential for the spread of introduced aquatic plants.

As a land manager the Department of Conservation has obligations under the Biosecurity Act 1993 for the control of plant pests. The Southland Regional Pest Management Strategy outlines some of the Department of Conservation's responsibilities under that Act.

Objectives

1. To control and, where appropriate and practical, eradicate all undesirable introduced plants within Fiordland National Park.
2. To prevent the spread of plant pests into weed-free areas of Fiordland National Park.
3. To give priority for pest plant control to those park ecosystems, which are actively or potentially threatened, especially those susceptible to irreversible change.
4. To give priority for pest plant control to ecological communities which are highly representative of a particular area of Fiordland National Park, or to ecological communities which are locally uncommon within Fiordland National Park.
5. To ensure that the source of the weed problem is treated, not just the infestations encountered.
6. To undertake control work on pest plants where this is feasible and necessary to protect natural values or otherwise address biosecurity issues.
7. To liaise with local authorities and the community to ensure effective co-ordination of weed control operations across boundaries, and to develop an awareness of the threats weeds pose to Fiordland National Park.

Implementation

1. Establish and regularly review pest plant control priorities. Areas of Fiordland National Park will be ranked using national ranking systems and funding will be sought for areas of highest ranking. Any or all control operations will be carried out in accordance with national and conservancy priorities, plans and guidelines.
2. Control and eradicate, where practical, marram grass, willow, gorse, broom, tree lupin, wilding pines, Darwins barberry and other problem species from coastal sites, tussock grasslands, wetland, riverbed, streambeds, lakeshores and island sites with high natural values within Fiordland National Park. Priority will be given to the eradication or control of threatening adventive weed species as resources permit.
3. Control levels of infestations in other important ecosystems such as forest and shrublands. Control and eradicate where practical levels of infestations of significant pest plants in high-use areas and areas of high landscape value.
4. Identify introduced plants which have the potential to become pest species and record them on a list of plants to be watched. Remove any new introduced plant species that is likely to have significant impacts (a new species is one that is not on current species lists) before it can become established or spread further. Surveillance plans will be prepared for weeds.
5. Prevent the spread of potentially significant pest plant infestations by eliminating pest species at key sites, containment of infestations, the gradual reduction of small infestations and the containment of large areas of weeds. This includes the management of weeds on lands the Department of Conservation administers which adjoin Fiordland National Park; or on rivers that feed into Fiordland National Park, and where possible in accordance with the Regional Pest Management Strategy.
6. Advocate to Southland Regional Council and other landowners for the control of weed sources on rivers that feed into Fiordland National Park, where they are identified as a threat to park values.
7. Advocate through the Regional Pest Management Strategy for control of a wider range of ecologically damaging plant species.

8. Raise public awareness of the threat of weeds to Fiordland National Park, through publications, community involvement in control programmes and other methods as deemed appropriate.
9. All machinery and plant should be properly cleaned before being taken into Fiordland National Park. Park users will be encouraged to clean their boats and vehicles well clear of water edges and before entering Fiordland National Park. Biosecurity issues relating to plant pest introduction will be managed through increased public awareness of issues, managed through education programmes together with compliance enforcement, management agreements and legal and contractual requirements. In some situations protocols may be developed that specify the role and responsibilities of different organisations to assist in the effective implementation of this mechanism.
10. Monitor weed control operations to determine their level of effectiveness and to assist in redefining priorities.
11. Use effective control measures that do not pose an undue risk to the environment or public safety. Use approved and effective biological control agents as appropriate. Only approved herbicides will be authorised for use in Fiordland National Park. Hand-pulling of weeds will be used where appropriate and practicable. Keep plant control techniques under review so that opportunities can be taken, as they arise, to implement further eradication programmes.
12. Co-ordinate control operations with adjoining land managers where possible. Close liaison and co-operation will be maintained with regional and local authorities, Transit New Zealand, concessionaires, Meridian Energy Limited, the Guardians of Lakes Manapōuri, Monowai and Te Anau, and adjoining land-owners for eradication programmes, including any monitoring programmes.
13. Consult with papatipu rūnanga prior to undertaking weed control programmes and in addition, for Deed of Recognition areas, with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu (refer also to Part Two).
14. Monitor for Lagarosiphon infestation in Fiordland lakes and waterways and Elodea in Lake Hauroko and if possible eradicate. Encourage public awareness on how to avoid these weeds getting into Fiordland waterways.
15. Introduced plants or trees that have historic significance, being the rhododendron at Cromarty, the macrocarpa at Milford Sound / Piopiotahi and the apple tree at Jamestown, may remain. Most exotic grasses, herbs and

rushes may be tolerated around lowland huts and at old settlement sites.

16. Indigenous species in their natural form (i.e., not cultivars or variegations, and using seeds sourced locally) will be encouraged for amenity plantings. Any such proposals for amenity plantings will be considered on their merit including confirming the area and species to be planted. Consider proposals on their merit and confirm the area and species to be planted.
17. Should the technology become available, biological controls will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Biological control may provide an effective and efficient option for pest control management within Fiordland National Park. At such time the release of bio-control agents in Fiordland National Park will be considered on a case-by-case basis in accordance with section 5A of the National Parks Act 1980. It is also recognised that these agents would be likely to reach and spread into Fiordland National Park from land adjacent to Fiordland National Park.
18. Undertake all management activity (including animal control, weed control, facilities development and maintenance, visitor management) in a manner compatible with, and wherever practical, integrated with ecosystem management.
19. Use a range of statutory processes including mechanisms under the Biosecurity Act 1993, and the Resource Management Act 1991 to develop a regulatory framework to reduce the risk of pests to areas where they are presently absent. This will enable a rapid response to invasions in or adjacent to Fiordland National Park.
20. Consider the possibility of weed invasion and subsequent management wherever roads, tracks, routes, campsites, etc, are developed.

4.7 WATER AND FISH

Rationale

Under the Conservation Act 1987 the Department of Conservation has a responsibility for the protection of freshwater fish habitat and recreational freshwater fisheries. It is also responsible for the preservation of indigenous fish species, while the New Zealand Fish and Game Council and the regional Fish and Game Councils are responsible for the management of introduced sports fish.

The Department of Conservation administers the Whitebait Fishing Regulations 1994 and the Whitebait Fishing Regulations (West Coast) 1994, which control whitebait fishing practices and equipment. These responsibilities are still subject to the National Parks Act.

The Department of Conservation acknowledges the cultural, spiritual, historic and traditional association of Ngāi Tahu with the taonga fish species. Kōkopu (giant bully), paraki (common smelt), piri-piri-pōhatu (torrentfish) and taiwharu (giant kōkopu) are present in Fiordland National Park. Fiordland National Park provides important habitat for tuna (eel) which has particular significance to Ngāi Tahu. The Minister of Conservation has issued protocols through section 282 of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 relating to how the Department of Conservation and Ngāi Tahu will work together on freshwater fisheries matters (see section 2.2 and appendices).

For management purposes fish species can be grouped into three categories:

- Indigenous fish species;
- Introduced sports fish species (trout, salmon, perch); and
- Introduced noxious fish species as identified by the Southland Regional Pest Management Strategy prepared under the Biosecurity Act 1993 (e.g. koi carp, catfish, gambusia, tench, rudd).

Trout, salmon and perch are present within Fiordland National Park. There are no noxious fish present in Fiordland National Park but their potential introduction is an increasing threat. They are a threat because they are either predators of one or all of indigenous fish, sports fish or other aquatic life or they compete with them for limited food supplies.

The waters of Fiordland National Park can be adversely affected by land use and management practices adjacent to rivers flowing into Fiordland National Park from the east. These rivers provide an infestation source for weeds such as gorse, broom and willow. They may also carry high bacteria, nutrient and sediment loadings when compared to the predominantly pristine waters originating from Fiordland National Park. River works, stock access to rivers and nutrient runoff from pasture can

cause these adverse effects. Fencing rivers and using indigenous riparian planting can mitigate the effects.

In some situations waterbodies within Fiordland National Park may be adversely affected by inappropriate sewage disposal or inadequate sewerage systems.

Refer to section 5.10 for policies on recreational fishing and section 6.10 for policies on cultural harvest of indigenous freshwater fish.

Objectives

1. To ensure that the freshwater systems within Fiordland National Park maintain their unique, intact, high-quality nature through active management and advocacy.
2. To protect indigenous freshwater fish and their habitats including shellfish, fish passage and the marine interface.
3. To improve knowledge on the distribution and habitat requirements of indigenous freshwater fish in Fiordland National Park.
4. To raise awareness within local communities of the importance of freshwater fish and their habitats and of the risks posed to them by noxious weeds and fish.
5. To restore, wherever possible, freshwater fish habitats.
6. To seek the protection of inshore marine waters adjoining Fiordland National Park.
7. To recognise and provide for the existing recreational salmonid sport fishery in Fiordland National Park within the context of Implementations 4 and 5.
8. To prevent the introduction of noxious fish species into Fiordland National Park and to eradicate them if introduction does occur.
9. To avoid the further spread of introduced animals and plant pests amongst the waters of Fiordland National Park.

Implementation

1. Maintain fish passage in and to Fiordland National Park. Survey rivers and streams to identify artificial barriers to fish passage. Action will be taken to remove or remedy barriers to fish passage in Fiordland National Park.
2. Support the work of Meridian Energy Limited and the Waiiau Mahika Kai Trust in transferring and monitoring indigenous fish species within Fiordland National Park.

3. Strongly support the Fish and Game New Zealand national policy of not introducing sports fish into areas where they do not already occur. No release of introduced fish will be allowed anywhere in Fiordland National Park where the species does not already occur.
4. Where salmonids are present and recognised as a recreational fishing resource, they may remain. The following provisions will apply to the release of sports fish into Fiordland National Park waters where sportfish already exist:
 - a) Where the preservation of indigenous freshwater fisheries and habitats of Fiordland National Park is not adversely affected;
 - b) The protection of the recreational freshwater fisheries is not adversely affected; and
 - c) That all transfers will need to comply with the requirements of section 26ZM of the Conservation Act including any transfer of sports fish proposed by Fish and Game New Zealand.
5. Preserve all indigenous fish within Fiordland National Park, including eels except as provided for in section 6.6, Whitebait Fishing and section 6.10 Ngāi Tahu Customary Use.
6. Investigate and monitor the effects of boat wake on the river and lakeshores in association with the Guardians of the Lakes, and seek solutions if a problem is identified.
7. Survey waterways likely to be habitat for threatened indigenous freshwater fish species. Priority will be given to coastal areas, followed by the river systems of Fiordland National Park.
8. Consult with papatipu rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu over issues that may affect traditional fisheries, and support customary fishing practices that protect the eel resource (see section 6.10).
9. Consult and work with papatipu rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu over the management of taonga fish species and the implementation of the freshwater fisheries aspect of the protocol (see section 2.2 and appendices).
10. Advocate for the preservation of freshwater ecosystems, indigenous freshwater fish and other indigenous aquatic life and their habitats through Resource Management Act processes and by working with local authorities and other parties. Priority areas for advocacy are:

- a) Maintaining existing fish passage and where appropriate advocating that structures impeding fish passage are modified to enable fish passage. Advocate that all new structures in waterbodies that are located in and into Fiordland National Park will provide for fish passage;
- b) Minimising the adverse effects of any abstraction or diversion of water from within Fiordland National Park, or effects of water which flows into Fiordland National Park, where this is likely to adversely affect national park and world heritage area values;
- c) Avoiding land use change adjoining the Fiordland National Park that adversely affects waterbodies in Fiordland National Park. In particular, advocate a joint approach with Southland Regional Council, farmer groups and Fish and Game New Zealand (Southland) regarding river works and land management practices on catchments affecting Fiordland National Park;
- d) Seeking indigenous plant species to be used for riparian planting along rivers that flow into lakes within Fiordland National Park;
- e) Seeking that Southland Regional Council, the Department of Conservation, Meridian Energy Limited and the Guardians of the Lakes work together on monitoring water quantity and quality in Fiordland National Park;
- f) Ensuring the adverse effects of the Mararoa River diversion are recognised, and that floodwaters continue to be released down the lower Waiau River;
- g) Ensuring the preservation of whitebait spawning habitat;
- h) Seeking the intertidal zone adjacent to Fiordland National Park is considered an integral part of the sequence of ecosystems. It is important to Fiordland National Park ecology that this zone is managed on a comparable basis to ensure the safeguarding of the fragile and sensitive coastal margins of Fiordland National Park; and
- i) Promoting to Southland Regional Council that the 'Natural State Waters (NS)' classification used in its planning documents be retained over the inland waters of Fiordland National Park and the coastal areas adjoining it. In the event that NS classification and National Park status are not providing sufficient protection for Fiordland National Park waterways,

Water Conservation Orders under the RMA may also be sought.

11. All activities within Fiordland National Park will be consistent with the Natural State classification identified in Implementation 10 (i).

4.8 ISLAND MANAGEMENT

Rationale

Islands provide sites where integrated biodiversity management is often more cost effective than on the mainland due to reduced numbers and types of pests and lower reinvasion rates. The removal (or lack of) introduced pests is also beneficial for vegetation and the ecosystem generally. Island habitats can also be enhanced with species reintroductions if eradication or intensive control of introduced animals is achievable. Fiordland National Park contains hundreds of islands ranging in size from small rock stacks to Resolution Island (20,860 ha). In total, the land area of Fiordland islands exceeds 40,000 ha. Many of the islands are possum-free, some are rat-free, and there is the potential to eradicate or control stoats and other introduced animal pests in the long-term.

The rat and stoat eradication programmes on Breaksea Island Special Area, Passage, Anchor and Chalky / Te Kakahu Islands respectively, provide predator-free environments for the island flora and fauna, and a sanctuary for fauna endangered within Fiordland, or species that were once present in Fiordland.

From a biodiversity perspective the large number of islands within Fiordland National Park (see Maps 3A and 3B) is one of the factors that makes this park unique. The sheer number of islands, their size and isolation from many mainland threats makes them special and offers a breadth of opportunity for species management not possible elsewhere. The public has freedom of entry and access into most of Fiordland National Park. This may pose problems with regards to the potential risk of reinvasion of introduced mammals, and bringing unwanted weeds onto islands, and other human-induced impacts on these natural areas.

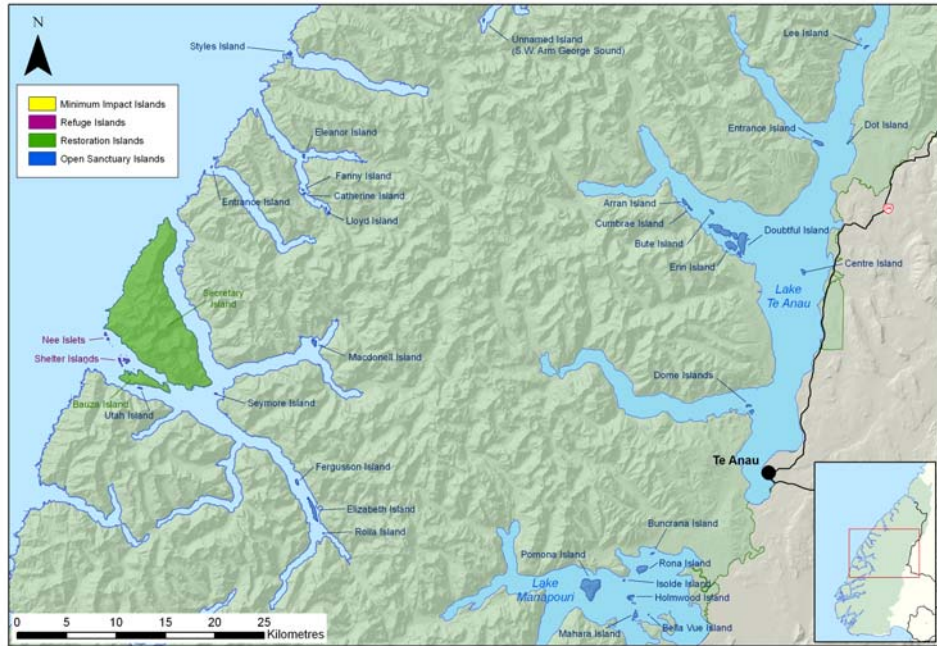
The Mainland Southland / West Otago CMS has categorised the islands in Southland into five management categories, depending on their values and the approach to management. The management approach for each category is shown in Table 1. The category of each island in Fiordland National Park is shown in Table 2.

Objectives

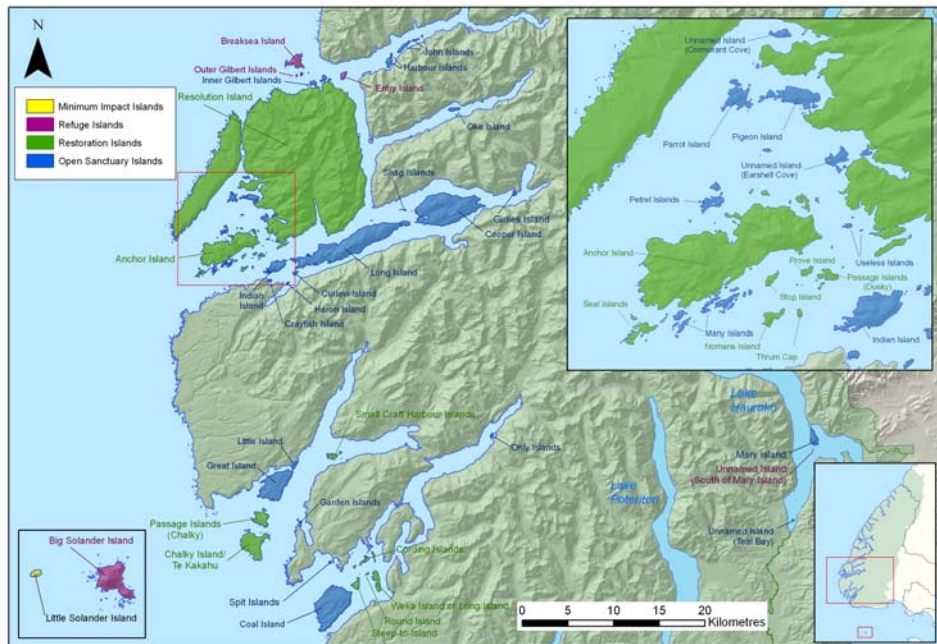
1. To eradicate animal and plant pests from islands where possible and practical. Where eradication is not possible or practical at present, to control them if the natural values of the islands are threatened.
2. To manage, or advocate for the management of the islands to ensure that the significant natural values of Fiordland National Park are maintained.

3. To avoid the further spread of introduced animal and plant pests among islands on the Fiordland coast.
4. To manage access to the islands of Fiordland National Park where necessary so as to protect the indigenous biodiversity of these islands.

MAP 3A. ISLANDS OF FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK PART 1 – MID FIORDLAND



MAP 3B. ISLANDS OF FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK PART 2 – SOUTHERN FIORDLAND



Implementation

1. Manage the islands within Fiordland National Park in accordance with the categories identified in Tables 1 and 2.
2. Reassess island classifications as new information becomes available.
3. Consult with papatipu rūnanga over the preparation of any statutory or non-statutory plan, strategy or programme relating to island management (refer also to Part Two).
4. Ensure the taonga species provisions of the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act are given effect to, by consulting with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu and the papatipu Rūnanga about taonga species management and species transfers onto/from islands.
5. Facilitate the writing of a “minimum impact code of practice” for landings at or mooring adjacent to all islands within Fiordland National Park, to be promoted for the attention of boat and aircraft users.
6. Moorings should not be permitted in and adjoining Specially Protected Areas.
7. Advocate that moorings adjacent to specially protected areas or other significant habitats should not occur unless for management purposes (refer to section 5.6 Boating and Facilities).
8. Maintain the ecosystems of the Breaksea Island Special Area³, Chalky Island/Te Kakahu, Passage Island group and Anchor Island free of introduced predators and wild animals so that safe habitats are provided for the preservation of endangered species found, or formerly found in Fiordland. Monitoring of introduced mammals will be continued, in case reinvasion occurs and further control is required. Similar opportunities also exist on Entry Island.
9. Maintain Specially Protected Area status over the Breaksea Island Special Area to assist management of the predator-free environment. Restrict access primarily for the purpose of preventing the reinvasion of introduced predatory mammals (i.e. rats and mustelids) and plant pests to the islands.

³ Breaksea Island Special Area includes all area of land in Fiordland National Park known as Breaksea, Wairaki and Hawea Islands and the island community known as Outer Gilbert No. 3 as well as all surrounding Islands and Islets above mean high water spring encompassed by a circle of radius 3 kilometres centred at Grid Reference 850 950 NZMS 1 Sheet 147.

10. Maintain the Solander Island Specially Protected Area⁴ status to avoid human-induced impacts on the natural habitat values of these islands. The Solander Island group are extremely valuable as one of the few places in New Zealand which lack the presence of introduced mammals; they possess unmodified coastal vegetation and provide breeding grounds for many species of sea birds. Restrict access primarily to prevent the invasion of introduced mammalian predators (i.e., rats, mustelids) and plant pests, destructive invertebrates (e.g. introduced ant species) and bacterial diseases and pathogens to the islands.
11. Assess the need for a Specially Protected Area status for Chalky Island/Te Kakahu to protect the kākāpō on the island. If this area is gazetted as a Specially Protected Area, access may be permitted under a set of guidelines that will be developed. Papatipu rūnanga will be consulted over the development of these guidelines. There is no intention to introduce Specially Protected Area status for Passage, Anchor or Entry Islands within the life of this plan.
12. Investigate options for the future removal of all weka from the Solander Island group. Weka is an introduced species on the Solander Island group and has severely reduced the diversity and abundance of seabirds and invertebrates. This proposal will require full consultation with papatipu rūnanga and Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu.
13. Continue to maintain the stoat eradication programmes on Chalky/Te Kakahu and the Passage Islands, Bauza Island, Secretary Island, Pigeon Island and Coal Island to facilitate for the management of threatened species formerly found in Fiordland.
14. Recognise and maintain, as far as practicable, the ecological values of Secretary Island, which deserve special recognition and particular protection. Although attempts to eradicate deer from Secretary Island were unsuccessful in the 1970s and early 1980s, and stoats are also present, the island still retains ecological qualities that deserve recognition. The island is considered to be free of possums, rats and mice. Priority will continue to be given to eradication of deer and stoats on the island. (Refer to section 4.5).
15. Recognise and maintain, as far as practicable, the ecological values of Resolution Island. The eradication of pests on Secretary Island will test existing methodology for eradication on such a large island. Funding for a pest

⁴ Solander Island Special Area includes those islands known as Solander Island and Little Solander Island, together with outlying islets, as detailed in the New Zealand Gazette, No 78 1959.

eradication programme on Resolution Island has been approved, depending on the success of the current programme on Secretary Island. The intention is to eradicate deer, stoats and other animal pests such as mice on Resolution Island during the life of this plan. (Refer to section 4.5).

16. Investigate experimental stoat control/eradication on other islands along the Fiordland coast. Continue monitoring of introduced mammals such as possum, rodent, mustelids and deer on the islands. (Refer to section 4.5).
17. Maintain, where practicable, islands in the southern fiords free of wild animals (as defined in the Wild Animals Control Act 1977). The intention is to maintain some islands free of deer (and other wild animals), to enable the vegetation to recover to a near pristine state. Not all islands are suitable because their size and/or topography make it difficult to control re-invasion from the mainland. (Refer to section 4.5).
18. Allow for the management of a predator-free sanctuary on Centre Island, Lake Te Anau. The suitability of Centre Island as a sanctuary for endangered fauna will be assessed.
19. Open sanctuary islands such as the islands in Lake Te Anau, may present a limited number of opportunities for environmentally sensitive activities and facilities for viewing wildlife in its natural habitat rather than in captivity, and for educating and informing visitors on the role of island sanctuaries and the benefits of conservation generally. Such activities and facilities, including guided walking experiences are more suitable on an open sanctuary island than any of the other island categories listed in tables 1 and 2. This is due to the lower risks of allowing these activities on the open sanctuary category of islands. Consideration of such opportunities will be consistent with the requirements of Part Five – Visitor Management.
20. Manage access to all off-shore islands by providing for the temporary closure of islands to the public including concession access when required for emergency purposes. Circumstances when the island may be required to be closed include (but are not limited to) the protection of visitor safety during periods of pest eradication and control, for biosecurity purposes, when there are quarantine issues and during periods of high fire risk.
21. Identify as a priority to seek resources to maintain and act in accordance with the Island Biosecurity Plan: Southland Conservancy (2004) for all off-shore islands around the

Fiordland Coast, so as to manage the risk or reinvasion of pest-free islands and other human-induced biosecurity risks.

22. Consider controlling or removing specific colonies of black-backed gulls on the small islands on Lake Manapōuri in order to better protect the wider ecology of the islands. Consult with Ngāi Tahu, as black-backed gulls/kararo is a taonga species.

TABLE 1 - ISLAND MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES 1,2

	MINIMUM IMPACT	REFUGE	RESTORATION	OPEN SANCTUARY	MULTIPLE USE ¹
Primary Conservation Function	Protection of indigenous species and communities, particularly those distinct from mainland communities.	Protection of indigenous species and communities both those of islands, and those of the mainland.	Recovery of viable populations of threatened species of particular communities.	Protection and interpretation to the public of indigenous species and habitats, including those threatened by extinction or destruction.	Protection and enhancement of selected conservation values.
Criteria for Recognition	Presence of island endemics; freedom from introduced mammals; significant areas of indigenous habitat; high vulnerability to human interference; all sizes of islands, both modified and largely unmodified.	Presence of mainland endemic species as island survivors; introduced mammals sometimes present; significant areas indigenous habitat; moderate vulnerability to human interference; all sizes of islands; all degrees of modification except those largely unmodified.	Opportunities for restoring habitats of threatened species and for restoring threatened communities, both those of islands and the mainland; modified and extremely modified islands of all sizes.	Opportunities for providing habitats for rare and threatened species; opportunities for public education; medium and large islands, both modified and extremely modified.	Conservation values secondary to other uses such as farming, forestry and recreation. Mostly extremely modified islands that are sometimes farm parks or privately owned.
Protective Action for Species and Biotic Communities	Special precautions against establishment of introduced plants and animals and against illegal visits and fires.	Consistent precautions against establishment of introduced plants and animals (excepting certain threatened species, see below) and against illegal visits and fires.	Consistent precautions against establishment of introduced plants and animals (with certain exceptions, see below) and against illegal visits and fires.	Consistent precautions against some species of alien plants and animals ⁴ . Special precautions against fires.	Variable approach depending on kind and extent of conservation use.
Protective and Restorative Action for Archaeological Sites	Protection restricted to sites of outstanding archaeological value.	Protection restricted to sites of outstanding archaeological value.	Sites of archaeological value protected with restoration of selected sites where appropriate. ⁵	Protection and interpretation of archaeological and historic sites; major restoration of such sites where appropriate.	Sites of archaeological and historic value protected whenever possible.

	MINIMUM IMPACT	REFUGE	RESTORATION	OPEN SANCTUARY	MULTIPLE USE ¹
Restorative Action for Biotic Communities	Restricted to re-establishment of a few species in a few small areas.	Restricted to minor areas relative to size of island.	Restoration of island communities formerly present and extension of some still existing. Restoration of mainland communities where appropriate on islands free of limiting factors of the mainland.	Restoration of island or mainland communities according to requirements of indigenous plant/animal species of interest.	Restoration of island or mainland communities when identified as a conservation objective for the island.
Translocation of Species not Natural to the Island	Excluded except as an extreme short-term measure.	Permitted for selected species of nationally endangered animals and plants ⁷ . Excluded for other plants except in special circumstances ⁶ .	Island Communities: as for refuge islands excepting use of certain introduced plants as temporary cover. Mainland communities (on islands): permitted for appropriate mainland species and, in special cases, for animal taxa from the Pacific or Australia ⁸ .	Permitted according to ecological appropriateness, educational and species conservation needs, and risk to other biota in the region.	Undertaken according to particular conservation objectives adopted and risk to other biota in the region.
Habitat	Restricted to minor manipulation.	For threatened species: restricted to modified areas; should exclude major changes in composition of community.	Island Communities: choice of communities to be restored sometimes influenced by habitat requirements of threatened species. Mainland communities (on islands): major manipulation of habitats sometimes needed.	Major manipulation of plant and animal habitats.	Major or minor manipulation of plant and animal habitats according to particular conservation objectives adopted.
Scientific Activity	Monitoring of changes; identification of biological values.	Monitoring of changes; identification of biological values; process studies not possible elsewhere.	Experimentation using carefully monitored trials to measure progress of programme.	Experimentation using carefully monitored trials to measure progress of programme.	Monitoring of enhancement programme; identification of biological values.
Visitors, Education and Interpretation	Minimal activity that can only be carried out on the island and that allows people to appreciate island values through books, radio, film etc.	i) Low impact activities that cannot be done on a restoration or open sanctuary island (see minimum impact islands); ii) permitted visitors to a few selected islands with interpretation/supervision by departmental staff.	i) low impact activities not possible in an open sanctuary; ii) permitted visitors to a few selected islands with interpretation/supervision; iii) volunteer help with restoration work on some islands.	Major function of island: open access with interpretation programmes; supervision when necessary.	Visitation and visitor movements dependent on permission from owners.

Footnotes for Table 1

1. Other islands, where there is no conservation use, are excluded from this classification.

2. Only terrestrial criteria have been used. Allocation of an island to a functional category is often partly a value judgement. The criteria given can be used as a guide but it is not essential that all criteria listed for each category need to be met.

3. Introduced plants and animals include those indigenous to New Zealand though not natural to the island in question.

4. Alien plants and animals are introduced species foreign to New Zealand (exotics).

5. Site selection would give preference to extremely modified parts of the island thus minimising disruption to existing or restored communities.

6. Special circumstances could include the planting of temporary food sources in already greatly modified parts of an island in order to secure survival of a species of nationally endangered animal. However, in these circumstances, control of the introduced plant may be necessary to ensure it did not spread to other parts of the island.

7. This assumes that a proper case for the introduction of a nationally threatened animal and plant has been made and the likely impact assessed.

8. Introduction and establishment of animal taxa from other parts of New Zealand or from Australia or the Pacific could be attempted where the forms are related to the taxa now extinct on the mainland (Atkinson 1988). Such attempts at replacing extinct species should be restricted to substantially modified islands and should be carried out as controlled experiments to measure the impact of the new introduction on the islands' biota. The new introduction must be removable from the island at any time if the need should arise.

Adapted from: Ecological Restoration of New Zealand Islands (1990), Atkinson and Towns.

TABLE 2 - CATEGORISATION OF ISLANDS

ISLAND	LOCATION
Minimum Impact Islands	
Little Solander Island	Fiordland Coast
Refuge Islands	
Big Solander Island	Fiordland Coast
Breaksea Island	Fiordland Coast
Entry Island (Breaksea)	Fiordland Coast
Nee Islets	Fiordland Coast
Outer Gilbert Islands (including Wairaki and Hawea islands)	Fiordland Coast
Shelter Islands	Fiordland Coast
Seymore Island	Fiordland Coast
Unnamed Island (south of Mary Island)	Lake Hauroko
Unnamed Island, Dusky Sound (E.R. 782772)	Fiordland Coast
Restoration Islands	
Anchor Island	Fiordland Coast
Bauza Island	Fiordland Coast
Chalky Island / Te Kakahu	Fiordland Coast
Cording Islands	Fiordland Coast
Many Islands	Fiordland Coast
Nomans Island	Fiordland Coast
Passage Islands (Dusky Sound)	Fiordland Coast
Passage Islands (Chalky Inlet)	Fiordland Coast
Prove Island	Fiordland Coast
Resolution Island	Fiordland Coast
Round Island	Fiordland Coast
Seal Islands	Fiordland Coast
Secretary Island	Fiordland Coast
Small Craft Harbour Islands	Fiordland Coast
Steep To Island	Fiordland Coast

ISLAND	LOCATION
Stop Island	Fiordland Coast
Thrum Cap	Fiordland Coast
Weka Island or Long Island	Fiordland Coast
Open Sanctuary Islands	
Arran Island	Lake Te Anau
Belle Vue Island	Lake Manapōuri
Buncrana Island	Lake Manapōuri
Bute Island	Lake Te Anau
Catherine Island	Fiordland Coast
Centre Island	Lake Te Anau
Coal Island	Fiordland Coast
Cooper Island	Fiordland Coast
Crayfish Island	Fiordland Coast
Cumbræe Island	Lake Te Anau
Curlew Island	Fiordland Coast
Dome Islands	Lake Te Anau
Dot Island	Lake Te Anau
Doubtful Island	Lake Te Anau
Eleanor Island	Fiordland Coast
Elizabeth Island	Fiordland Coast
Entrance Island	Fiordland Coast
Entrance Island	Lake Te Anau
Erin Island	Lake Te Anau
Fanny Island	Fiordland Coast
Fergusson Island	Fiordland Coast
Garden Islands	Fiordland Coast
Girlie Island	Fiordland Coast
Great Island	Fiordland Coast
Harbour Islands	Fiordland Coast
Heron Island	Fiordland Coast
Holmwood Islands	Lake Manapōuri
Indian Island	Fiordland Coast
Inner Gilbert Islands	Fiordland Coast
Isolde Island	Lake Manapōuri
John Islands	Fiordland Coast
Lee Island	Lake Te Anau
Little Island	Fiordland Coast
Long Island	Fiordland Coast
Lloyd Island	Fiordland Coast
Macdonell Island	Fiordland Coast
Mary Island	Lake Hauroko
Mahara Island	Lake Manapōuri
Oke Island	Fiordland Coast

ISLAND	LOCATION
Only Islands	Fiordland Coast
Parrot Island	Fiordland Coast
Petrel Islands	Fiordland Coast
Pigeon Island	Fiordland Coast
Pomona Island	Lake Manapōuri
Rolla Island	Fiordland Coast
Rona Island	Lake Manapōuri
Shag Islands	Fiordland Coast
Spit Islands / Te Wheare Beach	Fiordland Coast
Styles Island	Fiordland Coast
Unnamed Island (Cormorant Cove)	Fiordland Coast
Unnamed Island (Earshell Cove)	Fiordland Coast
Unnamed Island (S.W. Arm George Sound)	Fiordland Coast
Unnamed Island (Teal Bay)	Lake Hauroko
Useless Islands	Fiordland Coast
Utah Island	Fiordland Coast
Multiple Use Islands	
(None in Fiordland National Park)	

4.9 MARINE MAMMALS

Rationale

The Marine Mammals Protection Act 1978 provides for the protection, conservation and management of all marine mammals such as whales, dolphins and seals within New Zealand and within the New Zealand fisheries waters (which includes the exclusive economic zone of New Zealand).

The waters of the fiords and coastline below mean high water mark are outside Fiordland National Park so marine mammal management generally falls outside the scope of this management plan. The direction for managing these issues is stated in the Mainland Southland/West Otago Conservation Management Strategy. There are however many places along the coast within Fiordland National Park used by seals for breeding and hauling out and there are several large established seal colonies. The following provisions also apply to whale strandings.

Objectives

1. To protect, conserve and manage marine mammals within Fiordland National Park.
2. To increase the Department of Conservation's and the public's understanding of marine mammal behaviour, ecology and the effects of human activities on them.

Implementation

1. Attempt to assist stranded or injured marine mammals observed on or around the coastline of Fiordland National Park if such action is practicable and reasonable, recognising logistical difficulties. Greater priority will be given to events involving threatened species.
2. Consult with papatipu rūnanga and where required or appropriate with Te Rūnanga O Ngāi Tahu over marine mammal issues, including whale strandings (refer also to Part Two).
3. Raise public awareness of fur seal behaviour and the effects of human activity on it through public information campaigns and community liaison.
4. Encourage and where appropriate, assist research on fur seal behaviour, and the effects of human activities on it, in Fiordland National Park; and take the results of such research into account for the management of fur seals.
5. Advocate for the protection of marine mammals through Resource Management Act processes, with the local fishing

and tourist industry, recreational boating interests and the general public (refer to sections 5.6, 5.3.9.1 and 5.3.9.2).