



How I can help save kauri ... when trapping

Kauri dieback disease is killing one of Aotearoa/New Zealand's taonga (treasures) – our unique kauri forests. But kauri will be saved ... with the help of people like you.



We know that if you're a trapper, you care about the environment and play a vital role in protecting our bio-diversity by helping New Zealand become predator free. You can also play an important role in saving our kauri.

If you're trapping in an area with kauri, then you need to consider how you can avoid the spread of kauri dieback within and from that site. Never assume anywhere is free of kauri dieback. Infected trees may not show symptoms until the disease is advanced.

- Clean all soil off your footwear and other gear every time you enter or leave an area with kauri. Even if you only ever use the same route, clean your gear both ways, every time.
- Use tracks as much as possible. Avoid placing traps near a kauri and never place a bait station on a kauri - a kauri's roots are extremely delicate, grow close to the surface, are susceptible to disease, and can grow outwards 3x the spread of the tree's branches
- If you are part of a trapping group, place kauri dieback signs on your trap line to denote any kauri sites 3 times the canopy spread away, with instructions on what you expect the trap checker to do.

- Plan your trap design and your associated activity to reduce your potential to spread kauri dieback whenever possible. This may mean:
 - doing certain sections of your site last
 - attacking a line from both ends
 - taking a set of footwear with you for doing a suspect part of your line and bagging them out for cleaning
 - setting up bins with boots for use over each contaminated section alone
 - using different clean over boots for each section
 - leaving cleaning gear and footwear on site for use by your group at predefined cleaning stations.
- Position your trap lines and trap routes on dry or free draining surfaces. Do not use sites in muddy areas within 3x the canopy spread of kauri or, through you activity, create muddy areas for wallows
- Position your traps carefully. If you have to use an area within a kauri zone, then do not move the trap box from the site when you finish trapping. Remove the trap from the box and leave the box in situ.
- Capture material and any water used for cleaning in a container for disposal in a sewer, or on a grassed site lacking kauri or grazing.
- Only use 2% Sterigene on your footwear and other gear after you have removed all the soil; spray it on all the areas that have come into contact with the ground.
- Dispose of dead animals outside kauri zones or outside the trapping area, to avoid attracting wild animals such as pigs, who can then spread the disease.
- Avoid areas that are closed or protected by a rahui. Closures are only made when the risk of spreading the disease from or within it are extraordinarily high.
- Spread the word within your networks about the need to help stop the spread of kauri dieback, and be seen doing the right thing. Everyone has a part to play in saving kauri.



About kauri dieback

The pathogen that causes kauri dieback is microscopic, 'smart,' and tough. It is possible for it to survive at least six years on footwear or equipment. It can sense where a kauri tree's roots are, and then 'swim' towards them through the soil. It kills most if not all kauri it infects, of all ages.

Kauri naturally occur throughout the upper North Island (in the Northland, Auckland and Waikato regions, and in parts of the Bay of Plenty); if you're in natural bush and you're in the upper North Island, it's likely you'll be near kauri.

People are the number one way in which the disease is spread, through the movement of contaminated soil. As you know, a mountain bike can collect a lot of mud. But by carrying out some basic preparation, responsible mountain bikers like you are helping save kauri, along with the rest of the community.

For more information go to www.kauridieback.co.nz, or email kauridieback@mpi.govt.nz,