

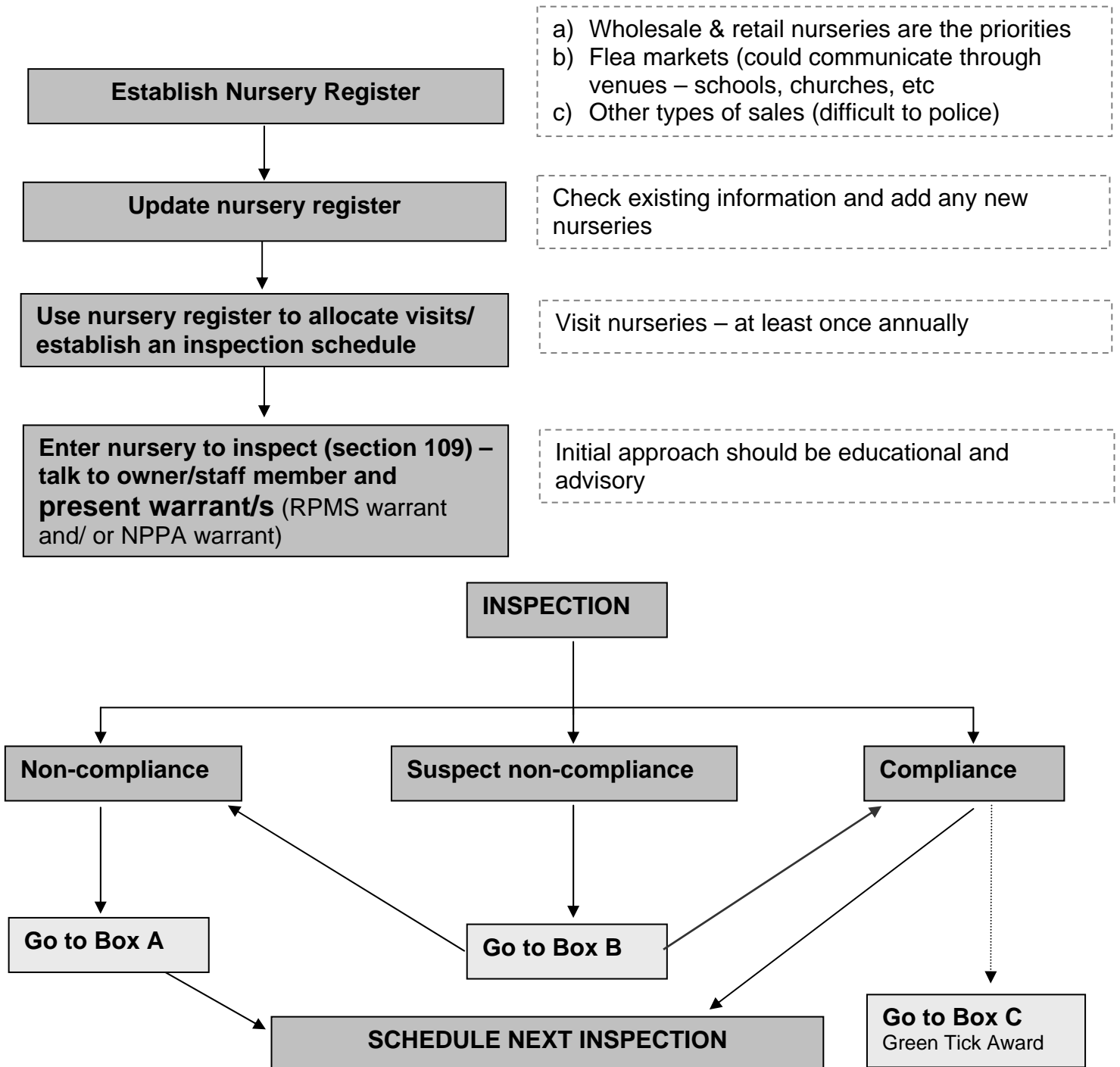
National Pest Plant Accord

Standard Operating Procedure: Inspections and Compliance

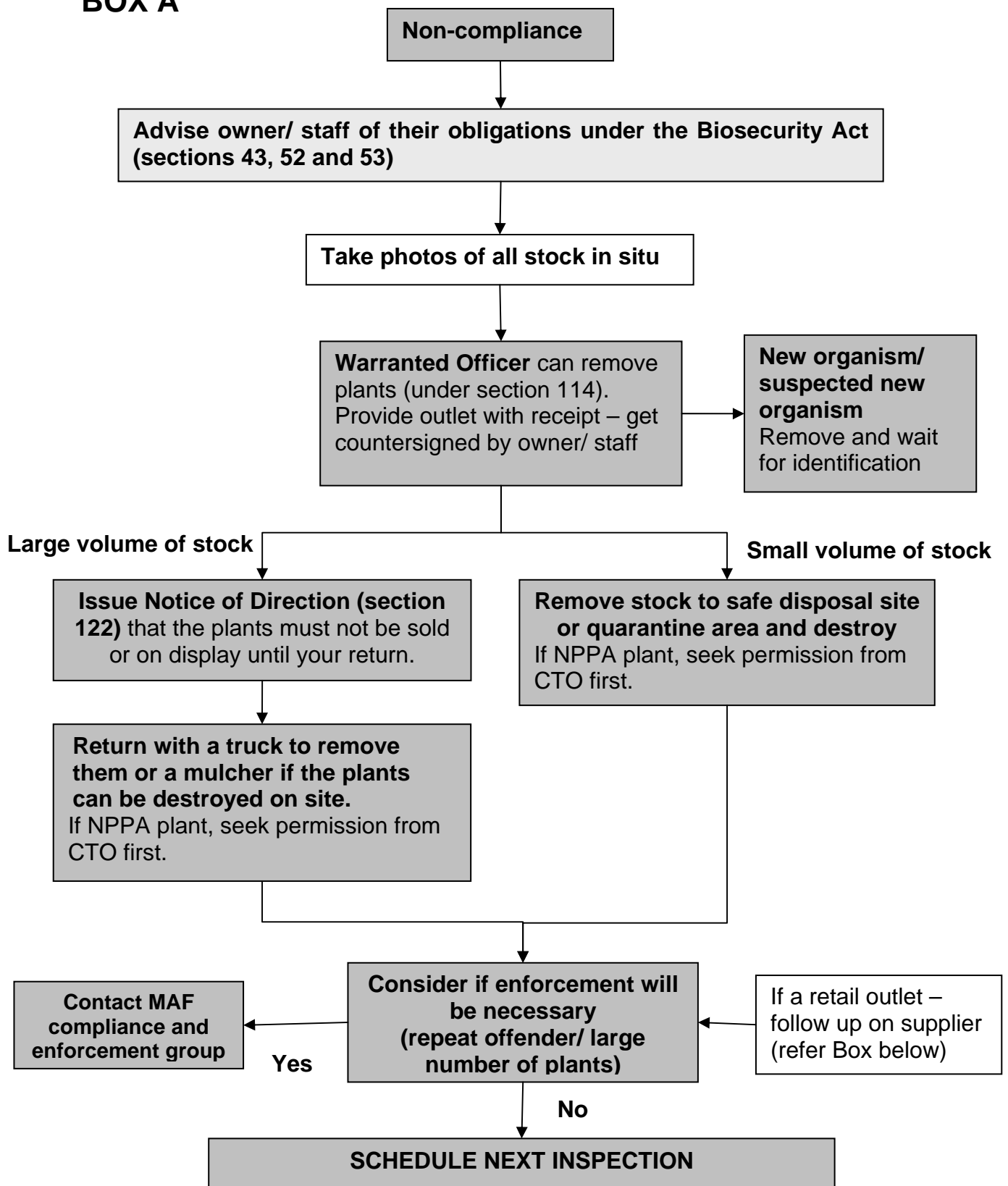
November 2006

Introduction

The following flowchart illustrates the recommended procedure for wholesale and retail plant outlet inspections under Regional Pest Management Strategies (RPMS) and the National Pest Plant Accord (NPPA). The aim is to ensure compliance with RPMS and the NPPA. Inspections are carried out in wholesale and retail plant outlets to determine whether any banned pest plants are being propagated, sold or distributed.



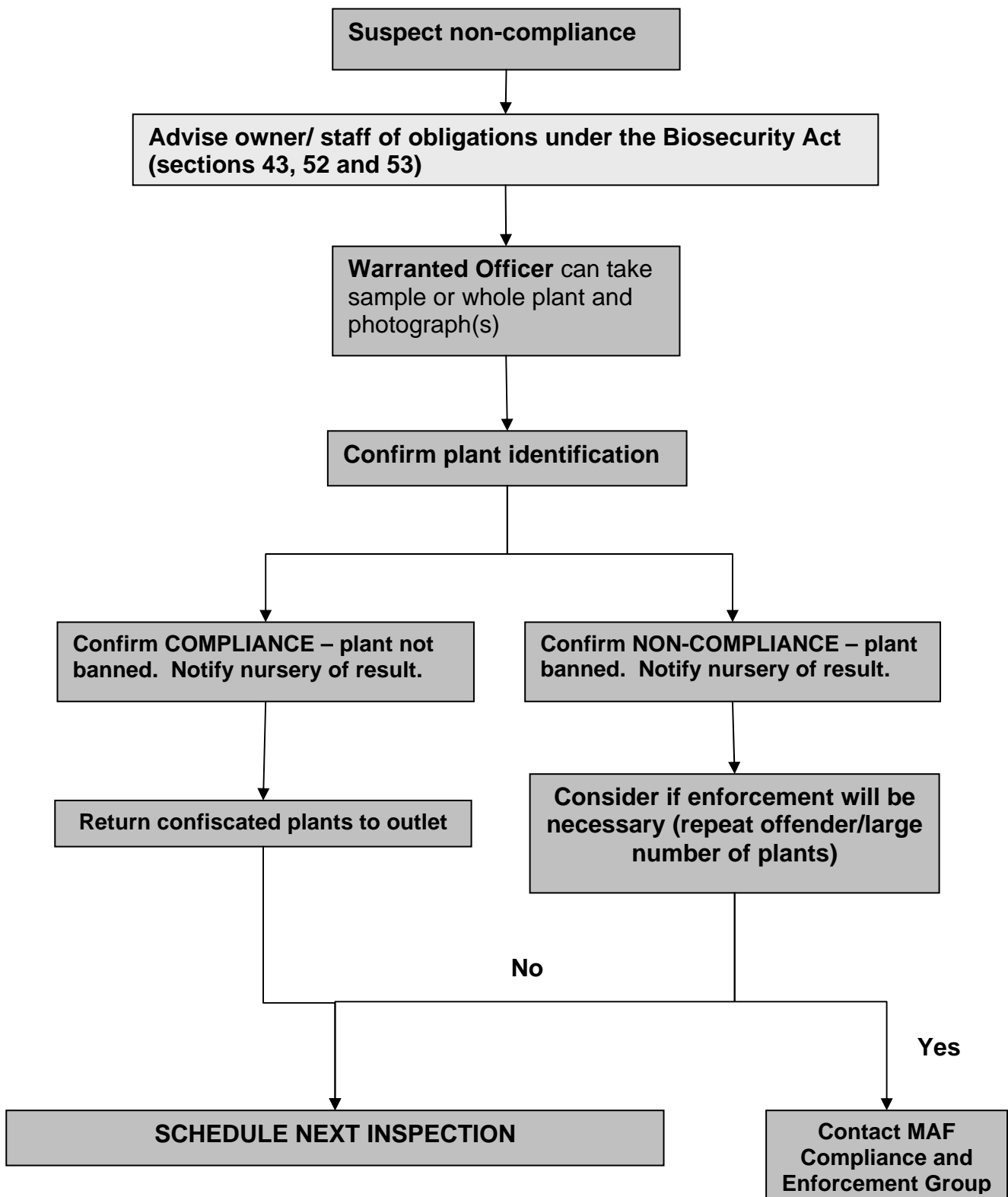
BOX A



FOLLOW-UP with supplier(s) of banned pest plant(s):

- Determine the supplier of pest plant
- Record the address of the retail nursery and supplier, date of supply and label details
- Within Region – inspect as normal
- Outside of Region – inform relevant regional council of supplier and pest plant details
- Check progress within one month to see what action has been taken

BOX B



BOX C

Compliance

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graph TD; A[Compliance] --> B[AT INSPECTION IF THERE ARE:  
▶ No pest plants in pots, trays or seed packets  
▶ Plants correctly labelled with full botanical names  
▶ No pest plants in retail area  
▶ No pest plants in wind breaks or otherwise contaminating premises.]; B --> C[Please, note that the proposed signage to recognise a pest free status of the outlet is under consideration as previously suggested Green Tick award is not available (already registered trademark).];
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NOTE:

- Keep good records and take photographs in case there is a prosecution, e.g. date of visit, who you speak to, location and number of pest plant(s), etc.

Contaminants

There may be occasions when regionally banned or NPPA pest plants are present on a retail or wholesale nursery property, but not being offered for sale. For example, there may be moth plant growing on a fence or hedge. If an Officer comes across this type of situation they should explain to the owner that it is in their best interest not to have banned plants on their property and should remove it.

If the banned plants is growing in a pot with a plant that is legitimately for sale then the Officer should alert the owner to it and require that it be removed. They should inform the owner that this action contravenes the Biosecurity Act.

Some regional councils may choose not to enforce regulatory action for contaminant plants such as *Selaginella* – which is extremely difficult to remove from pots and under tables etc in damp areas. If banned plants are widely distributed within a regional council area, discretion and leniency may be exercised when these species are displayed. For some species which are difficult to remove, education and advocacy may be used.

Having a Green Tick award for being free of contaminants may create a sufficient point of difference for the public, and encourage nurseries to keep their premises clean.

IMPORTANT

Copies of any correspondence regarding **NPPA pest plants** should be forwarded to **Biosecurity New Zealand**, with notification of issues to other regional councils' Biosecurity Manager/ staff.