Attachment – WPQ – 24974 (2026)

DOC Action taken to eradicate invasive browser animals over the past 10 years	DOC Action taken to limit the spread of invasive browser animals over the past 10 years
Supporting possum elimination through the Predator Free 2050 programme, co-funding 15 landscape-scale projects. Possums have been eliminated from sites including the Miramar Peninsula, the Otago Peninsula, and parts of South Westland, with ongoing efforts to prevent reinvasion.	Sustained possum control over ~1.8 million hectares of public conservation land through the National Predator Control Programme.
Partnering with Zero Invasive Predators to remove possums from most of the Predator Free South Westland area and approximately 75 percent of Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park.	Increased control effort since 2022, including ~1.17 million hectares of goat control, ~214,000 hectares of deer management, and removal of ~8,000 tahr annually.
Progressing eradication of feral pigs from Auckland Island since 2017, including research, development of new eradication tools, and operational planning.	Establishment of a national tahr programme (2019), significantly increasing investment with a focus on containing tahr within their current range.
Russell Forest (Northland) – currently confirming eradication of illegally released sika deer in Russell Forest with Northland Regional Council and hapu. Working with partners to eradicate illegally released deer across the wider Northland Region (Kai Iwi Lakes, and Poutō Peninsula).	Targeted prevention of spread of deer into new areas, including Northland, Auckland, Coromandel, and Taranaki, with rapid response to incursions (e.g. Coromandel Forest Park and Hauturu).
Ongoing surveillance to maintain Secretary Island's (Fiordland) deer-free status and removing incursion deer from nearby islands.	Buffer and suppression programmes to protect high-value ecosystems and maintain goat-free areas (e.g. Nelson Lakes, Kahurangi, and Mount Aspiring National Parks).
Supporting successful eradications of wild goats, including at Taranaki Maunga (2022) and Banks Peninsula (2024), and investing in an eradication in the Kaimai/Mamaku Range.	Ongoing removal of repeated deer incursions on islands such as Blumine and Maud to keep populations at very low levels.
Undertaking ongoing work to remove isolated populations of wild animals.	Investment in improved control methods, including thermal-assisted aerial hunting technology.
	Strengthened system coordination through the National Wild Animal Coordination Group and development of a national wild animal management framework with MPI.
	Development of the Wild Animal Information Management System (WAIMS) to improve data sharing and coordinated action.

	Support for hunting and community initiatives, alongside expanded monitoring of browser distribution, abundance, and impacts.