

Implementation, Establishment & Maintenance Specification for

# **Native Revegetation, Stormwater Ponds and Natural Riparian Margin Landscaping Works**

Issue Date: 18/12/2025

## **Delmore**

53A, 53B & 55 Russell Road (Stage 1)  
88, 130 & 132 Upper Ōrewa Road (Stage 2)  
Wainui, Auckland

## **Scope of Works**

**PHASE 1:** To be carried out by the Consent Holder

1. PLANT INSTALLATION
2. MULCHING/MATTING OF NEW LANDSCAPED AREAS
3. PLANT ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD
4. PLANTING DETAILS
5. PEST PLANT AND ANIMAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
6. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

**PHASE 2:** To be carried out by the appointed Residential Society

7. PEST PLANT AND ANIMAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
8. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

This specification covers the native revegetation, stormwater wetlands and natural riparian margin landscaping works in Stages 1 and 2 of the Delmore development in Wainui, Auckland. This is defined as all planting specified in the Revegetation Plans specifically plan sheets **2535/07** to **2535/09** of the Fast Track Application Landscape Package **2535** produced by Greenwood Associates for Vineway Limited. Refer to these plans for specification of all species, container sizes, spacing, setout, quantity and installation details of landscape works. Reference in all cases within this document to the '**Consent Holder**' is reference to the business entity responsible to carry out the scope of works outlined as **Phase 1** within this document. Reference in all cases within this document to the '**Residential Society**' is reference to the incorporated society entity responsible for carrying out the scope of works outlined as **Phase 2** within this document.

# **PHASE 1**

## **1. PHASE 1 – PLANT INSTALLATION**

### **1A – SITE PREPARATION:**

The Consent Holder is required to prepare the site for plant installation. The Consent Holder is to ensure all planting areas are weed free before planting and must undertake all necessary spraying a minimum of 1 week prior to the commencement of planting. Use only non-residual sprays to remove weed species and vegetation prior to planting.

The Consent Holder is to ensure 400mm minimum high grade, screened weed free topsoil is in place on all earth worked land flatter than 1V:3H to ensure the best chances of plant survival. For planting areas where earthworks are not proposed/required, a spot spraying technique is to be employed for revegetation planting, where a 1m<sup>2</sup> spot is to be sprayed with non-residual spray no less than 1 week prior, in the location where each individual plant is to be installed. The Consent Holder is to ensure all areas designated for planting are free of any rubbish or foreign matter.

Topsoil is not required to be added to slopes steeper than 1V:3H (localised high grade, weed free topsoil will be used in each individual planting pit on these slopes). The Consent Holder is responsible for supplying natural 500gsm jute matting on all slopes steeper than 1V:3H prior to planting.

### **1B – PLANT SUPPLY:**

All tree and plant species are to be supplied by the Consent Holder and shall be nursery stock, true to name and type. Roots shall not be left exposed. Plants that have been eco sourced from nurseries near the final planting location are preferred when possible.

All aspects of the species supplied shall meet the following requirements where applicable:

#### **Crown**

All trees and plants supplied shall:

- Show no mineral deficiencies or chemical or frost damage.
- Be free of pests and diseases.
- Have good vigor and vitality and form.
- Have a crown/root ratio of reasonable proportions.
- Be hardened off thereby ensuring immediate establishment upon planting.
- Have a sound structure.

#### **Roots**

Roots are important to a tree or plant's establishment and continued growth. To

ensure the optimum opportunity for survival all trees and plants shall:

- Be free of decay.
- Be weed free.
- Have no damaged roots (pruning shall be carried in accordance with accepted horticultural standards).
- Have a two-month supply of nutrients.
- Have reasonable moisture content.
- Be conducive to a successful transplant.
- Have a root/crown ratio of reasonable proportions.
- Have a solid root ball with roots holding the mix together firmly (i.e. not prone to disintegration or recently bagged on)
- Have an even 360° spread.

### Stem

All trees and plants supplied shall:

- Have no damage either mechanical, insect or disease.
- Be firm and upright in the pot.
- Have a sound structure.

All trees or plants must be true to the species and container size specified, be well rooted and appear in general good health. Trees or plants shall not be substituted without the Landscape Architect's approval.

### 1C – TRANSPORT OF PLANTS:

The Consent Holder is responsible for transporting all trees and plants to the site of planting and shall adhere to the following practices whilst transporting plants:

#### Handling

All trees and plants shall be handled with care at all times, lifted by the container and placed on the ground or into vehicles. The Consent Holder is to check the trees and plants at the nursery at the time of collection and if they are not considered to be of a suitable standard, shall inform the Landscape Architect. It is the Consent Holder's responsibility to ensure trees and plants are thoroughly watered before they are transported from the nursery. Once trees and plants leave the nursery they are the responsibility of the Consent Holder.

#### Packing and loading

All tree and plant material shall be carefully packed and protected during transport to the site to prevent damage. Foliage shall be protected from desiccation during transportation. Black polythene shall not be used for this. Container grown plants shall not be bundled together.

#### Condition maintenance

Plant roots shall be protected at all times from drying out. Bare rooted plants, such as trees, shall have individual root balls contained in moisture retentive material.

Extreme care is required to ensure plants identified as 'Wetland' species do not dry out during storage, transportation and planting. Trees and plants shall be planted within 48 hours of delivery. The Landscape Architect shall be informed where this is not achieved. Plants that cannot be planted immediately on delivery shall be kept in the shade, well protected, sheltered and the soil kept well watered. If damage occurs the trees or plants they shall be replaced at the Consent Holder's expense. Pots and other protective materials shall not be removed until immediately prior to planting and shall be disposed of appropriately after planting.

#### 1D – PLANT INSTALLATION:

The Consent Holder is responsible for the installation of all plants indicated on the planting plan. (See Section 4 of this document for plant installation details.)

The Consent Holder shall adhere to the following practices whilst planting all shrub, hedge, groundcover and wetland species:

##### Timing

Planting shall take place between April and September (the planting season). Planting may occur outside these times with the approval of the Landscape Architect and a watering regime, which is to be strictly adhered to. Wetland areas that involve permanently or regularly saturated soils, e.g. inter-tidal zones and stream margins may be planted outside the recognized planting season.

##### Setting out

Planting positions shall be in accordance with the planting plans. The Landscape Architect may require minor refinement to the design with adjustments to lines, levels and grouping of trees locally as the planting proceeds. The Consent Holder shall cooperate with this. In areas of block planting, plants shall be spaced so that when established they will completely and evenly fill the areas indicated, unless otherwise specified. Plants shall be spaced around the perimeter first to define the extent of the area to be filled by each species. The remaining plants shall then be used to fill the center of the area in an informal manner to create a natural appearing formation, unless otherwise specified on the planting plan. Plants identified as 'Wetland' species are to be planted in bands or lines following the natural contours or as specified on the planting plan by the Landscape Architect.

##### Condition maintenance

Containerized trees shall be thoroughly moistened at the time of planting. If the soil is dry, the plant shall be submerged in water for five minutes until air bubbles stop rising. Allow time to drain before planting. Balled and container grown plants shall have the cloth cordage, container, wire containment and hessian removed immediately prior to planting. Care shall be taken to ensure that the root ball is not disturbed during container removal or planting. If plants are slightly pot bound the roots shall be loosened, trimmed and spread out to ensure healthy growth. Roots shall not be exposed to the sun or wind.

### Planting hole

The planting hole shall be twice the root ball width and twice the root ball depth. This is particularly important for slopes steeper than 1V:3H where localised high grade, screened weed free topsoil will be used to totally backfill each individual planting pit. Planting holes, except for wetland plants, shall be loosened for at least 75mm each side of and under the plant prior to planting.

### Fertiliser

No fertiliser at all is to be used for wetland or stormwater detention ponds. Fertiliser for individual plant types in the revegetation planting shall be thoroughly mixed with the soil in the base of the planting hole, prior to planting. It is also recommended that two 2 year slow release fertiliser tablets or similar slow release granules per plant are mixed into soil at the base of the planting hole as shown in Planting Detail 3 in Chapter 4 of this document. Apply quantities as recommended by the manufacturer. The Landscape Architect may vary the amount depending on conditions and stock. The Consent Holder must inform the Landscape Architect for approval of any proposed fertiliser regime and schedule of application over the maintenance period in the contract.

### Planting

Plants shall be set upright in the centre of the pit at such a depth that the soil, when firmed down is at the same height as the top of the root ball. Soil shall be heeled in using natural body weight and not compacted by machinery or 'stamped' down. Any major roots that accidentally break off or fray shall be cleanly cut off from the plant. Loose roots shall be spread out in a radial fashion, and the pit progressively backfilled with screened, weed free top soil or first class growing media, carefully placed under and amongst them to fill all voids and consolidated so that no air pockets are present and the plant is firmly held. Where roots are pot bound and/or girdling they shall be cleanly severed at the edge of the root ball and gently teased out in a radial fashion. Each plant shall be watered thoroughly after planting, ensuring that the moisture has penetrated to the full depth of the root ball (initial watering is also important to settle the soil around the roots). Plants identified for 'Wetland' areas shall be planted into permanently or temporarily saturated areas. Planting of aquatic and semi aquatic wetland plants (in stream beds and inter-tidal zones) requires roots to be buried to ensure they do not float away. These plants may also require pinning down or a small amount of gravel may be added to weight down soil. If drought conditions occur, planting into some areas should be delayed until soil moisture levels are sufficient to sustain the plants. The Consent Holder shall consult the Landscape Architect over any concerns with soil moisture levels.

To gain installation approval by the Landscape Architect specimen trees shall:

- be located as specified.
- be upright and firm in the ground.

- be securely staked.
- have the top of the root ball level with the surrounding surface.
- be healthy with no evidence of decline or damage (e.g. dead/dying/diseased foliage/tips/branches, loss of foliage that is uncharacteristic to the species, discoloured foliage, pests and diseases).

#### 1E – MANNER OF EXECUTION:

The Consent Holder is responsible for completing the plant installation with care and consideration to the site and its surroundings.

## 2. PHASE 1 – MULCHING/MATTING OF NEW LANDSCAPED AREAS

#### 2A – GARDEN PREPARATION:

The Consent Holder is required to prepare new landscaped areas for mulching. Spray any weeds with non-residual herbicide and remove any rubbish or foreign matter and make sure surface levels of growing media are as consistent as possible to allow easy and even application of mulch.

#### 2B – MULCH/MATTING SUPPLY:

All mulch and matting is to be supplied to the site and applied by the Consent Holder. Mulching or matting is not required for proposed planting areas where earthworks have not occurred, these areas are to be spot sprayed and managed by spraying and hand pulling of weeds. Mulching or matting is not required is also not required in wetland areas. All new landscaped areas that have been earth worked are to be covered with mulch or matting for weed suppression and moisture retention. All slopes steeper than 1V:3H and areas above the permanent water level of stormwater ponds are to have **natural 500gsm jute matting** installed and secured prior to planting. All land flatter than that has been earthworked 1V:3H shall have **75mm deep minimum unstained reharvest or cambium bark mulch** placed prior or immediately following planting.

#### 2C – MULCH/APPLICATION:

The surface of the mulch in all new landscaped areas shall be flush with or no more than 25mm below the surrounding ground surface, kerb, path or other formed surface and shall be even and free of hollows.

Mulch to tree pits in garden areas shall fill the entire area or radially to 600mm from the trunk of the tree. Mulch shall not touch the stems of plants. A small circle shall be cleared (diameter of 50mm minimum) around the stem to avoid stem rot. Mulch shall be pulled back to 100mm off the trunk of any tree to prevent collar rot.

Unless specified otherwise, mulch shall be placed and maintained to a minimum consolidated depth of **75mm** for all mulched garden areas. Mulch will not be used

for 'Wetland' planting within storm water level zones and shall not be placed below the annual flood level within channels or regularly inundated tidal margins, a single layer of natural 500gsm jute matting shall be applied in these cases. Growing media shall not be mixed into the mulch during placement, planting or weeding. Mulch shall not spread onto paved surfaces or onto lawn areas.

Matting is to be installed and fixed according to the suppliers' specifications.

#### 2D - MANNER OF EXECUTION:

The Consent Holder is responsible for completing the mulching of new landscaped areas with care and consideration to the site and its surroundings.

### 3. PHASE 1 – PLANT ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD

#### 3A – PERIOD:

The Consent Holder is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of all new planting as specified on plan sheets 2535/07 to 2535/09 until **80% canopy closure has occurred and a minimum survival rate of the plants being 90% of the original density through the entire planting area(s) has been achieved** over a minimum **5 year** defects liability period commencing on the date that the section 224(c) certificate is issued. This section (Section 3 – Plant Establishment Period) specifies the work to be undertaken by the Consent Holder within the **5 year** period at a maximum of **3 month** intervals as per (Section 6 – Maintenance Schedule), to provide optimum conditions to establish and maintain the landscape. Replacement of any failed plant specimens depicted on the drawing plan set **2535** is to be carried out at **3 month** intervals if during the planting season and at the conclusion of the **5 year** period. At the conclusion of the **5 year** period **Auckland Council** will inspect and assess any areas to be vested and either accept or deny vesting of assets based on whether the planting has been completed and maintained to the approved design depicted on the drawing set noted above, fast track resource consent application conditions and guidance outlined within this specification the extent of canopy closure and condition of the planted areas. Additionally, after the **5 year** period, the Landscape Architect will also assess and issue a completion certificate to confirm that the revegetation within the private lots is being handed over to the Residential Society has been completed and maintained to the approved design depicted on the drawing set noted above and guidance outlined within this specification.

#### 3B – SCOPE OUTLINE:

The Consent Holder is required to provide optimum conditions for plant survival which includes but is not limited to barricading, watering, weed control, cultivation, control of pests and diseases, removal of litter, checking of stakes and ties, trimming, pruning or mowing and other accepted horticultural operations necessary to ensure normal and healthy landscape establishment and growth.

The two most important factors are adequate moisture and eliminating competition from other vegetation. Throughout the establishment period, the Consent Holder shall visit the site as and when necessary, to ensure that plant establishment is not limited by drought stress or competition from other plants.

### 3C – WATERING:

The Consent Holder shall provide sufficient water to all lawn areas, trees and planting to maintain plants in a healthy condition. For trees, soil moisture shall contain an average volumetric water content of between 20 and 30%. This value shall be determined through taking four readings corresponding approximately to the four points of the compass. The readings shall be at 500mm below the topsoil surface and 300mm from the trunk for trees up to PB95 grade and 500mm from the trunk for PB150 grade and above trees.

For trees, this moisture content relates approximately to 40 litres of water per application in order to saturate the root ball. For trees larger than PB150 grade, each application should be approximately 80 litres of water. As a guide, shrubs and groundcover should receive 5 litres of water each per application in order to saturate the root ball. Applications should occur at least once a week during summer months (October – March).

Water shall be applied evenly and radially around the root ball to a distance of 600mm from the base of the trunk or to the extremity of the tree's drip line, whichever is the greater. Water shall be applied at low pressure from a height of less than 500mm. Care shall be taken to avoid the displacement of soil or mulch whilst undertaking watering.

### 3D – PESTS AND DISEASES:

The Consent Holder shall promptly report all animal, insect or fungal infestations to the Landscape Architect. The Landscape Architect will provide instruction for treatment deemed most appropriate.

### 3E – RUBBISH AND LITTER COLLECTION AND REMOVAL:

The Consent Holder shall remove all litter from the new landscaped areas and berms or swales. Litter is defined as any refuse, garbage, rubbish, dead animal remains, plant debris including fallen leaves, glass, metal, organic or inorganic waste matter or any other material, which is detrimental to the appearance of the site excluding fly tipping. Fly tipping includes items such as rubbish bags, builders' rubble, motor vehicle bodies or larger items requiring removal by machine.

### 3F – PRUNING:

The Consent Holder shall remove all weak, dead, diseased or damaged growth where possible to maintain optimum plant health. Pruning shall not be carried out during leaf burst or leaf fall.



Pruning shall be if and where required carried out on shrubs and groundcover by an appropriately qualified horticulturalist to maintain a high standard of presentation, display and plant vigor and to maintain the desired shape and size. An arborist qualified to international arboricultural standards shall undertake all tree pruning.

The following pruning techniques shall be employed where appropriate:

- Tips shall be pinched or purged, as appropriate for species, to give desired shape and size.
- Form pruning of young plants to ensure compact form and shape.
- Undercutting of groundcovers at border edges.
- Plants shall be pruned so that they do not smother neighboring plants.
- Plants shall be pruned off footpaths and access ways and hard surfaces

### 3G – PLANT VANDALISM, LOSSES AND REPLACEMENT:

Any plants vandalized or stolen shall be replaced by the Consent Holder. The plants shall be removed and replaced where ordered by the Landscape Architect following 3 monthly inspections throughout the **5 year** establishment period. All other losses of plants during the **5 year** maintenance period must be replaced in the first available planting season (between April and September) by the Consent Holder. The Consent Holder is responsible for covering all supply and labour costs associated with losses.

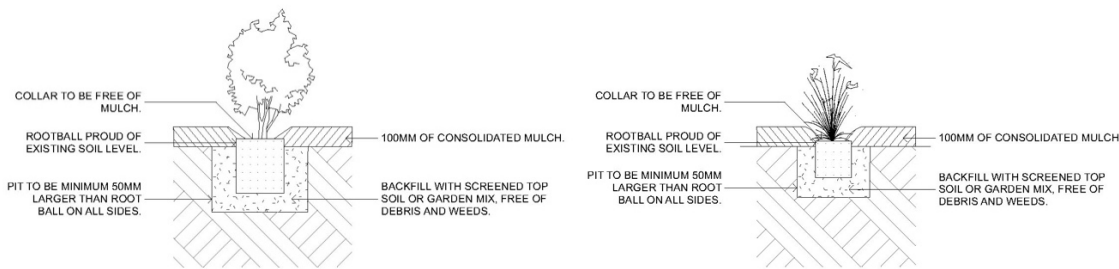
Replacement plant species can be discussed agreed between the Landscape Architect and the Consent Holder prior to installation. In the case of batter slope planting it is recommended poorly performing species should not be reused as replacements. Any defective stakes, ties, etc. shall be replaced as soon as possible.

### 3I – MANNER OF EXECUTION:

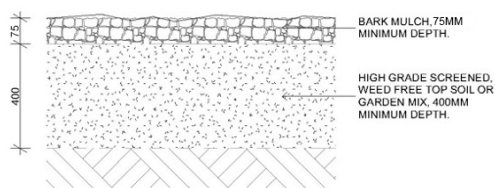
The Consent Holder is responsible for completing the plant establishment period with care and consideration to the site and its surroundings.

## 4. PHASE 1 – PLANTING DETAILS

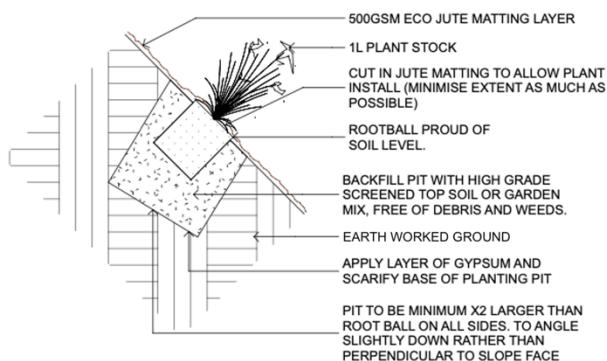
### 4A – SHRUB & GRASSES PLANTING DETAIL:



### 4B – GARDEN BED DETAIL – MIN. 75MM MULCH / MIN. 400MM TOPSOIL:



### 4C – PLANTING DETAIL FOR EARTH WORKED SLOPES STEEPER THAN 1V/3H:



## 5. PHASE 1 – PEST PLANT AND ANIMAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

### 5A – PERIOD:

The Consent Holder is required to maximize the survivability of plants through weed and pest animal management from the time installation is completed for a **5 year** period commencing on the date that the section 224(c) certificate is issued. The Consent Holder is responsible for monitoring the site for pest animals that might impact the revegetation planting (e.g. possums and rabbits) and if present, control of these species is to be undertaken for a period of **4-6 weeks**, at **3 month** intervals. Weed control should utilise a combination of techniques in an attempt to minimise herbicide usage and prevent weed invasion, this includes the use of mulch to cover bare soil, manual control methods, and the use of selective

herbicides.

#### 5B – SCOPE OUTLINE:

Pest animal and weed control is required to maximize the survivability of plants in their first **5 years** of growth. Animal pests are a common cause of failure for new riparian planting and the Consent Holder is expected to approach the task within industry standards and laws with common sense and high safety priorities. Weeds and pasture grasses are key competitors for new plantings. The weed management program should be undertaken in a proactive as opposed to a reactive manner. It will ensure that weeds do not compete with the new plantings. To this end weeds and grasses shall always be controlled before they flower, set seed or get to half the height of the new plantings.

#### 5C-1 – PEST ANIMAL CONTROL METHOD:

The most suitable method for possum and rabbit control in this area is kill trapping. Toxic baiting of possum and rabbits may be an option depending on the presence of non- target species on neighbouring properties which will require an assessment of risk by the pest control company prior to control. The main actions that will be taken to avoid adverse effects on fauna will be to use appropriate pest control tools and techniques that limit the risk to non-target species. If kill traps are used for possums these will be set at appropriate heights (>80 cm above the ground) to avoid non target species capture, namely cats and dogs. If non-target species (e.g. cats and dogs) and/or native fauna are present within the site during pest control, then it will not be appropriate to use toxic control methods and a risk assessment prior to control will determine this.

Pukekos, although not classified as a pest, can often pull-out new wetland plants and leave them lying on the ground. The most effective strategies for large areas of new wetland planting such as proposed on this site is securing plants firmly in the ground and in extreme cases direct population control. Ensure all plants are well-rooted and firmly planted in the ground at time of install and monitor closely in days and weeks after planting for pukeko activity. If damage is observed from pukekos is severe direct population control is an option but requires extreme care and specific conditions and permits. The Consent Holder must engage an experienced and qualified contractor who will apply for a special permit from the Fish and Game Council and obey all laws and regulations to control numbers. The contractor may also choose to consult council's biosecurity officer.

Rats and mustelids do not pose direct risk to new planting but pose a threat to native fauna attracted to habitat created by new planting. To control rats, four bait stations per hectare is recommended for sufficient control. Lockable bait stations (e.g. *Philproof*) should be used where possible, these should be spaced min. 50m apart in a location that is easily accessible. As plants establish, bait station locations should be revised and should be placed near any trees that produce large volumes of fruits. *Philproof* stations have a pin fixture which bait blocks slot onto, to prevent

rats from taking the bait and storing it rather than eating it. *Contrace bait* (a single-feed anti-coagulant) is recommended for use in these stations. One trap is recommended for every 20 hectares of land for mustelid control (e.g. stoats, weasels). DOC 200 traps inside a wooden tunnel are recommended. DOC 200's will also catch rodents and potentially small hedgehogs. Alternatively, a *GoodNature A24* self-resetting trap may be used. Ensure the entrance and inside of the wooden tunnel is kept free of debris and cobwebs so it looks like other animals have used the tunnel. The tunnel should be embedded so the base is level with the ground surface. Placing the trap under existing tree canopy is typically recommended wherever possible. Traps should be placed on edges of features (e.g. streams, planted area) as these provide pathways mustelids are likely to utilise. Placing the DOC trap near a possum trap may attract mustelids when a possum is caught. DOC 200s require regular maintenance checks and servicing to ensure the trap is firing well. It is recommended traps are baited with fresh rabbit meat or eggs. Alternatively, salted or freeze-dried rabbit, or egg may be used, however these may be less effective.

#### 5C-2 – WEED CONTROL METHOD:

A list of key weeds to be controlled and the appropriate eradication methods for each species is listed in Section 5F below. Note this list is not exclusive. Control of additional weeds will be undertaken with the same methodology. Weeds and grasses will not be allowed to grow over the top of new plantings. If this does occur, weeds must be pulled back from each native plant prior to any spraying being undertaken. In some cases this may require hand pulling of weeds as opposed to spraying.

The Consent Holder will undertake regular maintenance visits. They are required to:

- a) Review work done in the month(s) prior to that visit
- b) Assess the condition of plantings and identify any issues
- c) Undertake weed control work to be done
- d) Identify and confirm work for upcoming months
- e) Review weed control species lists and identify any new threats

#### 5D – RELEASE SPRAYING:

The Consent Holder is to organize release spraying. It is anticipated that not less than two release sprays will be undertaken over the period of 12 months. Should more sprays be necessary then they will be undertaken. The Consent Holder must ensure that its staff/spraying is qualified to Advanced Growsafe level. Those undertaking spraying will adhere to the spraying specifications as set out under the Growsafe manual. All chemicals used will be approved. Detailed spray diaries will be kept and progressively forwarded to the Client as work is done. Marker dye is used every time spraying is undertaken.

#### 5E – MANUAL WEED CONTROL:

Releasing of plants shall not be solely limited to the use of herbicides. Some plants may need to be hand pulled or dug out. Care needs to be taken to ensure the

whole plant is removed and that it is disposed of in such a manner that it does not regrow. Crews will be experienced in weed identification and knowledge of which weeds can be hand pulled as opposed to those that cannot.

5F – PREFERRED TECHNIQUES FOR KEY WEEDS TO BE CONTROLLED:

## 5F1: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)                           | Chemical(s)             | Application Rate                                   | Timing         | Remarks   |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| <i>Agapanthus (Agapanthus praecox)</i>                      | Dig out and dispose off site                | -                       | -  | Year round     | Only if this can be done without posing a weed hygiene risk |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Grazon                  | 100ml per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse          | October-March  | Not when flowering or seeding                               |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse             | October-March  | Not when flowering or seeding                               |
| Alligator weed ( <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> )       | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                          | Year round     | Requires follow up control                                  |
| <i>Aristea (Aristea ecklonii)</i>                           | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                             | October-March  |   |
| Arum lily & Flag iris                                       | Hand pull seedlings/small plants            | -                       | -  | Year round     | Only if this can be done without posing a weed hygiene risk |
|   | Dig out and dispose off site                | -                       | -  | Year round     | Monitor for re-growth.                                      |
|   | Cut and spray stems of large plants         | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                             | October-March  | Spray immediately following cutting.                        |
| Artillery plant ( <i>Galeobdolon luteum</i> )               | Foliar spray                                | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                          | October-March  |   |
|   | Cut and treat stumps                        | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                    | October-March  |   |
| Asparagus fern ( <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> )             | Knapsack/hand sprayer                       | Escort1                 | 5g Escort plus per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse | October-March  |   |
| Bamboo  | Foliar spray re-growth                      | Glyphosate              | 200ml per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse          | October-March  | Monitor for re-growth - Will need several treatments        |
|   | Foliar spray re-growth                      | Gallant                 | 150ml per 10 litres water                          | October-March  | Monitor for re-growth - Will need several treatments        |
|   | Cut tops and treat as per Giant reed grass. | -                       |  |                |   |
| Banana plant  | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Glyphosate              | 20ml per litre water                               | Yearround      | After foliage die off, remove plant from earth.             |
| Banana passionfruit   | Hand pull seedlings/small plants            | -                       | -  | Year round     |   |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                    | October-March  | Leave foliage in host to die off                            |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                             | October-March  | Leave foliage in host to die off                            |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Picloram (Vigilant gel) | Apply gel to cut stem                              | October-March  |   |
| Barberry ( <i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i> )                    | Cut and treat stumps                        | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                    | October-March  | Apply to freshly cut surface and stems to ground level      |
| Bartlettina ( <i>Bartlettina sordida</i> )                  | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                             | October-March  |   |
| Bear's breeches ( <i>Acanthus mollis</i> )                  | Dig out and dispose off site                | -                       | -  | Year round     |   |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                    | October-March  |   |
| Bindweed ( <i>Calystegia sylvatica</i> , <i>C. sepium</i> ) | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Banvine                 | Follow label recommendations                       |                |   |
| Blackberry ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.)                  | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                             | December-April |   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Grazon                  | 60ml per 10 litres water                           | December-April |   |

## 5F2: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)  | Chemical(s)                      | Application Rate   | Timing  | Remarks   |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Black passionfruit ( <i>Passiflora edulis</i> )       | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and vines and spray re-growth                             | -<br>Glyphosate                  | -<br>20ml per litre water  | Year round<br>Cut vines in winter and spray re-growth in spring | Leave foliage in host to die off  |
| Black wattle<br>Australian Black wood                 | Hand pull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps<br>Drill and inject<br>Drill and inject | -<br>Grazon<br>Grazon<br>Escort1 | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2 ml pulse | Year round<br>October-April<br>October-April<br>October – April | Ensure of felling that damage to surrounding native vegetation is limited.  |
| Blue morning glory                                    | Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Cut and treat stumps  | Grazon<br>Grazon                 | 60ml per 10 litres water<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | November-March<br>November-March                                | Leave foliage in host to die off  |
| Boneseed  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps  | -<br>Grazon                      | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | Year round<br>November-February                                 |   |
| Bottlebrush ( <i>Callistemon spp.</i> )               | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps<br>Drill and inject                      | -<br>Grazon<br>Escort1           | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2 ml pulse                                    | Year round<br>Year round<br>Year round                          | Callistemon is to be planted within the residential planting area, to be monitored to ensure no seed spread via wind dispersal establishes in revegetation area |
| Broom   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Escort1                          | 5g per 10 litres water   | November-February   | Do not spray if seed pods have turned brown   |
| Brush wattle  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps<br>Drill and inject                      | -<br>Grazon<br>Escort1           | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2 ml pulse                                    | Year round<br>October-April<br>October – April                  |   |
| Buddleia ( <i>Buddleja davidii</i> )                  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps  | -<br>Grazon                      | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | Year round<br>Year round  |   |
| Buffalo grass ( <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> )      | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Gallant                          | 60ml per 10 litres water   | October-January   |   |
| Canary Island Date Palm ( <i>Phoenix canarensis</i> ) | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Fell tree - remove stump                                      | -<br>-                           | -<br>-   | Year round<br>Year round  |   |
| Canna lily  | Dig out and dispose off site   | -                                | -  | Year round  | Monitor for re-growth   |
| Cape gooseberry                                       | Hand pull<br>Knapsack – foliar spray   | -<br>Glyphosate                  | -<br>100ml per 10 litres water   | Year round  | Monitor for re-growth<br>For large infestations   |
| Cape honey flower                                     | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Escort1                          | 5g per 10 litres water   | November-February   |   |
| Cape ivy  | Cut and treat stumps   | Grazon                           | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | November-February   | Leave foliage in host to die off  |
| Castor oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> )          | Cut and treat stumps<br>Knapsack – foliar spray  | Grazon<br>Glyphosate             | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>100ml per 10 litres water   | October-March<br>October-March                                  |   |

### 5F3: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed   | Control Method(s)   | Chemical(s)                            | Application Rate  | Timing  | Remarks  |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Cestrum ( <i>Cestrum</i> spp.)                   | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps                             | -<br>Grazon                            | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | Year round<br>October-March                                 |  |
| Chinese privet                                   | Seedlings – hand pull<br>Trees – drill and inject<br>Saplings - cut and stump treat | -<br>Escort1<br>Grazon                 | -<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | November-April<br>November-April<br>November-April          |  |
| Climbing asparagus                               | Knapsack/hand sprayer   | Escort1                                | 5g Escort plus per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse  | October-March   | Foliar spray both climbing stems up to 1m high and scrambling plants in situ. Brittleness of stems means they cannot effectively be pulled off plants. Ensure no tree fern or kowhai trunks are sprayed. |
| Climbing dock                                    | Knapsack  | Escort1                                | 5g per 10 litres water  | November-February   |  |
| Cotoneaster ( <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> ) | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps                             | -<br>Grazon                            | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | Year round<br>October-March                                 |  |
| Crack willow/grey willow                         | Drill and inject/frill and spray  | Escort1                                | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse  | November-February   | Do not cut as every twig becomes another willow.   |
| Creeping club moss                               | Knapsack/hand sprayer<br>Knapsack – foliar spray                                    | Mostox<br>Renovate/Organic Interceptor | 1% solution<br>Label rate   | Year round.   | Ensure no tree fern or kowhai trunks sprayed   |
| Elaeagnus  | Cut and treat stumps<br>Cut and treat stumps  | Picloram (Vigilant gel)<br>Grazon      | Apply gel to freshly cut stump<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                             | October-March<br>October-March                              | Must be applied liberally within 5 mins of cutting   |
| Elephants ear                                    | Dig out and dispose off site<br>Cut and spray stems                                 | -<br>Escort1                           | -<br>5g per 10 litres water   | -<br>October-March  | Monitor for re-growth<br>Spray immediately following cutting   |
| Fatsia ( <i>Fatsia japonica</i> )                | Dig out   | -                                      | -   | Year round  |  |
| Flame tree ( <i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> )   | Drill and inject  | Escort1                                | 20g per litre water, plus 2ml pulse   | Year round  |  |
| Fruit salad plant ( <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> )  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stump                              | -<br>Grazon                            | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | Year round<br>October-March                                 |  |
| Garden nasturtium                                | Knapsack – foliar spray   | Escort1                                | 5g per 10 litres water  | November-March  |  |
| German ivy                                       | Cut stems and treat stumps<br>Knapsack – foliar spray                               | Grazon<br>Escort1                      | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>5g per 10 litres water                                     | November-March<br>November-March                            | Leave foliage in host to die off   |
| Giant reed                                       | Cut and spray stumps<br>Cut and spray re-growth<br>Cut and spray re-growth          | Glyphosate<br>Glyphosate<br>Gallant    | 1 part Glyphosate to 10 parts water<br>200ml per 10 litres water<br>150ml per 10 litres water | November-February<br>November-February<br>November-February | Do not break up canes. These should be removed off site and burned or taken to an approved disposal site.  |



## 5F4: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)  | Chemical(s)  | Application Rate   | Timing   | Remarks  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Gorse, and other compostitae weeds, and legumes found in pasture such as lotus major. | Knapsack foliar spray<br><br>For targeted gorse control with minimal loss of existing bush emerging                                      | Versatill  | 500ml/100litres of water with wetting agent<br><br>Knapsack 125ml/10 litres with wetting agent   | October - March  | Will target legumes and compostitae species so care needed around Kowhai, Hebe and Olearia species   |
| Hawthorn  | Handpull seedlings/small<br>Cut and treat stumps   | -<br>Grazon  | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | Year round<br>November-March   |  |
| Hydrangea ( <i>Hydrangea</i> sp.)   | Dig out and remove   | -  | -  | Year round   |  |
| Himalayan honeysuckle   | Hand pull seedlings/ small<br><br>Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Cut and treat stems/<br><br>Cut and treat stems/ | October to February<br><br>Escort<br>Glyphosate<br>Escort1<br><br>Glyphosate | Ensure no tuber left behind.<br><br>5g/10 litres water + 10ml<br>100ml/10 litres water + 10ml<br>20g/10 litres water<br><br>50:50 mix with water | Spring to late autumn<br>Spring to late autumn<br>Spring to late autumn<br><br>Spring to late autumn | Not for use around native vegetation or waterways.<br><br>For application near waterways and indigenous<br><br>For application near waterways and indigenous |
| Italian arum ( <i>Arum italicum</i> )   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Escort1  | 5g per 10 litres water   | October-March  | Monitor for re-growth.<br>Spray immediately following cutting.   |
| Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )   | Cut and treat stems/tubers<br>Cut and treat stems/tubers   | Grazon<br>Escort1  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>5g per 10 litres water  | November-March<br>November-March   | Leave foliage in host to die off   |
| Japanese honeysuckle  | Knapsack – foliar spray<br><br>Cut and treat stems   | Versatill<br><br>Grazon  | 40-50mls Versatill to 10 litres water<br><br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | October-March<br><br>October-March   | Pull away from non-target species before spraying.<br>Spray to run off. Ensure no epiphytic attachment.<br><br>Do not pull cut vegetation from host plant    |
| Japanese spindle tree   | Cut and treat stumps   | Grazon   | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | November-March   |  |
| Jasmine   | Cut and treat stems<br><br>Where practical foliar spray<br>Where practical foliar spray  | Grazon<br><br>Glyphosate<br>Escort1  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20ml per litre water and 20ml<br>Pulse with clean water<br>5g per 10 litres water                             | October-March<br><br>October-March<br>October-March  | Do not pull cut vegetation from host plant<br><br>Pull away from non-target species before spraying  |
| Kikuyu grass and pasture grasses in the early stages of                               | Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Knapsack – foliar spray   | Glyphosate<br>Gallant  | 100ml per 10 litres water<br>150ml per 10 litres water   | Year round<br>Year round   |  |
| Mexican daisy ( <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> )                                       | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Glyphosate   | 100ml per 10 litres water  | October-March  | Requires regular follow up   |
| Mexican devil ( <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> )   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Glyphosate   | 100ml per 10 litres water  | October-March  |  |
| Mignonette vine   | Cut and treat stump<br>Cut and treat stump   | Grazon<br>Picloram (Vigilant gel)  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>Apply gel to cut stem   | October-March<br>October-March   | Follow up control required to treat propagules<br>Follow up control required to treat propagules   |
| Mistflower ( <i>Ageratina riparia</i> )   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Glyphosate   | 100ml per 10 litres water  | October-March  |  |

## 5F5: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)                               | Chemical(s)             | Application Rate  | Timing                     | Remarks   |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Monkey apple ( <i>Acmena smithii</i> )  | Seedlings/small plants – hand pull              | -                       | -   | Year round                 |   |
|   | Tree – drill and inject                         | Escort1                 | 20g per litre water, plus 2ml pulse                       | October-March              |   |
|   | Sapling – Cut and stump treat                   | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              |   |
| Montbretia  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Grazon                  | 60mls per 10 litres water, 10ml Pulse per 10 litres water | October-February           |   |
| Moth plant  | Cut and treat stump                             | Escort1                 | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              | Leave cut vegetation in host to die off. Remove seed pods if possible.                              |
|   | Cut and treat stump                             | Picloram (Vigilant gel) | Apply gel to cut stem                                     | October-March              | Leave cut vegetation in host to die off. Remove seed pods if possible.                              |
| Palm grass ( <i>Setaria palmifolia</i> )  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                                 | October-January            |   |
| Pampas  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 10ml per litre water                                      | October-March best results | Use clean water and thoroughly soak centre of large plants.   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Gallant                 | 150ml per 10 litres water plus crop oil                   | October-March              | Best on smaller plants.   |
| Periwinkle  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 200ml per 10 litres water                                 | November-March             | Follow up spray as soon as re-growth big enough to treat. 4-5 treatments required 2-3 months apart. |
| Poplar<br>At year 5 within the plant zone, prune annually for the first 4 years | Drill and inject/frill and spray                | Escort1                 | 20g per litre water + 10ml pulse                          | November-February          | Prune annually for the first 4 years  |
| Prickly hakea ( <i>Hakea sericea</i> )  | Handpull seedlings/small<br>Cut and stump treat | -<br>Grazon             | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                      | Year round<br>Year round   |   |
| Willow leaved hakea ( <i>Hakea salicifolia</i> )                                | Drill and inject                                | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse                | Year round                 |   |
| Reed sweetgrass ( <i>Glyceria maxima</i> )                                      | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                                 | October-March              |   |
| Shrub balsam  | Cut and treat stumps                            | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                    | October-March              |   |
| Spanish heath   | Cut and treat stumps                            | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              |   |
| Sweet pea shrub ( <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> )                                  | Handpull small plants                           | -                       | -   | Year round                 |   |
|   | Cut and treat stumps                            | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              |   |
| Three cornered garlic   | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Grazon                  | 15ml per 10 litres water                                  | September-December         |   |
| Tradescantia  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Grazon                  | 10ml per litre water + 2ml Pulse per litre water          | November-March             | Pull away from non-target species before spraying.  |
| Tree lupin ( <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> )  | Cut and hand fell                               | -                       | -   | Year round                 |   |

## 5F6: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)                  | Chemical(s)             | Application Rate                           | Timing                | Remarks   |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Tree privet   | Cut and treat stumps               | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | November-March        |   |
|   | Drill and inject                   | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse | November-March        |   |
| Tuber ladder fern   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                     | March to May          |   |
| Tutsan ( <i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> )                     | Handpull small plants              | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Cut and treat stumps               | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | November-March        |   |
| Velvet groundsel<br>( <i>Senecio petasitis</i> )            | Handpull small plants              | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                     | October-March         |   |
| Washington Palm<br>( <i>Washingtonia filifera/robusta</i> ) | Handpull seedlings/small plants    | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Fell tree - remove stump           | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
| Wild ginger   | Hand pull seedlings/small plants.  | -                       | -  | October to February   | <p>Ensure no tuber left behind.</p> <p>Not for use around native vegetation or waterways.</p> <p>For application near waterways and indigenous vegetation.</p> <p>For application near waterways and indigenous vegetation.</p> |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Escort1                 | 5g/10 litres water + 10ml Pulse            | Spring to late autumn |   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Glyphosate              | 100ml/10 litres water + 10ml Pulse         | Spring to late autumn |   |
|   | Cut and treat stems/tubers         | Escort1                 | 20g/10 litres water                        | Spring to late autumn |   |
|   | Cut and treat stems/tubers         | Glyphosate              | 50:50 mix with water                       | Spring to late autumn |   |
| Woolly nightshade   | Seedlings/small plants – hand pull | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Trees – drill and inject           | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse | Year round            |   |
|   | Saplings - cut and treat stump     | Picloram (Vigilant gel) | Apply gel to cut stems                     | Year round            |   |
|   | Saplings - cut and treat stump     | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | Year round            |   |
| Wild cherry   | Tree – drill and inject            | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse | October-March         |   |
|   | Saplings – cut and treat stump     | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | October-March         |   |

## 6. PHASE 1 – MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

### 6A – PERIOD

The Consent Holder is required to carry out this maintenance schedule from the time installation is completed for a **5 year** period. The intent of this 5 year period is to achieve **80% canopy closure and a minimum survival rate of the plants 90% of the original density** through the entire planting area(s). After the **5 year** period, the Landscape Architect will assess and issue a completion certificate to confirm that the landscape is being handed over by the Consent Holder has been maintained in accordance with the guidance outlined within this specification. This section specifies the details of the maintenance program to be carried out in order to maintain the landscape to a high standard.

### 6B – SCOPE OUTLINE

All planting is to be maintained as per this specification, with any plant replacements required to be carried out during the planting season following the plant failure. **An appointed Landscape Architect or other qualified third party is to carry out 3 monthly site inspections and provide reports of required maintenance throughout the 5 year establishment period.** Site visits by an maintenance contractor appointed by the Consent Holder are to be undertaken as required to maintain moisture levels and carry out maintenance to minimise failures, and perform maintenance tasks based on the report provided by the appointed Landscape Architect or other qualified third party at a minimum of **3 month intervals, 4 times a year**, (even intervals ideally at the change of each season), to identify and carry out maintenance required in the schedule below:

### 6C – MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| ITEM  | MINIMUM FREQUENCY  | ACTION  |
|---|--|---|
| Watering  | Minimum recommendation once per month. Once per week over the first summer growing season. As required thereafter. | Water all plants to maintain moisture content as specified. Refer to Section 3C. This is particularly important for planting on the REB slopes. |
| Pests and diseases                                  | Check @ 3-month intervals  | Check for pests and diseases and apply appropriate treatment to ensure plants are pest and disease free.  |
| Rubbish and Litter                                  | Check @ 3-month intervals  | Ensure landscape areas are free of litter. Refer to Section 3E and maintain accordingly.  |
| Plant maintenance vandalism, losses and replacement | Check @ 3-month intervals  | Replace any plant losses as per recommended options and protocol for in Section 3G.   |
| Fertilisation                                       | Implement @ 6-month intervals or at the recommended rate depending on type.  | Fertilise each plant (not wetland areas) to the recommended manufacturers specification period.   |
| Weed control  | Check @ 3-month intervals through growing seasons and less over winter   | Refer Section 5 for specific species treatments.  |

## **PHASE 2**

This specification covers the native revegetation, stormwater wetlands and natural riparian margin landscaping works in Stages 1 and 2 of the Delmore development in Wainui, Auckland. This is defined as all planting specified in the Revegetation Plans specifically plan sheets **2535/07** to **2535/09** of the Fast Track Application Landscape Package **2535** produced by Greenwood Associates for Vineway Limited. Refer to these plans for specification of all species, container sizes, spacing, setout, quantity and installation details of landscape works. Reference in all cases within this document to the '**Consent Holder**' is reference to the business entity responsible to carry out the scope of works outlined as **Phase 1** within this document. Reference in all cases within this document to the '**Residential Society**' is reference to the incorporated society entity responsible for carrying out the scope of works outlined as **Phase 2** within this document.

## **7. PHASE 2 – PEST PLANT AND ANIMAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY**

### **7A – PERIOD:**

The Residential Society is required to maximize the survivability of plants through weed and pest animal management in **perpetuity** commencing on the date it is deemed the Consent Holder has carried out the 5 year maintenance period appropriately achieving 80% canopy closure and a minimum survival rate of the plants 90% of the original density. The Residential Society is responsible for monitoring the site for pest plants and animals that might impact the revegetation planting and if present, control of these species is to be undertaken **as required** to maintain 80% canopy closure and a minimum survival rate of the plants 90% of the original density. Site visits are to be undertaken **yearly** by an appointed pest control contractor for both plants and animals to identify control required and provide a report to the Residential Society outlining the scope of any control that is required for that year.

### **7B – SCOPE OUTLINE:**

Pest animal and weed control is required to maximize the survivability of plants in **perpetuity**. The Residential Society and any contractors they engage are expected to approach the task within industry standards and laws with common sense and high safety priorities.

### **7C-1 – PEST ANIMAL CONTROL METHOD:**

The most suitable method for possum and rabbit control in this area if required is kill trapping. Toxic baiting of possum and rabbits may be an option depending on the presence of non- target species on neighbouring properties which will require an assessment of risk by the engaged pest control company prior to control. The main

actions that will be taken to avoid adverse effects on fauna will be to use appropriate pest control tools and techniques that limit the risk to non-target species. If kill traps are used for possums these will be set at appropriate heights (>80 cm above the ground) to avoid non target species capture, namely cats and dogs. If non-target species (e.g. cats and dogs) and/or native fauna are present within the site during pest control, then it will not be appropriate to use toxic control methods and a risk assessment prior to control will determine this.

#### 7C-2 - WEED CONTROL METHOD:

A list of key weeds to be controlled if required and the appropriate eradication methods for each species is listed in Section 5F below. Note this list is not exclusive. Control of additional weeds will be undertaken with the same methodology. In some cases removal may require hand pulling of weeds as opposed to spraying.

#### 7F - PREFERRED TECHNIQUES FOR KEY WEEDS TO BE CONTROLLED:

## 7F1: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)                           | Chemical(s)             | Application Rate   | Timing                         | Remarks   |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <i>Agapanthus (Agapanthus praecox)</i>                      | Dig out and dispose off site                | -                       | -  | Year round                     | Only if this can be done without posing a weed hygiene risk |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Grazon                  | 100ml per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse                    | October-March                  | Not when flowering or seeding                               |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse                       | October-March                  | Not when flowering or seeding                               |
| Alligator weed ( <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> )       | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                                    | Year round                     | Requires follow up control                                  |
| <i>Aristea (Aristea ecklonii)</i>                           | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                       | October-March                  |   |
| Arum lily & Flag iris                                       | Hand pull seedlings/small plants            | -                       | -  | Year round                     | Only if this can be done without posing a weed hygiene risk |
|   | Dig out and dispose off site                | -                       | -  | Year round                     | Monitor for re-growth.                                      |
|   | Cut and spray stems of large plants         | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                       | October-March                  | Spray immediately following cutting.                        |
| Artillery plant ( <i>Galeobdolon luteum</i> )               | Foliar spray<br>Cut and treat stumps        | Glyphosate<br>Grazon    | 100ml per 10 litres water<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water | October-March<br>October-March |   |
| Asparagus fern ( <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> )             | Knapsack/hand sprayer                       | Escort1                 | 5g Escort plus per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse           | October-March                  |   |
| Bamboo  | Foliar spray re-growth                      | Glyphosate              | 200ml per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse                    | October-March                  | Monitor for re-growth - Will need several treatments        |
|   | Foliar spray re-growth                      | Gallant                 | 150ml per 10 litres water                                    | October-March                  | Monitor for re-growth - Will need several treatments        |
|   | Cut tops and treat as per Giant reed grass. | -                       |  |                                |   |
| Banana plant  | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Glyphosate              | 20ml per litre water   | Yearround                      | After foliage die off, remove plant from earth.             |
| Banana passionfruit   | Hand pull seedlings/small plants            | -                       | -  | Year round                     |   |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                              | October-March                  | Leave foliage in host to die off                            |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                       | October-March                  | Leave foliage in host to die off                            |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Picloram (Vigilant gel) | Apply gel to cut stem  | October-March                  |   |
| Barberry ( <i>Berberis glaucocarpa</i> )                    | Cut and treat stumps                        | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                              | October-March                  | Apply to freshly cut surface and stems to ground level      |
| Bartlettina ( <i>Bartlettina sordida</i> )                  | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                       | October-March                  |   |
| Bear's breeches ( <i>Acanthus mollis</i> )                  | Dig out and dispose off site                | -                       | -  | Year round                     |   |
|   | Cut and treat stump                         | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                              | October-March                  |   |
| Bindweed ( <i>Calystegia sylvatica</i> , <i>C. sepium</i> ) | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Banvine                 | Follow label recommendations                                 |                                |   |
| Blackberry ( <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.)                  | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                       | December-April                 |   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                     | Grazon                  | 60ml per 10 litres water                                     | December-April                 |   |

## 7F2: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)  | Chemical(s)                      | Application Rate   | Timing  | Remarks   |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Black passionfruit ( <i>Passiflora edulis</i> )       | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and vines and spray re-growth                             | -<br>Glyphosate                  | -<br>20ml per litre water  | Year round<br>Cut vines in winter and spray re-growth in spring | Leave foliage in host to die off  |
| Black wattle<br>Australian Black wood                 | Hand pull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps<br>Drill and inject<br>Drill and inject | -<br>Grazon<br>Grazon<br>Escort1 | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2 ml pulse | Year round<br>October-April<br>October-April<br>October – April | Ensure of felling that damage to surrounding native vegetation is limited.  |
| Blue morning glory                                    | Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Cut and treat stumps  | Grazon<br>Grazon                 | 60ml per 10 litres water<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | November-March<br>November-March                                | Leave foliage in host to die off  |
| Boneseed  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps  | -<br>Grazon                      | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | Year round<br>November-February                                 |   |
| Bottlebrush ( <i>Callistemon spp.</i> )               | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps<br>Drill and inject                      | -<br>Grazon<br>Escort1           | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2 ml pulse                                    | Year round<br>Year round<br>Year round                          | Callistemon is to be planted within the residential planting area, to be monitored to ensure no seed spread via wind dispersal establishes in revegetation area |
| Broom   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Escort1                          | 5g per 10 litres water   | November-February   | Do not spray if seed pods have turned brown   |
| Brush wattle  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps<br>Drill and inject                      | -<br>Grazon<br>Escort1           | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2 ml pulse                                    | Year round<br>October-April<br>October – April                  |   |
| Buddleia ( <i>Buddleja davidii</i> )                  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps  | -<br>Grazon                      | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | Year round<br>Year round  |   |
| Buffalo grass ( <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> )      | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Gallant                          | 60ml per 10 litres water   | October-January   |   |
| Canary Island Date Palm ( <i>Phoenix canarensis</i> ) | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Fell tree - remove stump                                      | -<br>-                           | -<br>-   | Year round<br>Year round  |   |
| Canna lily  | Dig out and dispose off site   | -                                | -  | Year round  | Monitor for re-growth   |
| Cape gooseberry                                       | Hand pull<br>Knapsack – foliar spray   | -<br>Glyphosate                  | -<br>100ml per 10 litres water   | Year round  | Monitor for re-growth<br>For large infestations   |
| Cape honey flower                                     | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Escort1                          | 5g per 10 litres water   | November-February   |   |
| Cape ivy  | Cut and treat stumps   | Grazon                           | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | November-February   | Leave foliage in host to die off  |
| Castor oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> )          | Cut and treat stumps<br>Knapsack – foliar spray  | Grazon<br>Glyphosate             | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>100ml per 10 litres water   | October-March<br>October-March                                  |   |



### 7F3: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed   | Control Method(s)   | Chemical(s)                            | Application Rate  | Timing  | Remarks  |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|
| Cestrum ( <i>Cestrum</i> spp.)                   | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps                             | -<br>Grazon                            | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | Year round<br>October-March                                 |  |
| Chinese privet                                   | Seedlings – hand pull<br>Trees – drill and inject<br>Saplings - cut and stump treat | -<br>Escort1<br>Grazon                 | -<br>20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | November-April<br>November-April<br>November-April          |  |
| Climbing asparagus                               | Knapsack/hand sprayer   | Escort1                                | 5g Escort plus per 10 litres water plus 20ml pulse  | October-March   | Foliar spray both climbing stems up to 1m high and scrambling plants in situ. Brittleness of stems means they cannot effectively be pulled off plants. Ensure no tree fern or kowhai trunks are sprayed. |
| Climbing dock                                    | Knapsack  | Escort1                                | 5g per 10 litres water  | November-February   |  |
| Cotoneaster ( <i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> ) | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stumps                             | -<br>Grazon                            | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | Year round<br>October-March                                 |  |
| Crack willow/grey willow                         | Drill and inject/frill and spray  | Escort1                                | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse  | November-February   | Do not cut as every twig becomes another willow.   |
| Creeping club moss                               | Knapsack/hand sprayer<br>Knapsack – foliar spray                                    | Mostox<br>Renovate/Organic Interceptor | 1% solution<br>Label rate   | Year round.   | Ensure no tree fern or kowhai trunks sprayed   |
| Elaeagnus  | Cut and treat stumps<br>Cut and treat stumps  | Picloram (Vigilant gel)<br>Grazon      | Apply gel to freshly cut stump<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                             | October-March<br>October-March                              | Must be applied liberally within 5 mins of cutting   |
| Elephants ear                                    | Dig out and dispose off site<br>Cut and spray stems                                 | -<br>Escort1                           | -<br>5g per 10 litres water   | -<br>October-March  | Monitor for re-growth<br>Spray immediately following cutting   |
| Fatsia ( <i>Fatsia japonica</i> )                | Dig out   | -                                      | -   | Year round  |  |
| Flame tree ( <i>Brachychiton acerifolium</i> )   | Drill and inject  | Escort1                                | 20g per litre water, plus 2ml pulse   | Year round  |  |
| Fruit salad plant ( <i>Monstera deliciosa</i> )  | Handpull seedlings/small plants<br>Cut and treat stump                              | -<br>Grazon                            | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | Year round<br>October-March                                 |  |
| Garden nasturtium                                | Knapsack – foliar spray   | Escort1                                | 5g per 10 litres water  | November-March  |  |
| German ivy                                       | Cut stems and treat stumps<br>Knapsack – foliar spray                               | Grazon<br>Escort1                      | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>5g per 10 litres water                                     | November-March<br>November-March                            | Leave foliage in host to die off   |
| Giant reed                                       | Cut and spray stumps<br>Cut and spray re-growth<br>Cut and spray re-growth          | Glyphosate<br>Glyphosate<br>Gallant    | 1 part Glyphosate to 10 parts water<br>200ml per 10 litres water<br>150ml per 10 litres water | November-February<br>November-February<br>November-February | Do not break up canes. These should be removed off site and burned or taken to an approved disposal site.  |

## 7F4: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)  | Chemical(s)  | Application Rate   | Timing   | Remarks  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Gorse, and other compostitae weeds, and legumes found in pasture such as lotus major. | Knapsack foliar spray<br><br>For targeted gorse control with minimal loss of existing bush emerging                                      | Versatill  | 500ml/100litres of water with wetting agent<br><br>Knapsack 125ml/10 litres with wetting agent   | October - March  | Will target legumes and compostitae species so care needed around Kowhai, Hebe and Olearia species   |
| Hawthorn  | Handpull seedlings/small<br>Cut and treat stumps   | -<br>Grazon  | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | Year round<br>November-March   |  |
| Hydrangea ( <i>Hydrangea</i> sp.)   | Dig out and remove   | -  | -  | Year round   |  |
| Himalayan honeysuckle   | Hand pull seedlings/ small<br><br>Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Cut and treat stems/<br><br>Cut and treat stems/ | October to February<br><br>Escort<br>Glyphosate<br>Escort1<br><br>Glyphosate | Ensure no tuber left behind.<br><br>5g/10 litres water + 10ml<br>100ml/10 litres water + 10ml<br>20g/10 litres water<br><br>50:50 mix with water | Spring to late autumn<br>Spring to late autumn<br>Spring to late autumn<br><br>Spring to late autumn | Not for use around native vegetation or waterways.<br><br>For application near waterways and indigenous<br><br>For application near waterways and indigenous |
| Italian arum ( <i>Arum italicum</i> )   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Escort1  | 5g per 10 litres water   | October-March  | Monitor for re-growth.<br>Spray immediately following cutting.   |
| Ivy ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )   | Cut and treat stems/tubers<br>Cut and treat stems/tubers   | Grazon<br>Escort1  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>5g per 10 litres water  | November-March<br>November-March   | Leave foliage in host to die off   |
| Japanese honeysuckle  | Knapsack – foliar spray<br><br>Cut and treat stems   | Versatill<br><br>Grazon  | 40-50mls Versatill to 10 litres water<br><br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water   | October-March<br><br>October-March   | Pull away from non-target species before spraying.<br>Spray to run off. Ensure no epiphytic attachment.<br><br>Do not pull cut vegetation from host plant    |
| Japanese spindle tree   | Cut and treat stumps   | Grazon   | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water  | November-March   |  |
| Jasmine   | Cut and treat stems<br><br>Where practical foliar spray<br>Where practical foliar spray  | Grazon<br><br>Glyphosate<br>Escort1  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>20ml per litre water and 20ml<br>Pulse with clean water<br>5g per 10 litres water                             | October-March<br><br>October-March<br>October-March  | Do not pull cut vegetation from host plant<br><br>Pull away from non-target species before spraying  |
| Kikuyu grass and pasture grasses in the early stages of                               | Knapsack – foliar spray<br>Knapsack – foliar spray   | Glyphosate<br>Gallant  | 100ml per 10 litres water<br>150ml per 10 litres water   | Year round<br>Year round   |  |
| Mexican daisy ( <i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i> )                                       | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Glyphosate   | 100ml per 10 litres water  | October-March  | Requires regular follow up   |
| Mexican devil ( <i>Ageratina adenophora</i> )   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Glyphosate   | 100ml per 10 litres water  | October-March  |  |
| Mignonette vine   | Cut and treat stump<br>Cut and treat stump   | Grazon<br>Picloram (Vigilant gel)  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water<br>Apply gel to cut stem   | October-March<br>October-March   | Follow up control required to treat propagules<br>Follow up control required to treat propagules   |
| Mistflower ( <i>Ageratina riparia</i> )   | Knapsack – foliar spray  | Glyphosate   | 100ml per 10 litres water  | October-March  |  |

## 7F5: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)                               | Chemical(s)             | Application Rate  | Timing                     | Remarks   |
|---|---|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| Monkey apple ( <i>Acmena smithii</i> )  | Seedlings/small plants – hand pull              | -                       | -   | Year round                 |   |
|   | Tree – drill and inject                         | Escort1                 | 20g per litre water, plus 2ml pulse                       | October-March              |   |
|   | Sapling – Cut and stump treat                   | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              |   |
| Montbretia  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Grazon                  | 60mls per 10 litres water, 10ml Pulse per 10 litres water | October-February           |   |
| Moth plant  | Cut and treat stump                             | Escort1                 | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              | Leave cut vegetation in host to die off. Remove seed pods if possible.                              |
|   | Cut and treat stump                             | Picloram (Vigilant gel) | Apply gel to cut stem                                     | October-March              | Leave cut vegetation in host to die off. Remove seed pods if possible.                              |
| Palm grass ( <i>Setaria palmifolia</i> )  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                                 | October-January            |   |
| Pampas  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 10ml per litre water                                      | October-March best results | Use clean water and thoroughly soak centre of large plants.   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Gallant                 | 150ml per 10 litres water plus crop oil                   | October-March              | Best on smaller plants.   |
| Periwinkle  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 200ml per 10 litres water                                 | November-March             | Follow up spray as soon as re-growth big enough to treat. 4-5 treatments required 2-3 months apart. |
| Poplar<br>At year 5 within the plant zone, prune annually for the first 4 years | Drill and inject/frill and spray                | Escort1                 | 20g per litre water + 10ml pulse                          | November-February          | Prune annually for the first 4 years  |
| Prickly hakea ( <i>Hakea sericea</i> )  | Handpull seedlings/small<br>Cut and stump treat | -<br>Grazon             | -<br>1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                      | Year round<br>Year round   |   |
| Willow leaved hakea ( <i>Hakea salicifolia</i> )                                | Drill and inject                                | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse                | Year round                 |   |
| Reed sweetgrass ( <i>Glyceria maxima</i> )                                      | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Glyphosate              | 100ml per 10 litres water                                 | October-March              |   |
| Shrub balsam  | Cut and treat stumps                            | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                                    | October-March              |   |
| Spanish heath   | Cut and treat stumps                            | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              |   |
| Sweet pea shrub ( <i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> )                                  | Handpull small plants                           | -                       | -   | Year round                 |   |
|   | Cut and treat stumps                            | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water                           | October-March              |   |
| Three cornered garlic   | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Grazon                  | 15ml per 10 litres water                                  | September-December         |   |
| Tradescantia  | Knapsack – foliar spray                         | Grazon                  | 10ml per litre water + 2ml Pulse per litre water          | November-March             | Pull away from non-target species before spraying.  |
| Tree lupin ( <i>Lupinus arboreus</i> )  | Cut and hand fell                               | -                       | -   | Year round                 |   |

## 7F6: WEED CONTROL METHODS

| Weed  | Control Method(s)                  | Chemical(s)             | Application Rate                           | Timing                | Remarks   |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|
| Tree privet   | Cut and treat stumps               | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | November-March        |   |
|   | Drill and inject                   | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse | November-March        |   |
| Tuber ladder fern   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                     | March to May          |   |
| Tutsan ( <i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> )                     | Handpull small plants              | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Cut and treat stumps               | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | November-March        |   |
| Velvet groundsel<br>( <i>Senecio petasitis</i> )            | Handpull small plants              | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Escort1                 | 5g per 10 litres water                     | October-March         |   |
| Washington Palm<br>( <i>Washingtonia filifera/robusta</i> ) | Handpull seedlings/small plants    | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Fell tree - remove stump           | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
| Wild ginger   | Hand pull seedlings/small plants.  | -                       | -  | October to February   | <p>Ensure no tuber left behind.</p> <p>Not for use around native vegetation or waterways.</p> <p>For application near waterways and indigenous vegetation.</p> <p>For application near waterways and indigenous vegetation.</p> |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Escort1                 | 5g/10 litres water + 10ml Pulse            | Spring to late autumn |   |
|   | Knapsack – foliar spray            | Glyphosate              | 100ml/10 litres water + 10ml Pulse         | Spring to late autumn |   |
|   | Cut and treat stems/tubers         | Escort1                 | 20g/10 litres water                        | Spring to late autumn |   |
|   | Cut and treat stems/tubers         | Glyphosate              | 50:50 mix with water                       | Spring to late autumn |   |
| Woolly nightshade   | Seedlings/small plants – hand pull | -                       | -  | Year round            |   |
|   | Trees – drill and inject           | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse | Year round            |   |
|   | Saplings - cut and treat stump     | Picloram (Vigilant gel) | Apply gel to cut stems                     | Year round            |   |
|   | Saplings - cut and treat stump     | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | Year round            |   |
| Wild cherry   | Tree – drill and inject            | Escort1                 | 20g Escort per litre water, plus 2ml pulse | October-March         |   |
|   | Saplings – cut and treat stump     | Grazon                  | 1 part Grazon to 20 parts water            | October-March         |   |

## 8. PHASE 2 – MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

### 8A – PERIOD

The Residential Society is required to carry out this maintenance schedule in **perpetuity** commencing on the date it is deemed the Consent Holder has carried out the 5 year maintenance period appropriately achieving 80% canopy closure and a minimum survival rate of the plants 90% of the original density. This section (Section 8 – Maintenance Schedule) specifies the details of the maintenance program to be carried out in order to maintain the landscape to a high standard.

### 8B – SCOPE OUTLINE

All planting is to be maintained as per this specification, with any plant replacements required to be carried out during the planting season following the plant failure. Site visits are to be undertaken **yearly** by an appointed maintenance contractor or landscape architect to identify maintenance required and provide a report to the Residential Society outlining the scope of maintenance required for that year. It is the responsibility of the Residential Society to appoint a contractor and carry out maintenance required in the report based on the schedule below:

### 8C – MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

| ITEM  | MINIMUM FREQUENCY          | ACTION   |
|---|----------------------------|--|
| Rubbish and Litter                                  | Check @ 12-month intervals | Ensure landscape areas are free of litter. Refer to Section 8D and maintain accordingly. |
| Plant maintenance vandalism, losses and replacement | Check @ 12-month intervals | Replace any plant losses as per recommended options and protocol for in Section 8E.      |
| Pest Control  | Check @ 12-month intervals | Refer Section 7 for specific species treatments.   |

### 8D – RUBBISH AND LITTER COLLECTON AND REMOVAL:

The Residential Society shall remove all litter from landscaped areas. Litter is defined as any refuse, garbage, rubbish, dead animal remains, glass, metal, organic or inorganic waste matter or any other material, which is detrimental to the appearance of the site.

### 8E – PLANT VANDALISM, LOSSES AND REPLACEMENT:

Any plants vandalized or stolen shall be replaced by the Residential Society. The plants shall be removed and replaced where identified by the yearly report provided by an appointed maintenance contractor or landscape architect. All other losses of plants must be replaced in the first available planting season (between April and September) by the Residential Society. The Residential Society is responsible for covering all supply and labour costs associated with losses. Replacement plant species can be discussed agreed between the Landscape Architect and the Residential Society prior to installation.