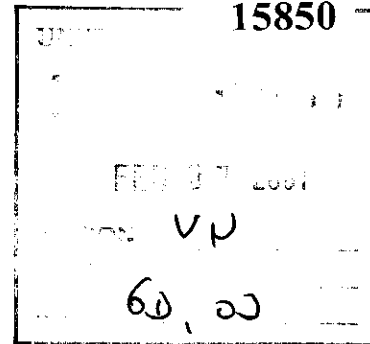




24 January 2001

ENV/BID/5/2

Mr Hamdallah Zedan
Executive Secretary
Convention on Biological Diversity
World Trade Centre
393 St Jacques St, Office 300
Montreal, Quebec
Canada NZYIN9



Dear Mr Zedan

Your UNEP/CBD/COP/5/23 refers.

We have circulated the questionnaire on ex situ collections widely amongst organisations in New Zealand that have an interest in plant genetic resources. Enclosed are the results we have received. Unfortunately we did not receive the response that we had anticipated and consider that this maybe due to the somewhat broad nature of the questionnaire. You will note that in the results received some of the respondents have referred to the difficulties they had in responding to the questionnaire.

We remain committed to assisting the CBD on issues relating to access to genetic resources and are willing to undertake further work in this area in the future.

Yours sincerely

Hine-Wai Loose
for Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade

ie pre 29 December 1993 when CBD
entered into force. ie past 29/12/

1. Information on collections

	Number of accessions			
	Pre-Convention on Biological Diversity		Post-Convention on Biological Diversity	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES seed gene banks: field collections: (e.g. botanic gardens and arboreta) other: (e.g. DNA, pollen in cold storage, tissue cultures, herbaria)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL DP
ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES Whole animal collections: (e.g. zoological gardens; rare breed collections) other: (e.g. DNA, semen, ova in cold storage)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
MICROBIAL GENETIC RESOURCES culture collections: other:	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

Is information available on:	For all accessions	For most accessions	For some accessions	For few accessions	For no accessions
country of origin					
name of depositor					
date of deposit					
user institution/country					

3. Conditions/restrictions on access and use

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

(a) Description of the main conditions/restrictions (including those contained in national law, those set by the collections themselves and those set by depositors) on access to and use of genetic resources identified

1...

THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)

From: Bill Whitmore[SMTP:Bill.Whitmore@pvr.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 23 August 2000 11:47AM
To: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Subject: CBD



CDB

QUESTIONNAIRE.doc

Dear Ms Thomson

I attach our response to the questionnaire. Please don't hesitate to get back to me for more information if required.

As we are not in the genetic diversity business I feel that I have no particular competence or experience to make any informed comment on the Swiss Draft.

You might consider adding the following addresses to your list:

Dr KRW Hammett
488C Don Buck Road
Massey
Auckland 8

(some years ago he was involved in drawing up a list of those having plant collections)

Garry Clapperton
Eastwoodhill Arboretum
Ngatapa
RD 2, Gisborne

Lavenite Enterprises
Lavender Downs
Lawford Road
West Melton
RD 6, Christchurch

(Virginia McNaughton has a collection of lavenders at this address)

Regards

Bill Whitmore
Commissioner of Plant Variety Rights
Phone: 03 3256 355 Fax: 03 3252 946
<<CDB QUESTIONNAIRE.doc>>

This e-mail message has been scanned for viruses

CAUTION: This e-mail message and accompanying data may contain information that is confidential and subject to legal professional privilege. If you are not the intended recipient you are notified that any use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this message or data is prohibited. All content is to be treated as confidential unless otherwise specified, and is not to be forwarded to third parties without the prior permission of the author. To do so may breach the New Zealand Privacy Act 1993. If you have received this e-mail message in error please delete it and notify me. Thank you.

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 3.2//EN">

QUESTIONNAIRE ON *EX SITU* COLLECTIONS – RESPONSE BY THE NEW ZEALAND PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS OFFICE

1. Information on collections

The suggested format for the table has been modified to reflect the nature of the collections, in particular:

- All material has been acquired not in accordance with the CBD.
- The collection is a public one in the sense that it is operated in accordance with a national law.

Note: The collection is composed entirely of plant material.

Description of plant material	No of accessions
<u>Seeds</u>	
Borage	1
Brassicas	10
Cereals	36
Clovers	27
Cosmos	1
Evening primrose	2
Grasses – amenity	9
Grasses – pasture	48
Linseed	1
Lotus	3
Lucerne	3
Marigold	1
Peas	21
Plantain	2
Soya bean	1
Tomato	1
<u>Plants</u>	
Rosa (held at Esplanade Gardens, Palmerston North)	448
Malus (held by HortResearch)	57
Prunus (held by HortResearch)	46
Pyrus (held by HortResearch)	5
Actinidia (held by HortResearch)	10
Vaccinium (held by HortResearch)	7
Feijoa (held by HortResearch)	5
Camellia	14
Rhododendron/Azalea	8
Leptospermum	7
Clematis	7
Agapanthus	10
New Zealand natives	30
Lavandula (held by Lavenite Enterprises)	21
Conifer	14
Proteaceae	5
Australian natives	21
Ficus	13
Magnolia	3
Acer	3
Hydrangea	4

2. Information on pre-Convention* on Biological Diversity collections

All material in the PVR Office collections has been acquired not in accordance with the CBD.

Is information available on:	For all accessions	For most accessions	For some accessions	For few accessions	For no accessions
Country of origin	√				
Name of depositor	√				
Date of deposit		√			
User institution/country	NA				

3. Conditions /restrictions on access and use

Because the material is subject to intellectual property rights it is not accessible to others.

4. Use of collections

The PVR Office maintains collections of living material of cultivated varieties (cultivars) protected under the Plant Variety Rights Act 1987. The material is held for reference purposes. For example if the validity of a PVR is questioned following a grant we might wish to use the seed or plants in a comparative growing trial to determine the validity of the challenge.

5. Additional information

In the case of seed-propagated varieties the reference material is in the form of seed. In the case of vegetatively-propagated varieties the reference material is in the form of living plants.

Refer: Chris Ferkins : (Service Management)
Extn: 85087 (131 Lincoln Road)

24th August 2000

Eleanor Thomson
Environment Division
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Private Bag 11-901
WELLINGTON 6001

Dear Eleanor

Thanks for the interesting information on the Convention on Biological Diversity.

This Council does not have any plant or animal genetic resources in the form of collections but does have in its area, significant bush as both plant and animal habitat.

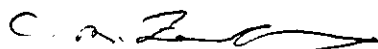
We have attempted to ensure that the bio-diversity of these areas are protected – for both public and private land.

One threat identified was horticultural practice that was very selective when collection plant material, and that often resulted in the introduction of non-local genetic material through cross pollination and spread of seeds from plants in gardens etc to the wild population.

Thus Waitakere City Council pioneered the development of a Code of Professional Practice and Ethics for Ecosourcing (COPPAE). Please find a copy enclosed. We are now working with Garden Centres and Nurseries and encouraging adoption of the COPPAE and a change of practice accordingly.

Lastly, your mail list did not appear to include DOC, Nga Manu Sanctuary - Waikanae, Otorohanga Kiwi House, Forest and Bird, Maruia Society.

Yours faithfully



Chris Ferkins
**LANDSCAPE AND COMMUNITY
PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR**

ie pre 29 December 1993 when CBD entered into force. ie post 29/12/93

1. Information on collections

	Number of accessions			
	Pre-Convention on Biological Diversity		Post-Convention on Biological Diversity	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES seed gene banks: field collections: (e.g. botanic gardens and arboreta) other: (e.g. DNA, pollen in cold storage, tissue cultures, herbaria)	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
ANIMAL GENETIC RESOURCES Whole animal collections: (e.g. zoological gardens; rare breed collections) other: (e.g. DNA, semen, ova in cold storage)	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
MICROBIAL GENETIC RESOURCES culture collections: other:	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

Is information available on:	For all accessions	For most accessions	For some accessions	For few accessions	For no accessions
country of origin					
name of depositor					
date of deposit					
user institution/country					

3. Conditions/restrictions on access and use

(Information to be differentiated between plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources and microbial genetic resources.)

(a) Description of the main conditions/restrictions (including those contained in national law, those set by the collections themselves and those set by depositors) on access to and use of genetic resources identified

LOOSE, Hine-Wai (APU, ENV)

From: Gerry.Vincent@forestresearch.co.nz[SMTP:Gerry.Vincent@forestresearch.co.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 29 November 2000 10:16AM
To: LOOSE, Hine-Wai (APU, ENV)
Subject: Re: Convention on Biological Diversity

Sorry about the delay in getting back to you, but when I have had the chance, I have been attempting to get some idea of the CBD and how it relates to the New Zealand plantation forest industry, as this industry relies completely on introduced forest tree species.

Forest Research itself holds very few Genetic resources of any significance. However, we coordinate a programme of genetic resources for introduced plantation species across the forestry sector. These resources (about 40 different species, mainly conifers and a few eucalypts) are located within the plantations owned by around 8 different forest companies. Most have some degree of genetic improvement or adaptation. They are all pre-1993, and prior to the sale of state owned plantations, most were part of the NZ Forest Service genetic resource and "seed stand" programme. The radiata pine population is of international significance and is jointly owned by members of the Radiata Pine Breeding Cooperative. The Cupressus macrocarpa resource is probably unique ex situ.

I cannot speak for the individual owners, but would think that access to "unimproved" genetic material would not be a problem, provided that costs to the owner were recovered.

If you would like to discuss this please phone me (07) 3435733

Gerry Vincent

THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)

From: Tom Myers[SMTP:tmyers@dcc.govt.nz]
Sent: Friday, 8 September 2000 04:22PM
To: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Subject: CBD questionnaire

I am sorry to have taken so long to reply to your request for information from the Dunedin Botanic Garden. I posted a letter over a week ago which has just returned with "not known private box Manners St" written on it - so my apologies. The contents of the letter follow this note. Since writing the letter I have had some contact with Paula Warren to discuss issues relating to the CBD and expect to have some discussion with people in Dunedin on this subject as well. I would be happy to answer any questions you have. Regards Tom.

Dear Eleanor

Many thanks for your letter of 15 August 2000 asking for help with issues relating to the Convention on Biodiversity. I have met with Mick Reece, the Curator Manager of the Dunedin Botanic Garden and Alan Matchett, the Living Collections Manager to discuss this request.

We are reluctant to complete the survey included with your letter at the present time because we are concerned about a number of the issues in relation to the objective outcomes for us as a municipally funded New Zealand Botanic Garden. This concern is probably accentuated by our lack of input and involvement with the New Zealand Biodiversity Strategy during its formulation, hence we perhaps need to get some focus before going any further. We will contact Paula Warren at the Department of Conservation to try and resolve these concerns and reach a better level of understanding.

I can act as a contact. My direct phone number is 03-477 4368 and my electronic mail address is tom.myers@dcc.govt.nz. Please call me if you have any questions.

Yours sincerely

Tom Myers
Botanical Services Officer

Tom Myers
Botanical Services Officer
Dunedin Botanic Garden
Dunedin City Council
50 The Octagon, PO Box 5045, Dunedin
Ph:+64-3-477 4368 Fax:+64-3-477 8052
mailto:tom.myers@dcc.govt.nz
WWW: [Http://www.CityOfDunedin.com](http://www.CityOfDunedin.com)

THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)

From: Peter Thomson[SMTP:petert@timdc.govt.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 19 September 2000 10:50AM
To: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Cc: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Subject: Questionnaire on Convention on Biological Diversity

Dear Eleanor ,
Here are the Timaru Botanic Gardens questionnaire results.
1. Information on collections held in the Timaru Botanic Gardens.

Number of Accessions					
Pre-Convention on Biological Diversity Pre 29 December 1993			Post-Convention on Biological Diversity Post 29 December 1993		
	Public	Private	Public	Private	
Plant Genetic Resources	c.4460	Nil	c.1000	Nil	
Animal Genetic Resources	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Microbial Genetic Resources	NA	NA	NA	NA	

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections

Is information available on:	For some accessions	For few accessions
Country of origin	Yes	
Name of depositor	Yes	
Date of deposit	Yes	
User institution/country	Yes	

3. Conditions / restrictions on access and use

(a) Conditions of access are contained in the Timaru Botanic Gardens Management plan. In particular Management objective 2.2.3 To administer the Botanic Gardens in accordance with relevant acts, bylaws, policies and regulations and plans including the Timaru District Plan.

And in Appendix 4 in Policy 9 it reads

9 ACCESS TO COLLECTIONS

Access to view and photograph living collections in the botanic gardens may be made at any time during daylight hours.

The Graeme Paterson conservatory and fernery together with the Education Centre contain individual plants and collections which may be viewed during their respective opening hours.

Plants contained within the Therapeutic Border may be picked without permission. To collect material from other collections permission is required from curatorial or parks staff.

Collections will be made available for research providing this does not compromise the collection.

The relevant acts that could apply to this survey are the Plant Varieties Act 1987.

The above rules would apply to pre and post Convention accessions.

Also some Botanic Gardens we exchange seed with want to be informed before hand of any proposed commercial developments arising, published articles or research derived from any of the plants grown from their seeds. Others wish

us to acknowledge in writing the Convention on Biological Diversity before any seed requests are sent.

We are conducting a growing trial and the donor of the plants retains ownership of them.

(b) Limitations on applying the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the supply of pre-convention plant material.

The source of many accessions are still unknown. This also applies to some post-convention accessions.

The country of origin for some species we grow can never be known definitively because a species can range over several countries.

The species in question may have suffered a range reduction and is only known by historical records Does this region or country have any rights now to any developments from the species now?

Not all our plants are named down to subspecies, variety or forma level. This helps narrow a species country of origin or region much better.

4. Use of collections.

Plant genetic resources only relevant here.

All requests were from the public collections and were for seeds.

Year	1998	1999
Foreign/public	204	240
Foreign/private	67	12
National/Public	2	6

5. Additional information.

Collections in The Timaru Botanic Gardens

Native ecological associations

Plants of Canterbury especially South Canterbury

Ferns

Camellias

Proteas

Conifers

Pinetum

Eucalyptus species

Canary Island plants

South American plants. Some are duplicated elsewhere.

Therapeutic garden

Heritage plants

Flaxes

New Zealand threatened plants

Ericas

Azaleas

Legumes

Species Roses

Maples

Mediterranean plants

Australian plants

Herbs

Rock Garden plants

Fuchsia Garden

Dahlia Border

Roses

Iris Garden

Rhododendron Dell

Cistus Border

Buddleja Border

Trees-including Malus, Ulmus, Crataegus and Prunus.

Yours Faithfully

Peter Thomson
Horticultural Officer
Timaru District Council.

THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)

From: Andrew Taylor[SMTP:Andrew.Taylor@ew.govt.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 19 September 2000 09:04AM
To: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Subject: Questionnaire

Eleanor,

here is the information we have inhouse in response to your survey. Hope this fits the bill,

no pun intended,

Andrew

STREAM ECOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAMME

1. Information on Collections:

Animal material - we have stream macroinvertebrate samples that have been collected since 1995 and stored in 70% ethanol. Annual surveys are currently taken at 125 sites across the region. The majority of these samples are composed of insect larvae and molluscs. Crustaceans, annelids and others make up a minor part of these samples.

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections.

For all samples collected we would have information on site of collection, date, name of collector etc.

3. Conditions/restrictions on access and use.

To my knowledge there would be no limitations on people accessing these samples - they would all be collected with public money and would thus be available for public use.

4. Use of collection

As far as I know there have been no requests for macroinvertebrate samples for genetic material.

COASTAL ECOLOGICAL PROGRAMME:

1. Information on Collections.

Plant Material - small number (< 100) of specimens of dried coastal wetland plants - collected post 1993. Likely to continue to collect small samples of type specimens in the future.

Animal Material - small number (< 1000) of individual specimens of coastal/estuarine invertebrates (e.g., polychaetes, bivalves, crustaceans) - collected largely post 1993 (a few may have been collected pre-1993). Likely to continue to collect, preserve and hold samples of coastal/estuarine invertebrates collected as a component of the coastal monitoring programme. This could extend to 100's-1,000's of individuals of any one species over time. Note that all these samples will be stained with Rose Bengal, and stored in 70% isopropyl alcohol.

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections.

For all samples collected we would have information on site of collection, date, name of collector etc.

3. Conditions/restrictions on access and use.

To my knowledge there would be no limitations on people accessing these samples - they would all be collected with public money and would thus be available for public use.

4. Use of collection.

To my knowledge there has been no requests for genetic resource material from the coastal/estuarine samples that we currently hold.

5. Additional Information.

The focus of the coastal ecological programme is coastal plants and animals. Similar types of collections are likely to be held at NIWA, Universities etc.

Andrew Taylor
Freshwater Biologist
Environment Waikato,
P.O. Box 4010,
Hamilton East.

"This is not an official statement of the Waikato Regional Council, unless stated otherwise".

This e-mail is not an official statement of the
Waikato Regional Council unless otherwise stated.
Visit our website <http://www.ew.govt.nz>

14th September 2000

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Private Bag 11901
Wellington

Percy Scenic Reserve
C/- Excell Corporation
P.O. Box 30648
Lower Hutt

Attention: Elanor Thomson

INFORMATION ON COLLECTIONS

PLANT GENETIC RESOURCES	PUBLIC (Pre-Convention)	PUBLIC (Post convention)
	408	1216

INFORMATION ON PRE-CONVENTION COLLECTIONS

Country of origin	For all accessions
Name of depositor	For most accessions
Date of deposit	For most accessions
User institution	For all accessions

CONDITIONS ON ACCESS AND USE

Our plant genetic resources are used for the following purposes:

Scientific research

Educational displays

Ex-situ insurance populations – providing material for use in recovery programs,
researching propagation techniques, providing living examples for educational purposes.

I am unsure if there are any limitations on applying the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

USE OF COLLECTIONS

Please see attached for details on the user groups of the plant genetic resources at the reserve.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Percy Scenic Reserve houses indigenous plant collections, which includes extensive alpine, offshore island and rare and endangered species.

I hope this information is of value, please do not hesitate to contact me if you require anything further.

Robyn Smith, Ms
(Collections Manager)

THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)

From: Steve Benham[SMTP:sbenham@arc.govt.nz]
Sent: Thursday, 21 September 2000 10:21AM
To: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Cc: jhobbs@arc.govt.nz
Subject: ex situ collections

Dear Eleanor,

Apologies for the delay in replying to your letter of the 15th August as regards to the questionnaire on ex situ germplasm collections.

The number of accessions recorded at the Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens between 1-1-1975 and 29-12-1993 was 12,428

We have institutional links with the Department of Conservation as we hold living plant and seed collections of NZ threatened taxa.

Also links with Crop & Food as they are involved in the long term storage of seed of threatened taxa using cryo-storing.

We have links with Landcare in connection with the Harakeke Collection (weaving flax collection). We are a repository for a duplicate collection.

Links with the Open Polytechnic of New Zealand - we hold a collection of heritage 'Maori' potatoes.

We are legally bound with some of the threatened taxa collections.

We maintain a comprehensive electronic database currently holding 24,000 records together with provenance data when available and a record of all outward distribution of germplasm.

We presently have a Material Transfer Agreement form which overseas recipients of germplasm are requested to sign before receiving material from our institution - in accordance with the CBD.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require further information,

Yours sincerely,

Steve Benham,

Botanical Records/Conservation Officer, Auckland Regional Botanic Gardens, 102 Hill Road, Manurewa.

THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)

From: Jakob-Hoff, Richard[SMTP:JakobHR@akcity.govt.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, 26 September 2000 01:47PM
To: THOMSON, Eleanor (ENV)
Cc: Standley, Stephen
Subject: Sharing Genetic Resources

Dear Eleanor,

I'm responding (late) to your letter of 15th August, 2000 concerning the issues around access to and sharing of genetic resources under the CBD. I apologise for the delay. I am a little at a loss as how best to respond. The questionnaire on ex-situ collections is very broad and I am not sure what you mean by "number of accessions" - do you mean the number of new animals arriving in the collection during the specified period or do you mean the total number of animal present pre and post 29/12/93? Auckland Zoo has been established since 1922 so how far pre-1993 do you want to go? Sifting through records for this amount of time will be extremely time consuming. I am also unclear about how this information will help you.

As a general comment we are committed to as free an exchange as possible of genetic material if this material is to be used to advance the conservation of the species involved. Many of our exotic animal breeding populations depend on a regular exchange of genetic material to maintain their long-term viability. We support a number of recovery programs for threatened native species through partnerships with the Department of Conservation and feel this is an area where we can make a significant contribution to wildlife conservation. Results of our work are made freely available through publications, public talks, workshops and conference presentations. We have been concerned that, in New Zealand, the undertakings given in Article 9 of the CBD: Ex-situ conservation have not been given the recognition and support they deserve.

Please let me know if I can help further,

Yours sincerely,

Richard Jakob-Hoff B.V.M.S.
Veterinarian,
Wildlife Health Centre
Auckland Zoological Park,
Private Bag
Grey Lynn,
Auckland
New Zealand
Tel. 64-9-360-3814
Fax 64-9-360-3818
email: JakobHR@akcity.govt.nz

LOOSE, Hine-Wai (APU, ENV)

From: John Talbot[SMTP:John.Talbot@ecan.govt.nz]
Sent: Wednesday, 15 November 2000 09:30AM
To: LOOSE, Hine-Wai (APU, ENV)
Subject: FW: Convention on Biological Diversity

Hi Hine-Wai

I telephoned a few days ago to ask for a copy of the questionnaire. I don't recall having seen it.

With regard to the genetic specimen question, we have specimen of some pests (as defined in our pest strategy) for display and identification purposes. I think they are mostly dead (stuffed animals, and dried plants). In addition we support Landcare Research in bio-control development, and assist in the spreading of such agents.

Please contact me if you need any further details.

Regards
John Talbot

> Original Message-----

> From: LOOSE, Hine-Wai (APU, ENV) [SMTP:hinewai.loose@mfat.govt.nz]
> Sent: Thursday, 9 November 2000 18:22
> To: 'shinton@rodney.govt.nz'; 'COOKS@akcity.govt.nz';
> 'geoffc@tauranga-dc.govt.nz'; 'vn@wrc.govt.nz'; 'gbailey@goredc.govt.nz';
> 'gerry.vincent@forestresearch.co.nz'; 'williamsw@agresearch.cri.nz';
> 'dunbierM@crop.cri.nz'; 'ldick@se.co.nz'; 'ken.graham@pims.co.nz';
> 'tony.marks@zespri.co.nz'; 'persimmon@pms.co.nz'; 'info@enza.co.nz';
> 'ho@ngia.co.nz'; 'johnsona@agricquality.co.nz'; 'PearceA@landcare.cri.nz';
> 'sps@xtra.co.nz'; 'tosullivan@hort.cri.nz'; 'richard.croad@arllb.co.nz';
> 'info@cawthorn.org.nz'; 'iwarrington@hort.cri.nz'; 'e.dixon@xtra.co.nz';
> 'ken.geenty@woolpro.co.nz'; 'allan.anderson@nzdiri.org.nz';
> 'sgordon@lic.co.nz'; 'warwick.bennett@waidc.govt.nz';
> 'enquiries@ambreed.co.nz'; 'jbrosnahan@arc.govt.nz'; 'ianc@crc.govt.nz';
> 'trevor.plunkett@chbdc.govt.nz'; 'jude.pani@ccc.govt.co.nz';
> 'jeff@boprc.govt.nz'; 'stephen_town@franklin.govt.nz';
> 'tony.marryatt@hcc.govt.nz'; 'ericm@hdc.govt.nz'; 'dempsey@mwrc.govt.nz';
> 'pjc@hurunui.govt.nz'; 'richard.king@icc.govt.nz';
> 'kapiti.council@kcdc.govt.nz'; 'kdc@wave.co.nz'; 'kdc@kaikoura.govt.nz';
> 'info@mtcook.org.nz'; 'rod@mdc.govt.nz'; 'cdale@manukau.govt.nz';
> 'ismgmt@marborough.govt.nz'; 'admin@mstn.govt.nz';
> 'mtewiata@mpdc.govt.nz'; 'council@napier.govt.nz'; 'enquiry@ncc.govt.nz';
> 'gouldb@npdc.govt.nz'; 'mailroom@nrc.govt.nz'; 'busbyl@nthshore.govt.nz';
> 'info@odc.govt.nz'; 'otodc@voyager.co.nz'; 'pnthcc@pncc.govt.nz';
> 'tmclean@papakura.govt.nz'; 'jseddon@pcc.govt.nz'; 'ceo@qldc.govt.nz';
> 'info@rangdc.govt.nz'; 'mail@rdc.govt.nz'; 'dgc@sdc.govt.nz';
> 'stdcol@voyager.co.nz'; 'crh@swktodc.govt.nz'; 'swdc@winz.co.nz';
> 'brian.wood@southlanddc.govt.nz'; 'violet@tarauadc.govt.nz';
> 'info@tdc.govt.nz'; 'cflay@taupodc.govt.nz'; 'paulat@tauranga-dc.govt.nz';
> 'customer.services@tcdc.govt.nz'; 'tania.loffhagen@wmk.govt.nz';
> 'john.l@waimatedc.govt.nz'; 'mhes@waipadco.govt.nz';
> 'ghall@waitaki-dc.govt.nz'; 'pdavey@waitomo.govt.nz';
> 'colinw@anganui.govt.nz'; 'gerry.poole@wcc.govt.nz';
> 'postmaster@wrc.govt.nz'; 'info@wrc.govt.nz';
> 'council@westlanddc.govt.nz'; 'dianem@whakatane-dc.govt.nz'
> Subject: Convention on Biological Diversity
>
> Attn: Caretaker of Plant Reserves/Botanic Gardens

ECOSOURCING

DRAFT

CODE OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AND ETHICS

Released by Auckland Native Plant Network (Name?)
and Waitakere City.....

The code is intended for use by: nurseries, garden centres, seed collectors, liner growers, wholesale growers, landscapers, landscape architects, community groups, scientists, contract managers, local authorities, government agencies,who plan, grow, plant, sell or distribute NZ native plants.

(This code is a living document, expected to change and improve over time. It sits alongside other areas of operation including:

.....

.....)

DISCUSSION

Eco-Sourcing is an international term embodying the principle of:

collecting seed from the same area in which it is intended to plant the plants grown from them. (See discussion further on for greater detail).

Thus, it incorporates the ideas of knowing where your seed came from and using this to determine its intended planting site.

In addition it includes the principle of:

observing the variability of a species within your area and representing that variability in your collecting and planting.

By doing this, you contribute to the sustainability and health of the ecology and biodiversity of the home area.

The idea of ecosourcing comes from the observation that plants of the same species but from different localities, vary in their growth and tolerance of environmental conditions. They also often vary visually (leaf shape or size, plant shape, etc). Variation can be environmental or genetic— it is the variation that is genetically based that we work to maintain by ecosourcing.

So what happens if you bring plants from one locality into another?

Well, they cross with plants of the new locality, the genetic material from the newcomers mixing with that of the local population — and note this is a story of populations, not individuals. This happens even, or should we say especially in residential areas where the proportion of planted vegetation is high compared to the remnant vegetation. Is it too late to take such action in these areas? No. Anything that increases the chances of survival of the local biodiversity of these areas is valuable. This wave effect then continues to spread, especially along natural corridors like streams where water and animal traffic contribute to it's distribution — usually into more remote, more natural areas.

But is this an issue? And here a choice is necessary. For those who value nature— especially those who make their living from it (nurseries, landscapers, etc); and for those who make their recreation of it (gardeners, trampers, view lovers, etc), it is worth a second thought. The indications are that as the new genetic material (adapted to conditions in a different locale) builds in the population, the local population loses the finely tuned adaptiveness to local conditions. It becomes more vulnerable. Any threat may have a greater effect, whether that be extreme weather conditions, pests or weeds.

Debate continues about ecosourcing. If ecosourcing is to be effected, what practices need to be observed to best reduce the above effects, and where does the balance lie between principle and what is practicable.

Below is a summary of the debates this group (representing national and local, commercial, scientific and volunteer concerns) have had, and the solutions we have found. We have then put these solutions into a proposed code of practice, which we put forward for your consideration.

two further items to the list - contributing to the biodiversity and sustainability of our local wild populations. The ability of plants to distribute via birds, wind or water means that the use of ecosourced plants is relevant to all situations – including garden planting in urban areas where natural remnants of bush and stream sides vegetation often survive. Don't make the mistake that it is only in rural areas and reserves that such measures are valuable.

These practices of ecosourcing contrast with some contemporary horticulture practices which include the propagation of large numbers of plants from just a few specimens, selection of plants for propagation based on a few characteristics, breeding practices that cross genetic material to develop cultivars, and the wide distribution of plants regardless of where their home population and environment is. (As an example, these practices in agricultural circles have meant that 90% of the world's food comes from 13 highly cloned species of plant – and that is prior to the recent potential of genetically engineered food).

Given that ecological issues are so central, here are many of the questions and issues along with their answers that we have debated to date. (Please see the appendix for a further in-depth discussion of ecological ideas relevant to ecosourcing.)

◆ **What area do we collect from? – what are the important natural boundaries to follow?:-**

- Propagative material should be collected as closely to the expected/known planting site as possible. Rather than distance, natural boundaries eg remnant vegetation, catchments, ecological districts, etc should be observed.

◆ **Is habitat information important when collecting? – eg dry ground, wet ground and exposed, sheltered**

Habitat origin represents one aspect of genetic variability. It is also likely to have a large impact on the success of the plant in its new location. It is therefore agreed that awareness of and information regarding this is significant. It also helps in providing more reliable plants to the customer.

- Record habitat information.

◆ **How do we achieve representative diversity from local populations – use of cuttings, quantities to be collected, spreading collection (over range of individuals – within a year/over the years)?**

- Cuttings exclude the mixing of genes inherent in the sexual process. Collecting exclusively by cuttings is seen as a problem. Every permutation may represent genetic variance – time of flowering, habitat, form of plant, vigour of plant, etc. Cuttings enable material to be collected from late flowering plants that then produce their seed after the normal seed collection forays for that species have occurred. They can also be valuable when low flowering that season has resulted in sparse seed.

through the various stages of its propagation to its final sale. This is illustrated when you think that every native plant currently sold originated somewhere in NZ. Place on that plant a label that indicates its origin, and give it a point of sale whereby it could be expected to be planted into its home area – and bingo. But remember, there is a difference between having an ecosourced plant, and producing a range of stock that helps represent and maintain local biodiversity. This code of practice provides a system that helps ensure your efforts are successful in achieving the objectives of ecosourcing.

It is intended that this Code Of Professional Practice and Ethics will assist in guiding the provision of ecosourced plants to all including the general public, casual customer and by contract. Information is the key. This means accurate information is collected along with the propagative material, stored, and then openly shared and passed along with the plant material from seed collector to the final customer. Thus this Code provides guidance among peers as to the expectations and responsibilities of their peers and themselves with regards this information and its communication.

A basic starting point for this Code is the question "What are the ecological, population and genetic influences and boundaries within the region that should be acknowledged?" The answers to this as we understand them, can then be used to guide collection of plant material and to determine what information is relevant to have recorded.

Also, areas available for the collection of plant material are usually not owned by the collector. Thus this Code provides guidance as to the responsibilities of the collector to the owner including where that owner is the public through the stewardship of a public authority.

- 1) signing up to this Code
- 2) developing an Ecosourcing Strategy for your operation that guides the setting up of systems, including the awareness of staff. This Strategy ensures the requirements of this Code are implemented as a matter of normal operation.
- 3) produce evidence upon request that shows the implementation of this Code.

GENERAL PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Gardeners, including those doing revegetation have a huge impact.

The natural environment cannot advocate for itself. Nor do we fully understand the natural environment, but patterns and boundaries are apparent.

We live in a time when interest in and concern for the health of natural NZ is growing. People want to know more and are generally happy/keen to implement their new understanding. In this setting new information and the sharing of information for the best advantage will flourish when we operate in an open way that values honesty, criticism and communication, in work environments that support the ethos, and where adherence to the highest professional standards and ethics prevails.

Our understanding of the horticultural propagation and distribution of NZ native plants should work for the well being of society and the sustainable use of the natural environment.

Thus members should maintain awareness that in cultivating and distributing plants there are potentially significant environmental impacts - both benefits and disadvantages for New Zealand's natural environments, and habitats of our cities, towns and rural communities. Horticultural activities should be balanced against the potential negative consequences of unrestricted activity. Members thus recognise that they have a variable, but definite, measure of responsibility for the wider outcomes of their horticultural activity.

- c) record, have recorded or request accurate information about the location and situation of the parent population according to the boundary descriptions listed above.

OR

- d) when the intended planting locality is unknown (eg retail sale), record, have recorded or request accurate information about the location and situation of the parent population according to the boundary descriptions listed above and look to plant or have planted accordingly. As a bottom line, plants collected from within the Ecological Region may be considered ecosourced when also planted within that Region.

Also:

Members should at all times:

- a) collect, have collected or specify the use of seed in preference to cuttings. Cuttings may be collected when low fruiting levels in a season have resulted in sparse seed, or when the collection of cuttings will result in additional diversity being represented (eg time of flowering).
- b) collect, have collected or specify for use, seed collected from many individuals, including those of different form, size, and other indications of diversity;
- c) collect, have collected or specify for use, seed collected from different habitats and locations within any defined area;
- d) collect, have collected or specify for use, seed collected on several occasions during the season;
- e) collect, have collected or specify for use, seed sourced from larger, more remote sites. When no such sites are available, or the species desired are not present in the available areas, then urban sites including those previously planted with ecosourced material may be used with discretion.

RECORD KEEPING, LABELLING AND CUSTOMER INFORMATION STANDARDS

3) Members shall maintain records and labels that enable accurate and informed reference for themselves, members of the organization, colleagues and customers.

Specifically, Members shall at all times:

- a) record or specify the recording of full details at the time of collection of propagative material in order to accurately describe locality and habitat. (Natural boundaries may be used, eg remnant bush area, population boundaries, habitat boundaries (eg wetland, dry land, exposed, sheltered), catchment, ecosystem boundaries (eg coastal, harbour, lowland, upland ranges), and ecological district. Human boundaries may also be used, eg town, suburb, address.)
- b) maintain or specify the maintaining of plant records during propagation, growing-on, storage and display so that information relating to all plant batches remains clear at all times.

RELATIONSHIP WITH COLLEAGUES

6) Members shall support ethical behaviour, and high professional standards, in relationships with their colleagues.

Specifically, Members shall at all times:

- a) support the transfer of data and information accurately, openly and in full re-ecosourced stock, it's source, volumes, etc as needed for appropriate management and data basing;
- b) co-operate in the supply of ecosourced plants to ensure that as far as possible, there is sufficient supply to meet the demand of those wishing to plant ecosourced plant material;
- c) provide encouragement and support for others wishing to learn about ecosourcing.

RELATIONSHIP WITH IWI

7) Members shall endeavour to have a respectful working relationship with the Iwi in areas in which they work.

Specifically, Members should at all times:

- a) invite liaison with Iwi prior to collection within the rohe;
- b) invite discussion regarding both group's aims, objectives and issues, with the intent of gaining mutual understanding or agreement.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY

8) Members shall endeavour to communicate openly with the public with regards to information, activities and the results of their work in an understandable form.

Specifically, Members shall at all times:

- a) display and discuss openly and respectfully, their authority to collect propagative material when doing so on public land;
- b) take all appropriate opportunities to explain ecosourcing, what is involved, the environmental benefits and the precautions taken to ensure the sustainability of our use of the wild resource. This also includes listening to comment from the community, and reporting of such comment to colleagues for the potential benefit of the ecosourcing operation;
- c) be aware of ethical, environmental, cultural, social, and legal implications and consequences of their work with New Zealand native plants; in particular, be respectful towards the historical basis for differing perspectives, present or emerging, within the bicultural and multiethnic structure of our nation; seek to reconcile these differences in the interests of New Zealand society generally;

- b) illustrate the value of observational and interpretation skills for working with plants and the natural environment;
 - c) reveal the importance of analytical, critical and innovative thinking in scientific, technological, horticultural or cultural enquiry;
 - d) strive to educate all other members of the community, thus making it clear how people generally benefit directly or indirectly from conservation science and horticulture; in so doing, accept responsibility for stating objectively known risks and known benefits of particular developments and practices. In particular, strive to present NZ native plants and their biodiversity as part of the knowledge, culture and heritage of all New Zealanders.
-

We agree to follow this Code Of Professional Practice And Ethics for Ecosourcing (COPPAEE) as it applies to all New Zealand native plants that we collect, propagate, label and sell or otherwise manage for the purposes of ecosourcing.

Signed on behalf of

Witnessed on behalf of
Waitakere City Council

.....
 Role

.....
 Chris Ferkins.....
 Landscape & Community Project Coordinator

APPENDICES

(to be attached)

1. Information on collections

	Number of Accessions	
	Pre-Convention on Biological Diversity (pre 29.12.93)	Post-Convention on Biological Diversity (post 29.12.93)
Herbaria	1630 +- 5%	
Entomology	397	
Ornithology	1445	10-20
Osteology	4565	
Mammalia	124	
Conchology	unknown	
Reptilia/Amphibia	28	
Ichthyology	83	
Wet specimens (Reptilia & Ichthyology)	147	

2. Information on pre-Convention on Biological Diversity collections

Is information available on:	For all accessions		For most accessions		For some accessions		For few accessions		For no accessions	
	Plant	Animal	Plant	Animal	Plant	Animal	Plant	Animal	Plant	Animal
Country of origin	X	X								
Name of depositor						X	X			
Date of deposit						X	X			
User institution/ country										

3. Conditions/restriction on access and use

All requests for use of Collection material are individually assessed by staff who forward recommendations to the Museum's governing body, Board of Trustees, who approve or reject request.

4. Use of collections

Requests for genetic resources are relatively rare. Since 1995 there have been two.

1995 – request for material from public collection (Hector's dolphin mounted skin) for dna analysis by national and public researcher (post-graduate student University of Auckland for Department of Conservation)

May 1999 - request for material from public collection (moa bone) for dna analysis by national and public researcher (Dr David Lambert Massey University)

5. Additional Information

The Museum's Natural History Collection is historic and encyclopedic as is typical of Museums established in the late 19th century. The Collection is therefore, in general, typical of other New Zealand museum collections. Its importance or differentiation from other collections can be identified through the following factors:

- Collection includes many rare and extinct native birds
- Collection includes rare and extinct exotic specimens
- Collection includes Hector's dolphin which is only existing mounted specimen
- Collection includes following type specimens:
 - *Tasmacetus shepherdi*
 - *Leiopisma latilinearum*
 - *Leiopisma homalonotum*
 - *Leiopisma suteri*
 - *Euryapteryx exilis*