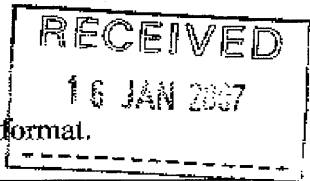




Submission Form

Please feel free to write on or photocopy this form.
We have drawn it up as a guide - you do not have to use this format.



~~Name of person/organisation making the submission~~ _____

Contact person _____

Contact address _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

This submission is about -
Application number: _____

Application by _____ (applicant name)
to _____ (application purpose)

Reason for submission (attach supporting information)

*Reason at the ever increasing use of
a deadly poison that has proven dangers and
indications of others as yet unknown of its damaging
effects on the ecosystem.*

What decision do you seek (optional) *The banning of 1080
use overall public land & water.*

Do you wish to be heard in support of your submission?¹ Yes No
(at a public hearing)

Signature _____ Date *13/1/2007*

Post to: ERMA New Zealand P O Box 131, Wellington Fax to: ERMA New Zealand (04) 473-8433

¹ Please note that if any submitter indicates they wish to be heard, the Authority is obliged to hold a public hearing.

To Environmental Risk Management Authority E.R.M.A.

My name is F

3 .

1 I am a retired Conservator of Wildlife and joined that service in 1945 serving a four year apprenticeship, retiring in 1973.

I have been opposed to the bulk sowing of 1080 since the late 50s and early 60s. when as the Conservator of Wildlife for Southern Lakes I witnessed its obvious ability to kill other than the target species in large numbers .

Its use on rabbits decimated the huge quail and chukor population of central Otago as well as every other species of ground bird ,hawks, moreporks and falcons that were attracted to the baits , the dead rabbits and the secondary kill of , rats and insects etc .

On several occasions I saw up to twenty dead quail and on another a whole covey of dead chukor , nine in all . On other occasions large coveys of quail established for years simply vanished . At that stage no one except sportsmen seemed concerned about the collateral casualties.

The then Forestry organisation(N.Z. Forest Service.) quickly adopted the poison for thar , chamois and deer control with spectacular results ; particularly when used in the winter . Unfortunately little attention was paid to the effect on native species and keas in particular with other sub alpine and bush edge species both bird and insect suffering a major decline . No one knows just how many species died and went unnoticed under the rain of undyed carrot and cereal baits mixed with high concentrates of poison in a concrete mixer .

Many keas and kaka died and it is possible that remnant kakapo populations were exterminated .

Today older mountain men can recall just how many keas were present before 1080 was used in the mountains .

From about 1870 on keas became a problem as sheep became established in the high country .In the 1880s a bounty was declared on them and thousands of beaks were