

Consultation and notification summary Clinton/Eglinton operation 2018-19

This document provides a summary of the consultation and notification process undertaken by the Department of Conservation (“DOC”) and its contractor, EcoFX Ltd (“EcoFX”), in respect of the pest control operation carried out in Clinton and Eglinton in 2019. The consultation process is currently ongoing, and this document only captures the consultations and notifications that will have taken place as at 16 August 2019.

Consultation on possible pest control methods

DOC did not consult on the possible methods of pest control because consultation on that point is only required with owners and/or occupiers of land within, or directly adjacent to, the proposed treatment area. In the case of the Clinton/Eglinton operation, the treatment area was within an area of public conservation land which was not directly adjacent to any land owned by third parties. Consultation with stakeholders has therefore been limited to the consultation on effects.

Consultation on effects

DOC and EcoFX consulted the following DOC groups of stakeholders prior to the commencement of the operation:

- Iwi
- Landowners
- Hunting and fishing groups
- Concessionaires
- Local government and statutory bodies
- Police
- Recreation groups
- Aviation companies
- Sponsors and partners
- Road management groups

The following table shows the number of each type of stakeholder consulted:

Type of stakeholder	Number consulted	Consultant	Reason for consultation	Method of consultation
Iwi	4	DOC	Iwi are considered a key partner in all significant management decisions	In-person visits, phone conversations and email correspondence
Landowners	2	DOC	Land within 3km of (but not directly adjacent to) the proposed treatment area	In-person visits
Hunting and fishing groups	12	DOC & EcoFX	Consultation on effects of the operation and support from hunting and fishing groups	In-person visits, phone conversations

				and email correspondence
Concessionaires	7	DOC & EcoFX	Consultation on effects of the operation and support from concessionaires	In-person visits, phone conversations and email correspondence
Local government and statutory bodies	4	DOC & EcoFX	Assessment of environmental effects, potential impacts of the operation and conditions of DHB consent	In-person visits, phone conversations and email correspondence
Police	2	DOC	Presentation on <i>Tiakina Nga Manu</i> programme and briefing of the operation	In-person visits and email correspondence
Recreation groups	2	DOC & EcoFX	Potential impact on recreational activities	Phone conversations and email correspondence
Aviation companies	2	DOC	Potential impact on aviation operations	In-person visits and email correspondence
Sponsors / partners	4	DOC	Consultation on effects of the operation and support from sponsors / partners	In-person visits
Road management groups	1	DOC	Consultation on effects of the operation and support from road management group	Phone conversation

Consultation outcomes

Iwi

None of the iwi groups raised any concerns in relation to the operation, and some iwi expressed their support for the operation.

Landowners

One landowner was very supportive of the operation and noted that they were happy to reduce the exclusion zone around their property if needed.

One landowner did however raise concerns regarding the risk of their dogs and stock entering the treatment area near their property and queried whether that section of land could be removed from the treatment area. DOC advised the landowner that that particular section of land was a roosting area for long-tailed bats and therefore, DOC had made the decision to keep that section of land within the proposed treatment area.

Hunting and fishing groups

One of the groups raised concerns regarding the potential impact on high profile fishing sites in Clinton, and DOC has assured that it plans to complete the operation prior to the Great Walk season and the fishing season. One group that was consulted also noted that they would like to have more conclusive evidence on how long 1080 lasts in trout.

Concessionaires

Four of the concessionaires expressed their support for the operation, and none raised any concerns. One individual did however note that they did not personally support the operation but understood DOC's position.

Local government and statutory bodies

Two organisations expressed their support for the operation and none of the consulted parties raised any concerns.

Recreational groups

The groups that were consulted did not raise any concerns regarding the operation.

Aviation companies

Neither of the aviation companies that were consulted regarding the operation raised any concerns.

Sponsors and partners

The sponsors and partners that were consulted expressed their support for the operation.

Notification

Various parties were notified of the operation and provided with progress updates. Copies of the documents that were provided as a part of that notification process are listed below (and attached as appendices to this summary):

1. Notification email regarding operations in Fiordland (attached as Appendix 1);
2. Tiakina Ngā Manu – Fiordland National Park factsheet (attached as Appendix 2);
3. Tiakina Ngā Manu – Clinton and Eglinton Valleys factsheet (attached as Appendix 3);
4. Tiakina Ngā Manu – Predator Response factsheet (attached as Appendix 4);
5. Notification letter and email to iwi (attached as Appendix 5);
6. Notification letter to landowners (attached as Appendix 6);
7. Notification letter to concessionaires (attached as Appendix 7);
8. Notification letter to service providers (attached as Appendix 8);
9. Notification letter to stakeholders and sponsors (attached as Appendix 9);
10. Public notice published in local newspapers (attached as Appendix 10);
11. Clinton-Eglinton aerial pest control operation update (attached as Appendix 11); and
12. Clinton-Eglinton aerial – prefeed notification (attached as Appendix 12).

The following table identifies the various groups that received notifications prior to the commencement of the operation:

Type of stakeholder	Number notified	Notifier	Reason for notification
Iwi	4	DOC & EcoFX	Update on progress of operation
Landowners	4	EcoFX	Potential impact
Hunting and fishing groups, and WARO concessionaires	34	EcoFX	Potential impact
Concessionaires	39	EcoFX	Potential impact
DOC Visitor Centre	1	EcoFX	Information for visitors
Local government and statutory bodies	4	EcoFX	Potential impact
Police	2	EcoFX	Potential security or protest issues
Schools	9	EcoFX	Potential impact
Healthcare providers	2	EcoFX	Information to respond to possible poisoning
Animal care providers	1	EcoFX	Information to respond to possible poisoning
Recreational groups	5	EcoFX	Potential impact
Aviation companies	21	EcoFX	Potential impact
Sponsors / partners	9	EcoFX	Providing information regarding operation
Road management groups	1	EcoFX	Potential impact

Released under the Official Information Act

Appendix 1: notification email from DOC

Kia ora [name]

I am writing to inform you of the Department of Conservation's planned Tiakina Ngā Manu - Battle for our Birds response to the predicted predator irruption this year, which is a major threat to native species. Beech seed predictions have confirmed a major mast event throughout Fiordland, and over much of the South Island beech forests for the current year. Without targeted pest control, this mast would result in plague proportions of rodents and stoats.

As a result, we are planning for six aerial 1080 operations across Fiordland in Spring of 2019, including the Arthur-Cleddau, Eglinton-Clinton and Hollyford (encompassing the Lower and Upper Hollyford). However, the operations will only go ahead if rodent tracking and seedfall results from these sites meet threshold levels (as determined by Autumn monitoring data to be collected in April-May). Once we have a clearer picture of the results, we will confirm whether the operation is to go ahead or not. You will be kept informed throughout the various stages of the process.

Attached is some useful information outlining the planned 2019 operations. The information herein is a broad overview of all of the Fiordland sites, as well as some specific information in relation to Northern Fiordland areas. If you would like any information on other areas not included herein, I am happy to send these through separately.

The Operations will follow a similar process to that of the 2016 Operations, in that contractors will be delivering the work on behalf of the Department. The Department will be having initial conversations with key stakeholders about the operation, as is the purpose of this communication. The contractors, CWAC and EcoFX, will be conducting the bulk of the remaining consultation and all notifications throughout various phases of each operation.

We are confident that the operation will enhance the work DOC and its partners are already doing in protecting native flora and fauna in Fiordland. We trust that this operation will receive your support.

If you have any immediate concerns or questions, please feel free to give me a call or send me an email.

See you soon,

s 9(2)(a),
9(2)(g)(ii)

DOC Site-lead, Hollyford Aerial Operation

Conservation for prosperity Tiakina te taiao, kia puawai

www.doc.govt.nz



Protect our species in Fiordland National Park



Pest control to protect native species from widespread predator plagues

A heavy seeding (mast) will occur in many forests this year. This natural event, that should benefit native species, will be hijacked by introduced predators as rodent and stoat numbers will skyrocket. Seedfall and rodent levels will be monitored at sites where rare and endangered native species are under greatest threat. When rodent numbers meet critical levels, that will trigger predator control. Without predator control some species such as yellowhead/mohua, kākā, orange-fronted parakeet/kākāriki karaka, rock wren/pīwauwau and bats/pekapeka will suffer heavy losses.

Predicting increased rodent populations – 2014 and 2016

A widespread heavy seedfall in South Island beech forests in early 2014 and again in 2016 led to escalating rat and mice numbers. Two events of such magnitude in quick succession was thought to be unusual. DOC, with the help of NIWA, is getting better at predicting these mast events.

Pest control works

DOC carried out aerial 1080 pest control in the winters following the prolific forest flowering over more than 600,000 hectares each season. Monitoring showed an average rat kill of about 95%, which reduced rodents to undetectable levels at most sites and stoat plagues were avoided.

Outcomes

Intensive species monitoring showed the nesting success of rock wren, mohua, robin and rifleman was significantly higher within pest control areas than outside. Go to doc.govt.nz/our-work/battle-for-our-birds.

2019 – the battle continues

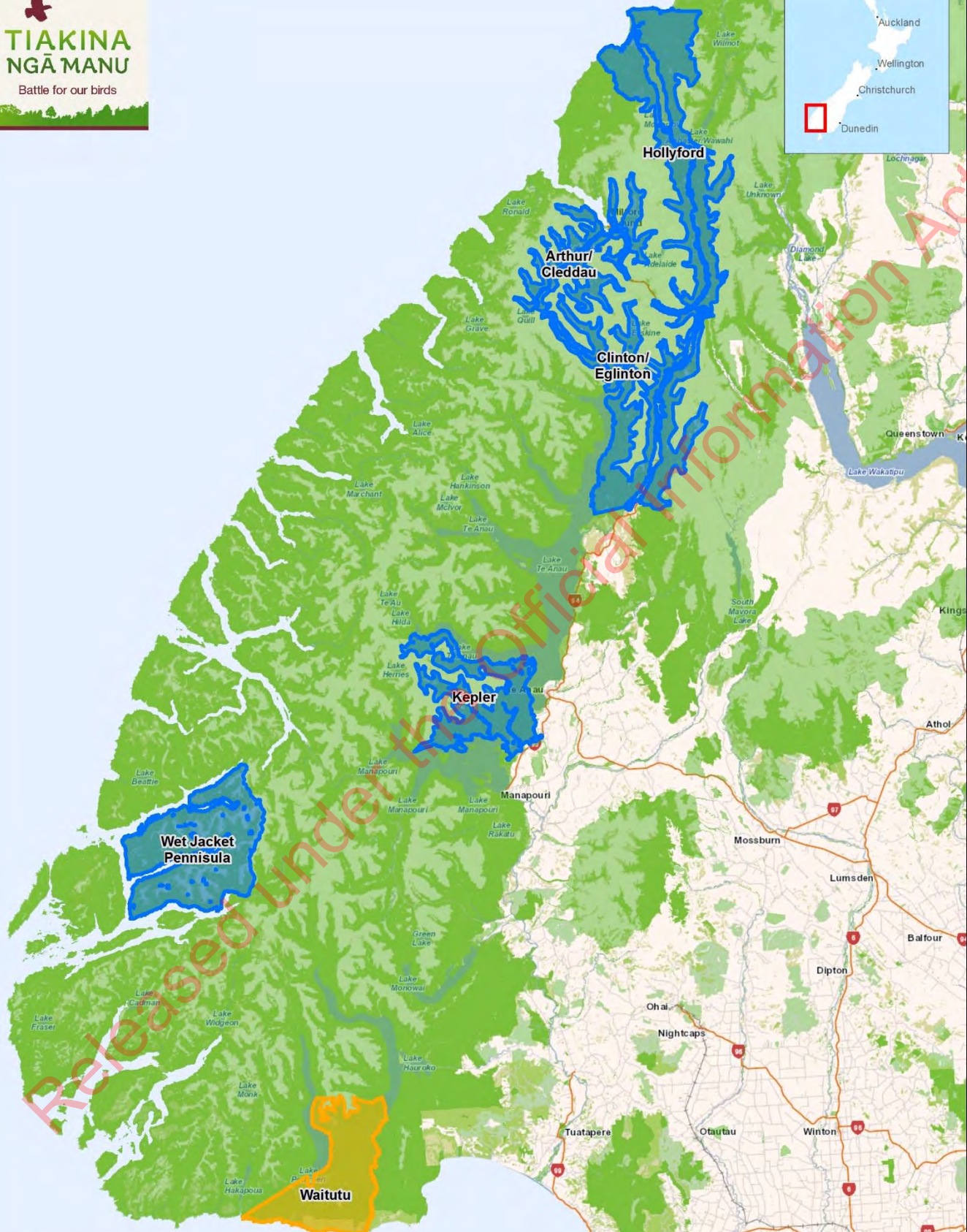
Extensive seeding is occurring again in 2019 but on an even larger scale. This is likely to be the biggest mast in decades. We will have a major pest problem on our hands.



Mohua/yellowhead. Photo: Sabine Barnert



Short-tailed bat/pekapeka. Photo: Colin O'Donnell DOC



- Confirmed aerial operation
- Proposed aerial operation
- Public conservation land

Proposed treatment areas shown here are indicative only and may change after consultation

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NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator
Not for navigation
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Base map: LINZ Topo50/250
DOC, Geospatial Services
26/03/2019
File: Fiordland_FaithfulMap_Update.mxd
Q:\GIS_Analyst\Projects\Task\BFO\BFI\hollyford

Fiordland National Park
Aerial Predator Control 2019/20
Treatment areas



Fiordland National Park: sites and values

Where heavy seedfall occurs, we can expect predator numbers to soar. To be ready to protect native species at risk, DOC is planning predator control at the following sites:

Arthur/Cleddau/Sinbad

- 17,924 ha in the Arthur, Sinbad and Cleddau valleys to protect whio (blue duck) and pateke (brown teal)
- Part of northern Fiordland whio security site, one of only two sites for re-introduction of pateke in the South Island.
- Proposed timing: From Aug 1st 2019

Eglinton/Clinton

- Protection of mohua, southern tokoeka/kiwi, whio/blue duck as well as short-tailed and long-tailed bats
- 35,625 ha comprising the Eglinton and Clinton valleys along with the adjoining lake side forest
- Proposed timing: From Aug 1st 2019

Hollyford

- Protection of many forest species including kaka, falcon, yellow crowned parakeets, mohua (yellowhead) and kea, as well as fernbirds and whio (blue duck) and
- 40,585 ha covering the upper and lower valley, from Martins Bay up to the Milford Highway
- Proposed timing: From Aug 1st 2019

Kepler

- Protection of pekapeka (long-tailed bats) and whio (blue duck) alongside other native forest flora & fauna
- 24,168 ha plus a 200m buffer strip of bait stations along the Kepler track/edge of Lake Te Anau
- Proposed timing: From Aug 1st 2019

Wet Jacket

- Planned aerial 1080 operation aims to reverse the decline in the Fiordland tokoeka (kiwi) population by protecting vulnerable kiwi chicks from predation
- The planned operation should also benefit kākā, kea, rock wren/pīwauwau and native vegetation vulnerable to possum browse such as rata and mistletoes
- 39,707 ha to be treated between May 2019 – April 2020



Whio. Photo: Herb Christophers



Fiordland tokoeka Photo: James Reardon

A range of pest control methods will be used including traps and toxins

Aerial application of 1080 baits is the most cost-effective predator control method over large areas. It is the only viable method in remote or rugged terrain. In more accessible areas, traps or bait stations will be laid, depending on the density of pest populations. High predator numbers can overwhelm trapping networks in some areas. In those cases, aerial 1080 pest control will supplement existing trapping.

Aerial 1080 pest control will target rats, but stoats will also be killed through eating poisoned rodent carcasses. Operations begin with an aerial pre-feed of non-toxic baits to encourage rats to eat the 1080 baits that are applied later.

Time frame

Operations will be triggered as rodent populations reach monitored thresholds. Operations, which are weather dependent, will take place when they are most effective between May and November. Dates will vary between sites and will be confirmed closer to operations taking place.

Planning

DOC is working closely with iwi and consulting with key stakeholders before finalising details. Before operations begin, DOC will contact affected neighbours, put up warning signs and advertise in local newspapers. Use of 1080 requires the consent of the Environmental Protection Authority, and permission from the Ministry of Health. The process includes an assessment of environmental effects (AEE) to safeguard the public and the environment.

What you need to know

The Department of Conservation complies with all relevant regulations and takes a precautionary approach to the aerial application of pesticides.

- *The 1080 cereal baits are about 2 cm long, cylinder-shaped and are dyed green.*
- *Non-toxic pre-feed cereal pellets are about 2 cm long, cylinder-shaped but are fawn-coloured (not dyed).*

Managing risk

Dogs, in particular, are highly susceptible to 1080. The risk to dogs from poisoned carcasses will remain until they have completely rotted, perhaps for more than 6 months.

Precautionary approach

Risks can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

- *DO NOT touch bait*
- *WATCH CHILDREN at all times*
- *DO NOT EAT animals from this area*
- *Poison baits or carcasses are DEADLY to DOGS*

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about pesticides. Warning signs indicate pesticide residues may still be present in baits or animals. When signs are removed, this means you can resume normal activities in the area. Please report suspected vandalism or unauthorised removal of signs. If in doubt, check with your local DOC office.

More information

§ 9(2)(a), 9(2)(g)(ii)

Operations Manager
Department of Conservation Te Anau
Lakefront Drive, Te Anau 9600
Phone: 03 249 0200

What to do if you suspect poisoning

Contact emergency services: 111

National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766

15/03/19

Also see doc.govt.nz/battleforourbirds



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Protect our species in the Clinton and Eglinton valleys



Pest control to protect native species from widespread predator plagues

A heavy seeding (mast) will occur in many forests this year. This natural event, that should benefit native species, will be hijacked by introduced predators as rodent and stoat numbers will skyrocket. Seedfall and rodent levels will be monitored at sites where rare and endangered native species are under greatest threat. When rodent numbers meet critical levels, that will trigger predator control. Without predator control some species such as yellowhead/mohua, kākā, orange-fronted parakeet/kākāriki karaka, rock wren/pīwauwau and bats/pekapeka will suffer heavy losses.

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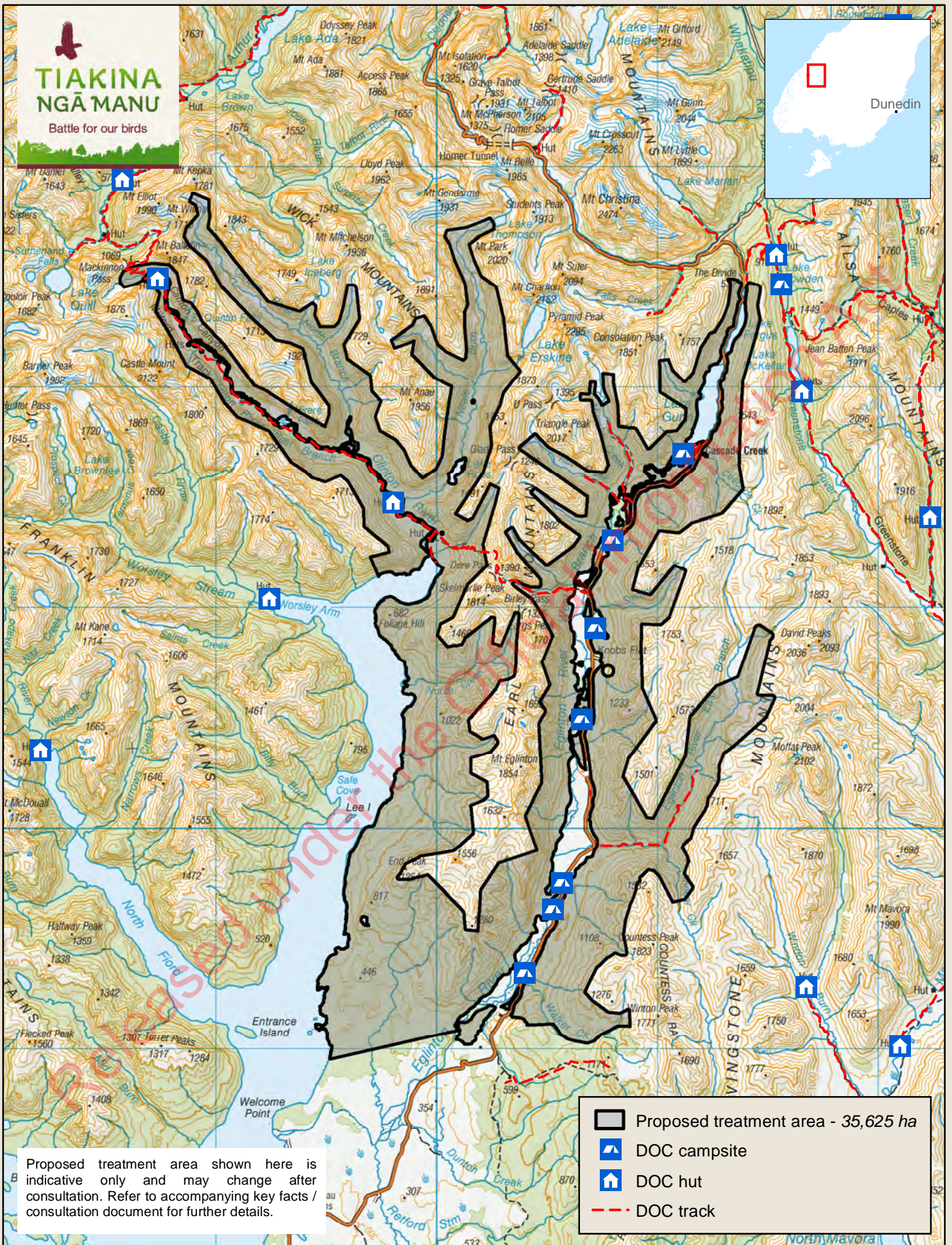
Mohua/Yellowhead. Photo: Sabine Bernert







Short-tailed bat/pekapeka. Photo: Colin O'Donnell DOC

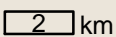
TIAKINA NGĀ MANU

Battle for our birds



Proposed treatment area shown here is indicative only and may change after consultation. Refer to accompanying key facts / consultation document for further details.

-  Proposed treatment area - 35,625 ha
-  DOC campsite
-  DOC hut
-  DOC track

 2 km

Scale at A4 = 1:220,000
 NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator
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 DOC, Geospatial Services
 13/05/2019



Clinton/Eglinton
 Aerial Predator Control 2019
 Proposed treatment area: 35,625 ha



Department of
 Conservation
 Te Papa Atawhai

New Zealand Government

Clinton and Eglinton values

Where heavy seedfall occurs, we can expect predator numbers to soar. To be ready to protect native species at risk, DOC is planning predator control at the following sites:

Clinton

- The Clinton valley is a refuge for species such as southern tokoeka/kiwi and whio/blue duck and is part of the Northern Fiordland Whio Security Site
- Juvenile kiwi and whio are easy prey for stoats, while female whio are also killed sitting on their nests
- With the help of stoat trapping and aerial 1080 operations the security site has almost reached its target of 50 whio pairs by 2025
- Suppressing mustelids and allowing species such as whio and tokoeka to breed successfully will ensure there are new generations into the future



Whio/blue duck with her ducklings. Photo: Tyrone Smith DOC

Eglinton

- The Eglinton valley is a refuge for rare species such as mohua as well as short-tailed and long-tailed bats
- The valley was a strong hold for mohua until the double mast of 2000 and 2001, whilst monitoring of both bat species has shown a steady decline without pest control and predicts extinction within 50 years if no control occurs
- Since the control of rats, the numbers of short-tailed and long-tailed bats have increased dramatically in the valley. After top up translocations, mohua are also holding steady with the help of predator control
- This operation will help protect the bats and birds in the Eglinton and ensure they are present in the future



Long-tailed bat/pekapeka. Photo: Colin O'Donnell DOC



A range of pest control methods will be used including traps and toxins

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Time frame

Operations will be triggered as rodent populations reach monitored thresholds. Operations, which are weather dependent, will take place when they are most effective between June and November. Dates will vary between sites and will be confirmed closer to operations taking place.

Planning

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s 9(2)(a), 9(2)(g)(i)

Operations Manager/Pou Matarautaki
Department of Conservation Te Anau
03 2490200

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7/3/19

Also see doc.govt.nz/battleforourbirds



Department of
Conservation
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TIAKINA
NGĀ MANU

Battle for our birds

Predator RESPONSE

2019



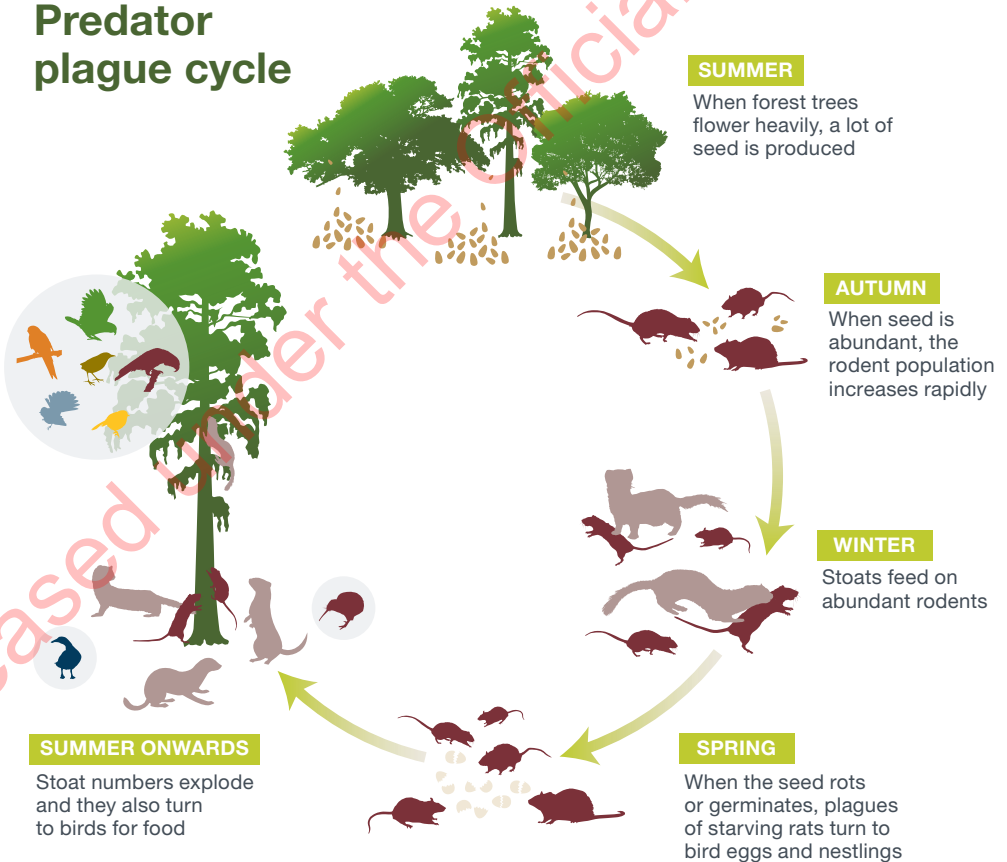
Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

25 million native birds are killed by predators like possums, stoats and rats each year¹

Heavy seeding of trees in our native forests will drive rodent and stoat numbers higher than normal this year and those pests will prey on threatened species including birds, bats and invertebrates.

The Department of Conservation will prioritise its predator control response in key ecosystems to protect New Zealand's native wildlife.

Predator plague cycle



¹ John Innes. Landcare Research



Degrees of control

In forests in years when there is no heavy seeding or mast, many native birds can tolerate the low levels of rats and stoats present and little or no pest control is necessary.

During years when mast events occur at just a few sites, localised pest control traps and bait stations will do the trick.

When heavy seedfall is more widespread, as it is this year, rats and stoats have to be controlled over very large areas.

Who/blue duck

Status: In serious trouble (Nationally Vulnerable)

Population: More than 1000 breeding pairs

Distribution: In good numbers where conservation efforts protect populations.

Who duckling survival rates at the Tongariro Forest Security Site

Before pest control (2004)



For every 3 breeding pairs of who, 2 ducklings made it to fledging

After aerial 1080 and trapping (2011)



For every 3 breeding pairs of who, 6 ducklings made it to fledging



Photo: Alan Reith

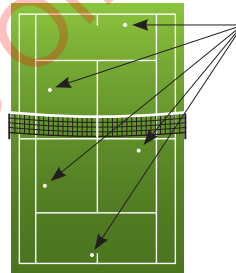
Controlling predators

The Department of Conservation uses a range of pest control tools to suit the particular need. Trapping and other ground-based predator control methods play an important part in ongoing control but cannot be easily scaled up to respond rapidly to immediate pest threats.

Biodegradable 1080 is applied by air over large areas of rugged terrain to knock down rats, stoats and possums.

Aerial 1080

1080 is biodegradable, breaks down quickly in the environment and does not leave permanent residues in water, soil, plants or animals. The active component occurs naturally in many plants found in Australia, South America and Africa as a defence against browsing animals.



4–6 baits are dropped in an area the size of a tennis court.

Approximately **12% of public conservation land** is to be treated with 1080 during this year's pest control operations.

Ground control

Conventional and re-setting traps and bait stations are used for **longer term** and **localised suppression** of pest populations.



Conventional traps



Bait stations



North Island brown kiwi

Status: In some trouble (Declining)

Population: 25,000

Distribution: Patchy throughout the northern North Island.

Without predator control:



Only **5%** of kiwi chicks hatched in the wild will make it until they are old enough to breed – their 4th birthday.

With predator control:



Up to **60%** of kiwi chicks hatched in the wild will survive to breeding age.



More than 583 kiwi have been monitored throughout 1080 operations since 1990. Over that time, not one has died as a result of 1080 poisoning.



Re-setting traps

Photo: Neil Hutton



Populations under threat

Widespread forest seeding this year will lead to an increase in rats and stoats, putting our native wildlife at risk. The highlighted areas are home to some of our most vulnerable species and have been targeted as the areas most in need of predator control.

Significant seedfall 2019

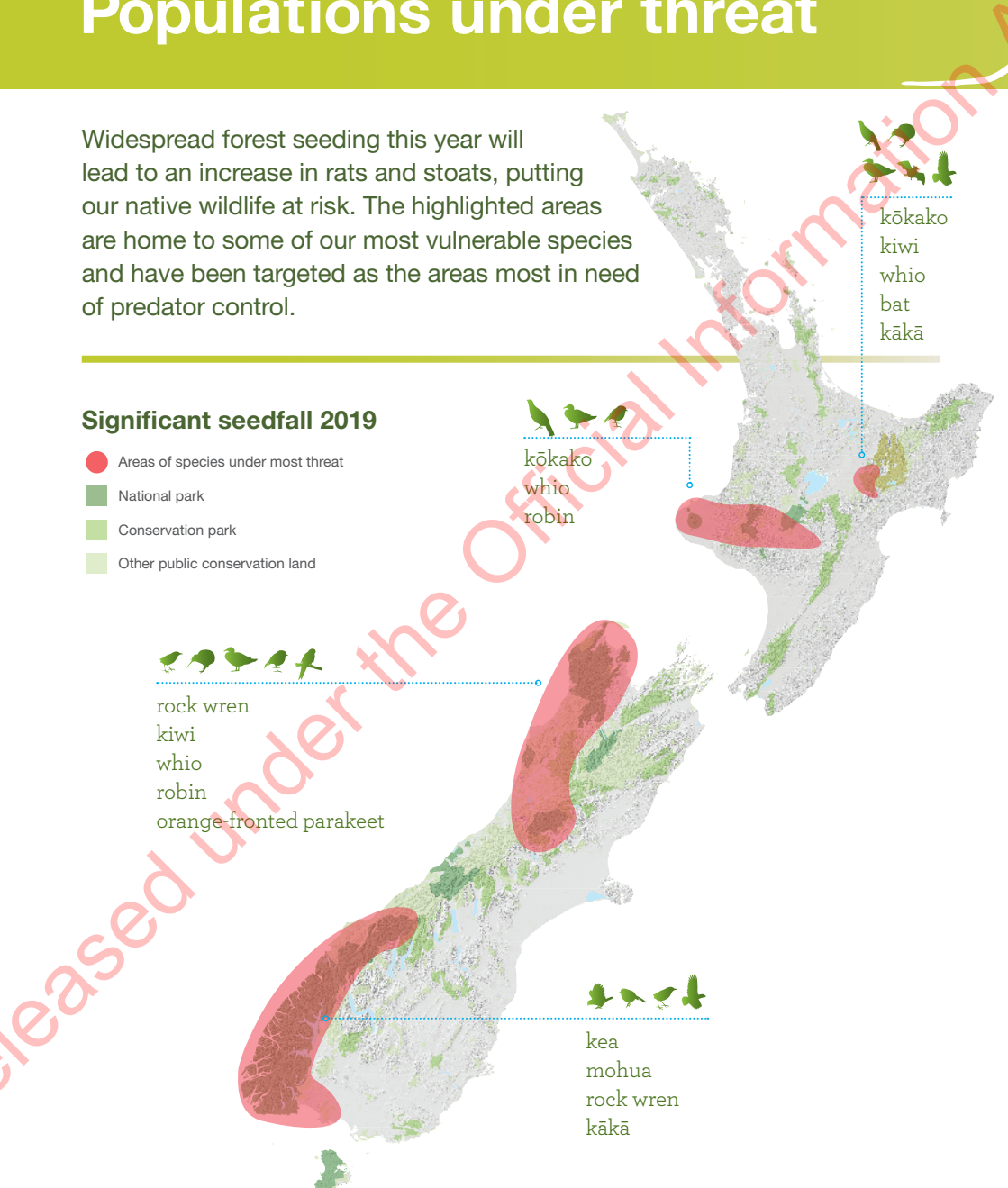
- Areas of species under most threat
- National park
- Conservation park
- Other public conservation land

- 
- rock wren
 - kiwi
 - whio
 - robin
 - orange-fronted parakeet

- 
- kōkako
 - whio
 - robin

- 
- kōkako
 - kiwi
 - whio
 - bat
 - kākā

- 
- kea
 - mohua
 - rock wren
 - kākā



Great spotted kiwi



Photo: Rod Morris

Status: In serious trouble (Nationally Vulnerable)

Population: 15,000

Distribution: Confined to three discrete populations, in northwestern Nelson, Paparoa Range and Lewis Pass to Arthur's Pass.

Powelliphanta snails



Photo: Kath Walker

Status: In serious trouble

Population: Declining

Distribution: Widely but sparsely spread throughout western South Island and lower North Island.

Rock wren



Photo: Andrew Walmsley

Status: In serious trouble (Nationally Endangered)

Population: Unknown

Distribution: Widely but patchily distributed through alpine and sub-alpine areas of the South Island, most commonly in Fiordland, South Westland, Mt Aspiring and Aoraki/Mt Cook National Parks. Transferred successfully to Secretary Island in Fiordland.

Orange-fronted parakeet



Photo: Sabine Bernert

Status: In serious trouble (Nationally Critical)

Population: Fewer than 100 mature parakeets on mainland, and perhaps 200–300 on islands

Distribution: Restricted to South Island beech forest valleys: the Hawdon, Andrews and Poulter valleys in Arthur's Pass National Park and the south branch of the Hurunui valley in Lake Sumner Forest Park.

Mohua



Photo: James Reardon

Status: In some trouble (Recovering)

Population: Approx 5,000

Distribution: Strongholds where pest control is carried out. In good numbers on some offshore islands.

Whio



Photo: Herb Christophers

Status: In serious trouble (Nationally Vulnerable)

Population: Breeding population unlikely to be more than 1000 pairs

Distribution: Forested headwater catchments along the ranges of both islands.



Long-term monitoring

Doubling native bird numbers in the Landsborough valley

For 20 years our ‘bird counters’ have been going to the remote Landsborough valley in South Westland to monitor the effects of sustained predator control on bird life.

Native bird numbers have doubled since pest control began. Most of the 13 different native bird species increased.

One of the most threatened birds in the monitoring area, mohua (yellowhead), has increased in number 24-fold from 14 to 338 birds.

Monitoring outcomes is important. Standardised ‘5-minute bird counts’ have been carried out by the same

people for the past 20 years which has ensured consistency.

The results of this painstaking monitoring are impressive and highlight that where we control pests consistently over whole valleys and forests, we can turn around the fortunes of native species.

This outcome bodes well for efforts towards Predator Free 2050 as the long term goal.



Grey warbler. Photo: Janice McKenna



Rifleman/titipounamu. Photo: DOC



Tomtit/miromiro. Photo: Leon Berard


The Department of Conservation is planning to manage pests in response to a predicted predator plague this year. For more information visit www.doc.govt.nz/battleforourbirds

This publication is produced using paper sourced from well-managed, renewable and legally logged forests.

Front cover: A whio pair. Photo: Matt Binns

Published by: Department of Conservation, PO Box 10420, Wellington 6143

Editing and design: Creative Services, Conservation House, Wellington
January 2019

Archived: Friday, 27 September 2019 9:36:16 AM
From: admin
Sent: Sun, 9 Jun 2019 23:28:43 +0000Authentication
To: admin
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle For Our Birds) Consultation
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:
[Iwi_Tiakina Nga Manu.pdf](#), 

Good Morning

Please find attached a letter regarding upcoming pest control operation/s we are undertaking in Fiordland this Winter/Spring as part of the Tiakina Nga Manu programme (formally Battle for our Birds), on behalf of the Department of Conservation.

If we have your current postal address in our database then you should have received an information pack in the mail last week. If you have not received one, could you please confirm your current postal address. Otherwise, all of the information can be found here: <http://www.ecofx.co.nz/tiakina-nga-manu/>

If you have any questions please contact us using the details provided in the letter.

Kind Regards,

Office Administrator
EcoFX Ltd
32 Huiputea Drive
PO Box 248
Otorohanga

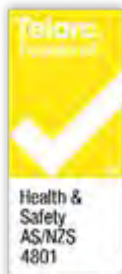
Phone 07 873 8130
Fax 07 873 6904

EcoFX, "Protecting Your Natural Heritage"

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31 May 2019

Group
Name
Address

Dear Name

Clinton-Eglinton: Tiakina Ngā Manu Programme Consultation

EcoFX has been contracted by the Department of Conservation to undertake large scale aerial 1080 operations in the Clinton-Eglinton, Kepler and Upper and Lower Hollyford Valleys as part of the Department of Conservation Tiakina Ngā Manu (formerly Battle for our birds- BFOB) programme.

EcoFX has previously delivered "Battle for our birds" programmes in the Clinton-Eglinton and Hollyford Valley. We have attached Department of Conservation Tiakina Ngā Manu fact sheets of the programme/s for your information. They also have operational maps included, with more detailed maps available on request. We have also supplied a comprehensive information pack with key operational information.

The Tiakina Ngā Manu programme is being undertaken as part of a larger nationwide aerial predator control programme due to a 2019 "Mega Mast" beech and podocarp seeding event. Its purpose is to protect at risk native species in the programme areas from predation from rats and other key predators such as stoats, weasels and possums. At risk species include: southern tokoeka/kiwi, whio/blue duck, yellow-crowned kākārīki, rock wren, mohua, short and long tailed bats, Fiordland crested penguin, kea and South Island kākā.

You have been identified as being an Iwi Partner for Biodiversity Programme/s to the Department of Conservation in the Clinton-Eglinton operational area. Part of the initial process of consultation involves contact with interested parties. This could involve a number of forms of contact such as meetings, letters, email, e-text or phone contact. You may have received initial stakeholder communication or correspondence from the Department of Conservation Te Anau Office about these programmes.

The programme is intended to be undertaken from late July early August to mid-September 2019, but may occur as late as October if the weather is unfavourable. It is intended that the order that programmes will be delivered is Clinton-Eglinton, Kepler and Hollyford, although this is dependant on local weather conditions and the priority of programmes being delivered by other contractors.

32 Huiputea Drive
PO Box 248
Otorohanga 3940
NEW ZEALAND
Telephone: 07 873 8130
Facsimile: 07 873 6904
Email: admin@ecofx.co.nz
www.ecofx.co.nz

Phases for the programme are as follows:

- Non-toxic prefeed cereal baits will be sown over the treatment blocks at a rate of 1.5 kg per ha.
- Approximately 7 days later toxic baits will be sown over the treatment area at a rate of 1.5 kg/ha.
- Both phases are weather dependant requiring 2-3 fine nights with minimal rainfall.

As part of public notification, EcoFX will be placing advertisements in local and regional papers circulating in the wider area to inform the public of the operation and the risks.

EcoFX will also be obtaining requisite consents under the Environmental Protection Agency requirements from Public Health South.

We will be contacting you by email, e-text or phone contact prior to each phase of the Clinton-Eglinton programme commencing.

In addition, EcoFX will be erecting signage throughout the operational areas at key points such as camping grounds, huts, tracks, jetties and public access areas.

If you wish to receive ongoing regular updates about the programmes throughout their delivery, including more specific detail on the timing of the operations, please email admin@ecofx.co.nz.


If you require further information in the meantime, please contact s 9(2)(a) or s 9(2)(a) or our office on (07) 873 8130.

Kind regards

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Operational Controller's

Archived: Friday, 27 September 2019 9:3 :07 AM
From: admin
Sent: Sun, 9 Jun 2019 23:30: 2 +0000Authentication
To: admin
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle For Our Birds) Consultation
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:  andowners_Clinton glinton_Tiakina Nga Manu.pdf;

Good Morning

Please find attached a letter regarding upcoming pest control operation/s we are undertaking in Fiordland this Winter/Spring as part of the Tiakina Nga Manu programme (formally Battle for our Birds), on behalf of the Department of Conservation.

If we have your current postal address in our database then you should have received an information pack in the mail last week. If you have not received one, could you please confirm your current postal address. Otherwise, all of the information can be found here: <http://www.ecofx.co.nz/tiakina-nga-manu/>

If you have any questions please contact us using the details provided in the letter.

Kind Regards,

Office Administrator
EcoFX Ltd
32 Huiputea Drive
PO Box 248
Otorohanga

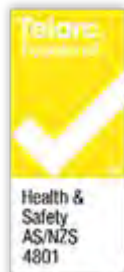
Phone 07 873 8130
Fax 07 873 6904

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31 May 2019

Group
Name
Address

Dear Name

Clinton-Eglinton Tiakina Ngā Manu Operation Consultation

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EcoFX has previously delivered "Battle for our Birds" programmes in the Clinton-Eglinton and Hollyford Valley. We have attached a Department of Conservation Tiakina Ngā Manu fact sheet of the programme/s for your information. It has an operational map included, with more detailed maps available on request. We have also supplied a comprehensive information pack with key operational information.

The Tiakina Ngā Manu Clinton-Eglinton programme is being undertaken as part of a larger nationwide aerial predator control programme due to a 2019 "Mega Mast" beech and podocarp seeding event. Its purpose is to protect at risk native species in the programme areas from predation from rats and other key predators such as stoats, weasels and possums. At risk species include: whio /blue duck, yellow-crowned kākārīki, rock wren, mohua, short and long tailed bats, Fiordland crested penguin, kea and South Island kākā.

You have a property located within the operational area. Part of the initial process of consultation involves personal contact with affected parties. This could involve a number of forms of contact such as meetings, letters, email, e-text or phone contact. A representative from EcoFX will be in contacting you in the near future.

Specifically, EcoFX will be seeking your written permission to treat all or some of your land as part of the larger operation. Any untreated areas increase the chance of pests surviving, allowing for re-infestation.

Part of the process of obtaining your permission is agreeing to aerial buffers around cribs, lodges, houses and huts if required. This will also include the management of and mitigation for any water supplies used for human consumption i.e. roof or stream water.

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- Non-toxic prefeed cereal baits will be sown over the treatment blocks at a rate of 1.5 kg per ha.
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- Both phases are weather dependant requiring 2-3 fine nights with minimal rainfall.

EcoFX will also be obtaining requisite consents under the Environmental Protection Agency requirements from Public Health South.

As part of public notification, EcoFX will be placing advertisements in local and regional papers circulating in the wider area to inform the public of the operation and the risks.

We will be contacting you by email, e-text or phone contact prior to each phase of the Clinton-Eglinton programme commencing.

In addition, EcoFX will be erecting signage throughout the Clinton and Eglinton Valleys at key points such as tracks, jetties and public access areas.

If you require further information in the meantime, please contact s 9(2)(a) or s 9(2)(a) or our office on (07) 873 8130.


Kind regards

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Operational Controller's

Appendix 7: notification letter and email to concessionaires

Archived: Thursday, 26 September 2019 3:2 : 2 M
From: admin
Sent: Sun, 9 Jun 2019 23:28:30 +0000Authentication
To: admin
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle For Our Birds) Consultation
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments: 
[Concessionaires_Clinton](#) [ginton_Tiakina Nga Manu.pdf](#);

Good Morning

Please find attached a letter regarding upcoming pest control operation/s we are undertaking in Fiordland this Winter/Spring as part of the Tiakina Nga Manu programme (formally Battle for our Birds), on behalf of the Department of Conservation.

If we have your current postal address in our database then you should have received an information pack in the mail last week. If you have not received one, could you please confirm your current postal address. Otherwise, all of the information can be found here: <http://www.ecofx.co.nz/tiakina-nga-manu/>

If you have any questions please contact us using the details provided in the letter.

Kind Regards,

Office Administrator
EcoFX Ltd
32 Huiputea Drive
PO Box 248
Otorohanga

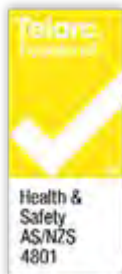
Phone 07 873 8130
Fax 07 873 6904

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31 May 2019

Group
Name
Address

Dear Name

Clinton-Eglinton: Tiakina Ngā Manu Programme Consultation

EcoFX has been contracted by the Department of Conservation to undertake large scale aerial 1080 operations in the Clinton-Eglinton, Kepler and Upper and Lower Hollyford Valleys as part of the Department of Conservation Tiakina Ngā Manu (formerly Battle for our Birds- BFOB) programme.

EcoFX has previously delivered "Battle for our Birds" programmes in the Clinton-Eglinton and Hollyford Valley. We have attached a Department of Conservation Tiakina Ngā Manu fact sheet of the programme/s for your information. They also have operational maps included, with more detailed maps available on request. We have also supplied a comprehensive information pack with key operational information.

The Tiakina Ngā Manu programme is being undertaken as part of a larger nationwide aerial predator control programme due to a 2019 "Mega Mast" beech and podocarp seeding event. Its purpose is to protect at risk native species in the programme areas from predation from rats and other key predators such as stoats, weasels and possums. At risk species include: southern tokoeka/kiwi, whio/blue duck, yellow-crowned kākārīki, rock wren, mohua, short and long tailed bats, Fiordland crested penguin, kea and South Island kākā.

You have been identified as having an interest in the Clinton-Eglinton operational area either as a concessionaire to the Department of Conservation or as an interested party. Part of the initial process of consultation involves personal contact with affected parties. This could involve a number of forms of contact such as meetings, letters, email, e-text or phone contact. You may have received initial communication or correspondence from the Department of Conservation Te Anau Office about these programmes.

The programme is intended to be undertaken from late July early August to mid-September 2019, but may occur as late as October if the weather is unfavourable. It is intended that the order that the programmes will be delivered is Clinton-Eglinton, Kepler and Hollyford, although this is dependent on local weather conditions and the priority of programmes being delivered by other contractors.

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www.ecofx.co.nz

EcoFX - Protecting Your Natural Heritage

Phases for the programme are as follows:

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We will be contacting you by email, e-text or phone contact prior to each phase of the Clinton-Eglinton programme commencing.

In addition, EcoFX will be erecting signage throughout the operational areas at key points such as camping grounds, huts, tracks, jetties and public access areas.

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If you require further information in the meantime, please contact s 9(2)(a) or s 9(2)(a) or our office on (07) 873 8130.

Kind regards

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)
Operational Controller's

Appendix 8: notification letter and email to service providers

Archived: Thursday, 26 September 2019 3:22: 6 M
From: admin
Sent: Sun, 9 Jun 2019 23:27:04 +0000Authentication
To: admin
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle For Our Birds) Consultation
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments: 
[Ser ice ro iders_Clinton glinton_Tiakina Nga Manu.pdf](#);

Good Morning

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If we have your current postal address in our database then you should have received an information pack in the mail last week. If you have not received one, could you please confirm your current postal address. Otherwise, all of the information can be found here: <http://www.ecofx.co.nz/tiakina-nga-manu/>

If you have any questions please contact us using the details provided in the letter.

Kind Regards,

Office Administrator
EcoFX Ltd
32 Huiputea Drive
PO Box 248
Otorohanga

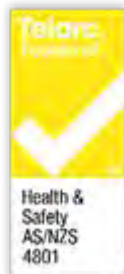
Phone 07 873 8130
Fax 07 873 6904

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31 May 2019

Group
Name
Address

Dear Name

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You have been identified as an interested party or a service provider for the Clinton-Eglinton operational area. Part of the initial process of consultation involves contact with interested parties. This could involve a number of forms of contact such as meetings, letters, email, e-text or phone contact. You may have received initial communication or correspondence from the Department of Conservation Te Anau Office about these programmes.

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EcoFX will also be obtaining requisite consents under the Environmental Protection Agency requirements from Public Health South.

We will be contacting you by email, e-text or phone contact prior to each phase of the Clinton-Eglinton programme commencing.

In addition, EcoFX will be erecting signage throughout the operational areas at key points such as camping grounds, huts, tracks, jetties and public access areas to warn the public of the presence of toxins. While these signs are in place, please remember the following rules:

- Do not handle bait
- Children should not be left unattended

If you wish to receive ongoing regular updates about the programmes throughout their delivery, including more specific detail on the timing of the operations, please email admin@ecofx.co.nz.


If you require further information in the meantime, please contact s 9(2)(a) or s 9(2)(a) or our office on (07) 873 8130.

Kind regards

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Operational Controller's

Archived: Friday, 27 September 2019 9:38:10 AM
From: admin
Sent: Sun, 9 Jun 2019 23:29:49 +0000Authentication
To: admin
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu (Battle For Our Birds) Consultation
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:  Stakeholders and Sponsors_All Operations_Tiakina Nga Manu.pdf;

Good Morning

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Kind Regards,

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EcoFX Ltd
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Otorohanga

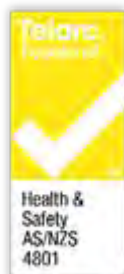
Phone 07 873 8130
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Address

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If you require further information in the meantime, please contact s 9(2)(a) or s 9(2)(a) or our office on (07) 873 8130.

Kind regards

s 9(2)(a)

s 9(2)(a)

Operational Controller's

Appendix 10: public notice



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai



Clinton and Eglinton Valleys Fiordland National Park Tiakina Nga Manu Battle for our Birds Pest Control

EcoFX Ltd wishes to advise the public of its intention to aerially apply cereal baits containing the toxin Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080) on the Clinton and Eglinton Valleys on or after the 1 August 2019. The actual date of the operation will be dependent on suitable weather.

This work is being conducted as part of the Department of Conservation's Tiakina Nga Manu, Battle for our Birds Programme, to protect native species from rats, stoats and possums.

Description of the Control Area:

The treatment area is approximately 35,700 ha in size. The treatment area is made up of the Clinton valley including the North Branch of the Clinton River and Neale Burn. The foreshore of Lake Te Anau from 3 kilometres west of The Glade Wharf to 2 kilometres south of Katherine Bay and the portion of the Eglinton Valley included in the Fiordland National Park.

Method of Control:

Cereal baits containing the pesticide 1080 will be distributed by helicopter over the described area. The 1080 baits are cylindrical pellets approximately 2-3 cm long, cinnamon lured and dyed green.

The 1080 operation will be preceded by an application of non-toxic prefeed baits. The non-toxic prefeed baits are 2 cm long and not dyed.

The area immediately adjacent to Highway 94 will be treated using ground based methods.

Always remember when in the area:

- **DO NOT** touch bait or animal carcasses
- **WATCH CHILDREN** at all times
- **DO NOT** eat animals from this area
- **DO NOT** allow **DOGS** access to this area.

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs placed at public access points to treatment areas.

Please call the National Poisons Centre for details regarding sodium fluoroacetate (1080) – ph. 0800 764766.

A detailed map of the treatment area can be viewed at the Department of Conservation, Te Anau Visitor Centre 8:30am - 4:00pm. For any further information contact Operational Controller Clinton Eglinton EcoFX; phone. 07 873 8130, EcoFX Ltd, PO Box 248, Otorohanga 3940.

Appendix 11: Clinton-Eglinton aerial pest control operation update

From: [admin](#)
To: [admin](#)
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu - Clinton-Eglinton Aerial Pest Control Operation Update
Date: Wednesday, 14 August 2019 1:00:53 p.m.
Attachments: [Map_Update.jpg](#)
[Tiakina Nga Manu Factsheet_Clinton Eglinton.pdf](#)

Good Afternoon,

Clinton-Eglinton Aerial Pest Operation Update:

We are currently waiting for a fine weather window to undertake the pre-feed phase of the Clinton-Eglinton aerial pest control operation.

As soon as we receive notification that there is a large enough window, we will be in touch with you.

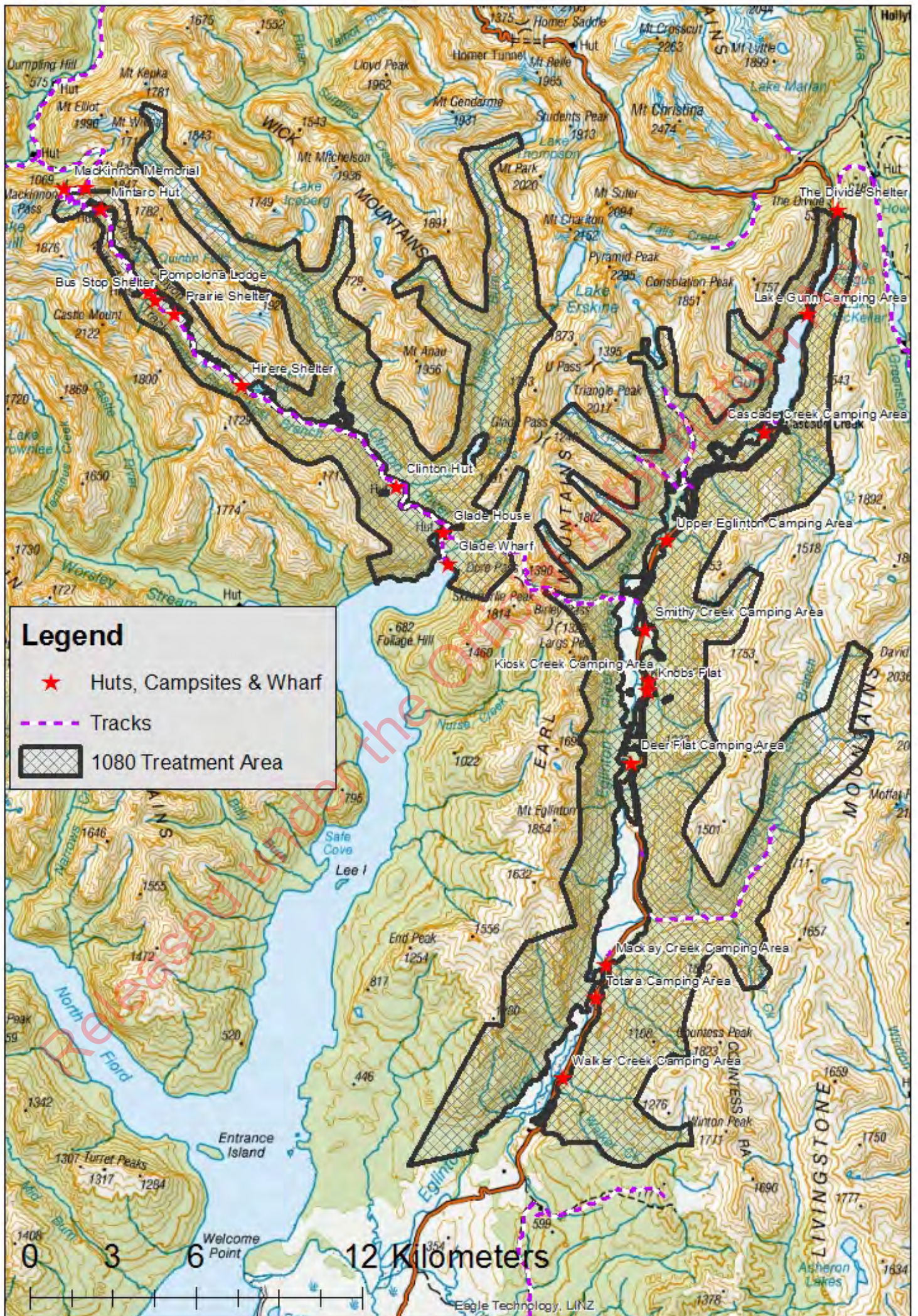
Please see the attached 'Map Update' showing the new operation area boundary, this has been altered since we first made contact with you. The operation area has decreased in size from approx. 35,625 ha to 26,800ha.

We have attached the Clinton-Eglinton factsheet which has the original map so you can see where the boundary has changed along the Te Anau Lake edge.

You are receiving this email because you are listed in our database to receive notifications regarding this programme.

Thank You,
Administration
EcoFX Limited

Released under the Official Information Act



Legend

- ★ Huts, Campsites & Wharf
- Tracks
- 1080 Treatment Area

12 Kilometers

Protect our species in the Clinton and Eglinton valleys



Pest control to protect native species from widespread predator plagues

A heavy seeding (mast) will occur in many forests this year. This natural event, that should benefit native species, will be hijacked by introduced predators as rodent and stoat numbers will skyrocket. Seedfall and rodent levels will be monitored at sites where rare and endangered native species are under greatest threat. When rodent numbers meet critical levels, that will trigger predator control. Without predator control some species such as yellowhead/mohua, kākā, orange-fronted parakeet/kākāriki karaka, rock wren/pīwauwau and bats/pekapeka will suffer heavy losses.

Predicting increased rodent populations – 2014 and 2016

A widespread heavy seedfall in South Island beech forests in early 2014 and again in 2016 led to escalating rat and mice numbers. Two events of such magnitude in quick succession was thought to be unusual. DOC, with the help of NIWA, is getting better at predicting these mast events.

Pest control works

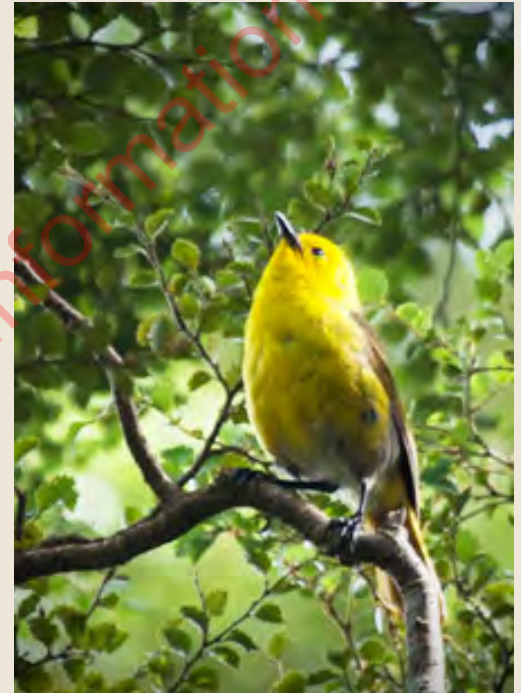
DOC carried out aerial 1080 pest control in the winters following the prolific forest flowering over more than 600,000 hectares each season. Monitoring showed an average rat kill of about 95%, which reduced rodents to undetectable levels at most sites and stoat plagues were avoided.

Outcomes

Intensive species monitoring showed the nesting success of rock wren, mohua, robin and rifleman was significantly higher within pest control areas than outside. Go to doc.govt.nz/our-work/battle-for-our-birds.

2019 – the battle continues

Extensive seeding is occurring again in 2019 but on an even larger scale. This is likely to be the biggest mast in decades. We will have a major pest problem on our hands.



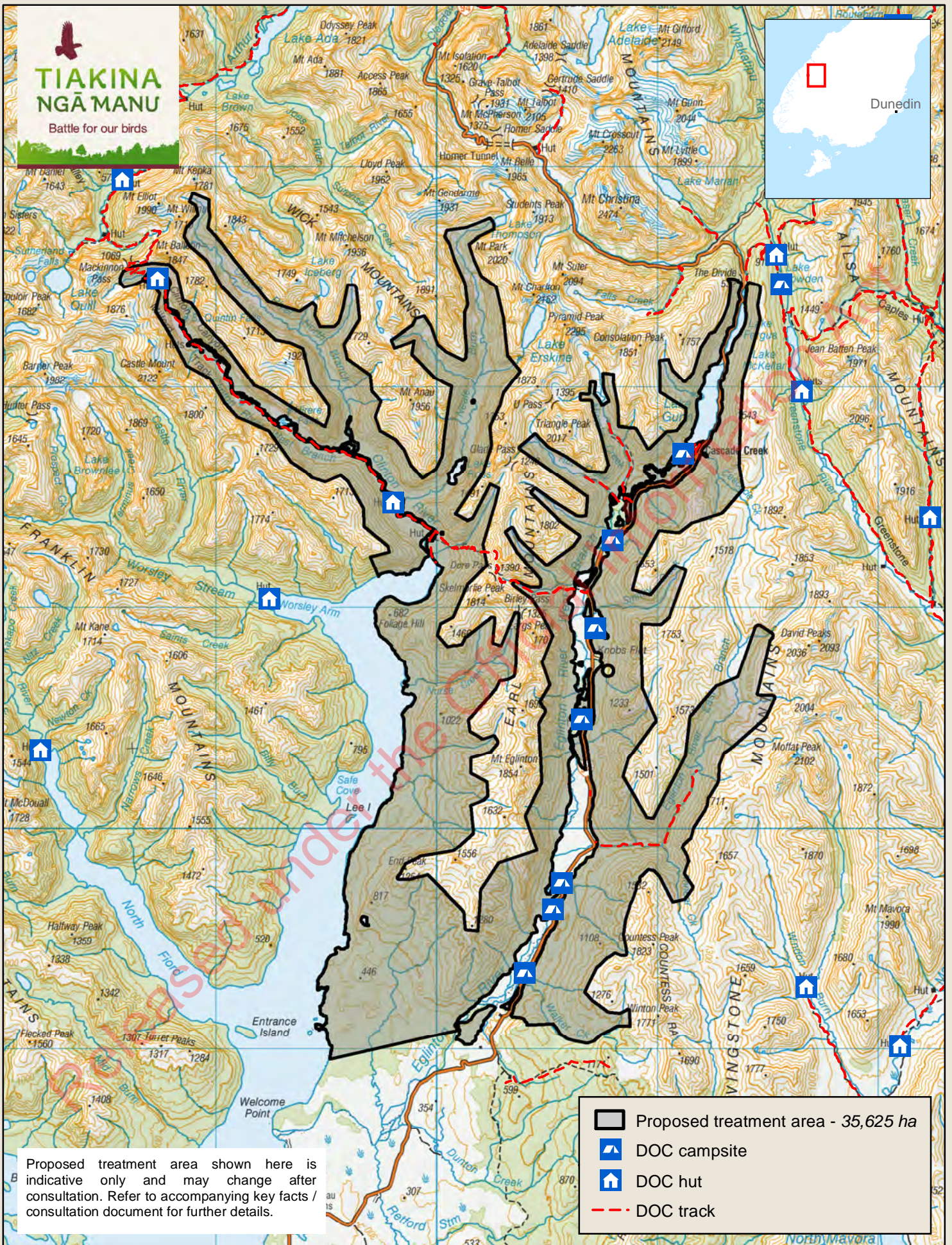
Mohua/Yellowhead. Photo: Sabine Bernert







Short-tailed bat/pekapeka. Photo: Colin O'Donnell DOC

TIAKINA NGĀ MANU

Battle for our birds



Proposed treatment area shown here is indicative only and may change after consultation. Refer to accompanying key facts / consultation document for further details.

-  Proposed treatment area - 35,625 ha
-  DOC campsite
-  DOC hut
-  DOC track

 2 km

Scale at A4 = 1:220,000
 NZGD 2000 New Zealand Transverse Mercator
 Not for navigation
 Crown Copyright Reserved
 Basemap : LINZ Topo250 / 50
 DOC, Geospatial Services
 13/05/2019



Clinton/Eglinton
 Aerial Predator Control 2019
 Proposed treatment area: 35,625 ha



Department of
 Conservation
 Te Papa Atawhai

New Zealand Government

Clinton and Eglinton values

Where heavy seedfall occurs, we can expect predator numbers to soar. To be ready to protect native species at risk, DOC is planning predator control at the following sites:

Clinton

- The Clinton valley is a refuge for species such as southern tokoeka/kiwi and whio/blue duck and is part of the Northern Fiordland Whio Security Site
- Juvenile kiwi and whio are easy prey for stoats, while female whio are also killed sitting on their nests
- With the help of stoat trapping and aerial 1080 operations the security site has almost reached its target of 50 whio pairs by 2025
- Suppressing mustelids and allowing species such as whio and tokoeka to breed successfully will ensure there are new generations into the future



Whio/blue duck with her ducklings. Photo: Tyrone Smith DOC

Eglinton

- The Eglinton valley is a refuge for rare species such as mohua as well as short-tailed and long-tailed bats
- The valley was a strong hold for mohua until the double mast of 2000 and 2001, whilst monitoring of both bat species has shown a steady decline without pest control and predicts extinction within 50 years if no control occurs
- Since the control of rats, the numbers of short-tailed and long-tailed bats have increased dramatically in the valley. After top up translocations, mohua are also holding steady with the help of predator control
- This operation will help protect the bats and birds in the Eglinton and ensure they are present in the future



Long-tailed bat/pekapeka. Photo: Colin O'Donnell DOC



A range of pest control methods will be used including traps and toxins

Aerial application of 1080 baits is the most cost-effective predator control method over large areas. It is the only viable method in remote or rugged terrain. In more accessible areas, traps or bait stations will be laid, depending on the density of pest populations. High predator numbers can overwhelm trapping networks in some areas. In those cases, aerial 1080 pest control will supplement existing trapping.

Aerial 1080 pest control will target rats, but stoats will also be killed through eating poisoned rodent carcasses. Operations begin with an aerial pre-feed of non-toxic baits to encourage rats to eat the 1080 baits that are applied later.

Time frame

Operations will be triggered as rodent populations reach monitored thresholds. Operations, which are weather dependent, will take place when they are most effective between June and November. Dates will vary between sites and will be confirmed closer to operations taking place.

Planning

DOC is working closely with iwi and consulting with key stakeholders before finalising details. Before operations begin, DOC will contact affected neighbours, put up warning signs and advertise in local newspapers. Use of 1080 requires the consent of the Environmental Protection Authority, and permission from the Ministry of Health. The process includes an assessment of environmental effects (AEE) to safeguard the public and the environment.

What you need to know

The Department of Conservation complies with all relevant regulations and takes a precautionary approach to the aerial application of pesticides.

- *The 1080 cereal baits are about 2 cm long, cylinder-shaped and are dyed green.*
- *Non-toxic pre-feed cereal pellets are about 2 cm long, cylinder-shaped but are fawn-coloured (not dyed).*

Managing risk

Dogs, in particular, are highly susceptible to 1080. The risk to dogs from poisoned carcasses will remain until they have completely rotted, perhaps for more than 6 months.

Precautionary approach

Risks can be eliminated by following these simple rules:

- *DO NOT touch bait*
- *WATCH CHILDREN at all times*
- *DO NOT EAT animals from this area*
- *Poison baits or carcasses are DEADLY to DOGS*

Observe these rules whenever you see warning signs about pesticides. Warning signs indicate pesticide residues may still be present in baits or animals. When signs are removed, this means you can resume normal activities in the area. Please report suspected vandalism or unauthorised removal of signs. If in doubt, check with your local DOC office.

More information

s 9(2)(a), 9(2)(a)(ii)

Operations Manager/Pou Matarautaki
Department of Conservation Te Anau
03 2490200

What to do if you suspect poisoning

Contact emergency services: 111

National Poisons Centre: 0800 764 766

7/3/19

Also see doc.govt.nz/battleforourbirds



Department of
Conservation
Te Papa Atawhai

Appendix 12: Clinton-Eglinton aerial - prefeed notice

From: admin
Sent: Friday, 16 August 2019 2:12 PM
To: admin
Subject: Tiakina Nga Manu_Clinton-Eglinton Aerial - Prefeed Notification
Attachments: Tiakina Nga Manu Factsheet_Clinton Eglinton_Updated Map.pdf

Good Afternoon

Please be advised that the pre-feed phase of the Clinton-Eglinton aerial pest control operation is going ahead this Sunday the 18th and Monday the 19th of August.

The toxic phase of the operation will follow in 7-10 days (in a suitable fine weather window).

Pre-feed warning signs will be put in place.

We will keep you updated if there are any changes. Can you please reply to this email to confirm receipt.

For any urgent queries you can contact our Operations Controller – Kevin Pearse – 021 052 8411.

Kind Regards,

Office Administrator
EcoFX Ltd
32 Huiputea Drive
PO Box 248
Otorohanga

EcoFX, "Protecting Your Natural Heritage"

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