

Strategy			Project Approach	
Goal	Criteria	Process	Success Measure	Methodology
<p>TOS 1.0 People understand and care for their natural heritage, moving to ecologically sustainable use of their environment and restoring past damage. (Outcome 4).</p>	<p>The majority of citizens, industries, and visitors know what makes the region special and are actively involved in sustaining and restoring nature.</p>	<p>Inspire curiosity about natural heritage and support people to care for it.</p> <p>Socialise active support for landscape scale nature restoration.</p> <p>Grow understanding of how thriving ecosystems contribute to thriving communities.</p>	<p>Community is engaging with project.</p> <p>Education programme is rolled out across all schools in the Marlborough region.</p>	<p>Develop education material in conjunction with pilot schools.</p> <p>Potential to utilise Hector's Dolphin / Tūpoupou as the poster child for education.</p> <p>Any of the other taonga species could also be developed as educational material.</p>
<p>TOS 2.0 Iwi customs, spiritual values, and traditions have been maintained through access to healthy, clean, safe and abundant environments. (Outcomes 2 and 4).</p>	<p>Mahinga kai and mataitai have been protected and maintained.</p> <p>Traditional foods, including uncultivated foods, are available for harvest and planting. Indigenous plants, birds, animals and forests are healthy, abundant and managed sustainably.</p>	<p>Document iwi aspirations for the management of the te Taiao and develop programmes and projects that align with these.</p>	<p>Iwi are fully engaged with the project and that kaitiakitanga is fully embraced.</p>	<p>Iwi are one of the founding partners of the project.</p> <p>The project builds upon Kaitiakitanga / Guardianship principles, processes, and practices of looking after the environment and recognises the importance of our native momo taonga / treasured species like the Hector's Dolphin / Tūpoupou and King Shag / Kawau a toru. Both of these species are endangered and if we do nothing, they will inevitably become extinct.</p>

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<p>TOS 3.0 Beech forest ecosystems functioning is no longer impacted by introduced pests. (Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 5).</p>	<p>Future beech masts are a cause for celebration because the forest floors abound with seedlings awaiting their opportunity to be part of the forest canopy. Increased control over more pests over greater areas. Large areas are predator free.</p> <p>Native birds, reptiles, bats and invertebrates thrive within the forests.</p> <p>Beech forests drip with honeydew and are scarlet with mistletoe.</p>	<p>Ensure herbivores and predators are eradicated or kept at low numbers. Effective beech mast responses throughout the Top of the South. Undertake landscape-scale wasp and possum control.</p> <p>Utilise technological and operational advances in pest control operations. Efficient and cost effective control of pests. Gain social support for new and effective technologies and new increased funding.</p>	<p>Islands in Queen Charlotte Sound / Tōtaranui are predator free thereby providing a sanctuary for native forest rejuvenation. Pest control procedures are seen to be working. Planting of native species has reached at least 5000 plants. Partnership between public and private funding has reached sustainable levels.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment. Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans. Follow the plan to target pests systematically. Efficient and cost effective control of pests occurs due to being part of the larger project and integrated plan. Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p>
<p>TOS 4.0 Landscapes free from wilding conifers and invasive weed species. (Outcomes 1, 2 and 3).</p>	<p>Invasive weeds eradicated or at low densities, including conifers outside areas where they are deliberately cultivated.</p>	<p>Landscape scale wilding conifer and invasive weed control.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans have documented all known conifers and other invasive weed species. Actively managing priority sites. Working with partners to expand active sites.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment with respect to wilding conifers and and invasive weed species. Work closely with the Marlborough Sounds Restoration Trust to ensure that all areas identified in the catchment condition assessments and surveys are included in the work programmes for targeted control. Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p>

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TOS 5.0 Estuaries free of invasive weeds. (Outcomes 2 and 3).	Estuaries dominated by native vegetation.	Eradicate <i>Spartina</i> cordgrass and other invasive weed species from all estuaries.	Support Marlborough District Council to fulfil the recommendations of the 2019 estuarine monitoring programme review. In particular the formal process for prioritising estuaries in the region for monitoring, with a clear focus on: (i) the purpose of the monitoring; (ii) delivery of “fit for purpose” outcomes; (iii) integration and refinement of the current disparate approaches used to assess estuary condition; and (iv) consideration of the wider context of other MDC (or broader) monitoring programmes.	Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment with respect to invasive weeds. Additionally the surveys will also aid with determining which areas of seagrass are under stress. This ecologically valuable habitat needs to be monitored so any increase of fine sedimentation can be evaluated and cause determined. Any invasive weeds can then be targeted in conjunction with the seagrass work programme. Coordinated research will fill knowledge gaps and allow for the development and deployment of new technologies.

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<p>TOS 6.0 Natural ecosystems that are resilient in the face of climate change. (Outcomes 2 and 5).</p>	<p>Natural ecosystems are given space to move inland and south as climate changes.</p>	<p>Plan for managed coastal retreat that allows natural ecosystems to survive.</p>	<p>No more species extinctions.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment so that the impact of climate change can be ascertained.</p> <p>Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans.</p> <p>The plans will document current land use and consider how they could respond to increased frequency of high intensity climatic events.</p> <p>Increased native and riparian planting will reduce the amount of Targeted pest control will allow native vegetation to rejuvenate.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p>
	<p>Proactive action to reduce future pest pressures before the changing environment allows them to multiply and spread.</p>	<p>Identify potential changes in weed and pest pressures as temperature and rainfall changes, and act proactively to reduce risks.</p>	<p>Natural ecosystems are able to regenerate.</p> <p>Pests are managed to reduce stress on natural ecosystems.</p>	
	<p>Increased buffers around streams and planting of erosion prone hill slopes with permanent indigenous vegetation.</p>	<p>Change land uses to mitigate the effects of increased frequency of high intensity climatic events – e.g. storms and droughts.</p>	<p>Reduced sedimentation rates from erosion prone slopes.</p>	
	<p>Natural ecosystem requirements are included proactively in planning processes dealing with environmental instability.</p>	<p>Provide for natural ecosystems in planning infrastructure changes required in response to climate change.</p>		

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<p>TOS 7.0 Key land areas that are important to biodiversity are identified and formally protected. (Outcomes 2, 4 and 5).</p>	<p>Area of land managed for biodiversity outcomes has increased.</p>	<p>Encourage mechanisms for land-use change and protection for biodiversity in this region.</p>	<p>Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area has been established to protect the area while restoring and enhancing the adjacent catchments.</p> <p>Integrated catchment management plans have documented key land areas that are important to biodiversity.</p> <p>Areas that are important to biodiversity have been formally protected.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the key land areas that are important to biodiversity.</p> <p>Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans.</p> <p>The plans will document current land use and protection status and consider whether this is still appropriate with respect to biodiversity.</p> <p>Funding opportunities need to be explored to encourage land use change if current use is impacting on biodiversity.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p>

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<p>TOS 8.0 The full range of native species is secured, protected and sustained throughout their natural range and, where possible, lost species are re- introduced. (Outcome 1).</p>	<p>All species populations are stable, and no species are threatened with extinction due to pests and weeds.</p> <p>Habitat degradation and destruction ceases.</p> <p>Lost species are being reintroduced and sustained and communities care for them.</p> <p>Effective techniques are used at landscape level.</p>	<p>Control pests and invasive weeds.</p> <p>Protect habitats are from land clearance and wetland drainage.</p> <p>Reintroduce species where pest control permits.</p> <p>Fill knowledge gaps and develop and deploy required new technologies.</p>	<p>Taonga Species like the Hector’s Dolphin /Tūpoupou, King Shag / Kawau a toru, Little penguin / Kororā, New Zealand Parakeet /Kākāriki, Rowi Kiwi and South Island Saddleback / Tīeke have all had their New Zealand Threat Classification category improved so they are no longer threatened.</p> <p>Other species are able to be reintroduced to the predator free islands to assist with their recovery.</p> <p>Reintroduction to mainland areas is possible once predator control measures are shown to be effective.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment so that integrated catchment management plans can be developed.</p> <p>The plans will document invasive weeds species locations so that targeted control can take place and protect habitats from land clearance and other degradation.</p> <p>Pest control can be targeted and managed catchment by catchment as part of a larger project thereby being cost effective and allow native vegetation to rejuvenate.</p> <p>Increased native and riparian planting will counter habitat degradation and destruction.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p> <p>Coordinated research will fill knowledge gaps and allow for the development and deployment of new technologies.</p>

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TOS 9.0 The full range of native terrestrial ecosystems is sustained. (Outcomes 2 and 5).	Pressure from browsers, predators, wasps and invasive weeds is reduced to sustainable levels.	Develop landscape level methods to control a range of introduced pests.	<p>Islands in Queen Charlotte Sound / Tōtaranui are predator free thereby providing a sanctuary for native forest rejuvenation.</p> <p>Pest control procedures are seen to be working.</p> <p>Planting of native species has reached at least 5000 plants.</p> <p>Partnership between public and private funding has reached sustainable levels.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment.</p> <p>Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans.</p> <p>Follow the plan to target pests systematically.</p> <p>Efficient and cost effective control of pests occurs due to being part of the larger project and integrated plan.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p>

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<p>TOS 10.0 Internationally important features secured and celebrated. (Outcomes 1, 3 and 4).</p>	<p>The following internationally important features are secure and celebrated: Farewell Spit (Onetahua), glaciated marble landscapes, cave and karst ecosystems, coal plateaux ecosystems, Kaikōura canyon, migratory shorebirds and seabirds and their habitats, seabird/tuatara islands, unique species such as Hutton's shearwater, King Shag and their habitats, and the hundreds of unique plants and animals found nowhere else in the world.</p>	<p>Promote recognition and protection of places and species of international importance and tell their stories to enrich people's experience.</p>	<p>Taonga Species like the Hector's Dolphin /Tūpoupou, King Shag / Kawau a toru, Little penguin / Kororā, New Zealand Parakeet /Kākāriki, Rowi Kiwi and South Island Saddleback / Tīeke have all had their New Zealand Threat Classification category improved so they are no longer threatened.</p> <p>Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area has been established to protect the breeding and birthing bays of the endangered Hector's Dolphin / Tūpoupou. The area is also one of the feeding grounds for the endangered King Shag / Kawau a toru.</p> <p>Integrated catchment management plans have documented important features.</p> <p>Areas that have important features or biodiversity have been formally protected.</p> <p>The Islands in Queen Charlotte Sound / Tōtaranui are predator free thereby providing a sanctuary for seabirds,</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine important features.</p> <p>Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans to ensure protection, restoration and enhancement.</p> <p>Education is one of the four foundations of the project and is key to protecting the environment for future generations. It also provides a platform visitors to learn and celebrate our taonga species.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p> <p>Recreational values in the catchment are greatly increased and becomes a domestic and international attraction. This will translate into additional employment opportunities and increased economic opportunities through higher visitor numbers.</p>

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<p>TOS 11.0 Our rivers and streams flow clean, plentiful, and unimpeded from the mountains to the sea. (Outcomes 1, 2 and 5).</p>	<p>Native freshwater migratory fish are abundant and estuarine and braided river bird numbers are restored.</p> <p>Freshwater flows and water quality are maintained and restored.</p> <p>Barriers to fish passage are removed or mitigated.</p> <p>People treasure their freshwater resource and its contribution to their health and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Restore degraded estuaries, streams and rivers, including their margins, as habitat for native species.</p>	<p>No more species extinctions.</p> <p>Natural ecosystems are able to regenerate.</p> <p>Pests are managed to reduce stress on natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Sediment production is reduced, and downstream ecosystems are able to recover.</p> <p>Water quality is therefore improved.</p> <p>Native, riparian and seagrass planted areas are able to be established and thrive.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the streams, rivers and estuaries.</p> <p>Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans.</p> <p>Identify species and habitats that require restoration and secure habitats for threatened species.</p> <p>Increased native and riparian planting will reduce the amount of sedimentation from erosion prone slopes.</p> <p>Targeted pest control will allow native vegetation to rejuvenate.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p> <p>Greater diversification increases landowner and community resilience.</p>

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<p>TOS 12.0 Secure, sustain and enhance natural freshwater systems and increase their resilience. (Outcomes 2 and 5)</p>	<p>The Top of the South is free of harmful freshwater pests.</p> <p>Riparian margins are dominated by indigenous species.</p>	<p>Eradicate pest fish and aquatic weeds and maintain native species dominance in priority areas.</p> <p>Support and encourage landowners to plant riparian margins and management of weeds and pests.</p>	<p>No more species extinctions.</p> <p>Natural ecosystems are able to regenerate.</p> <p>Pests are managed to reduce stress on natural ecosystems.</p> <p>Reduced sedimentation rates from erosion prone slopes.</p>	<p>Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment.</p> <p>Work closely with DOC, Iwi, Marlborough District Council, landowners to help establish the network of integrated catchment management plans.</p> <p>Education programme for all includes why it is important to protect, restore and enhance the environment for future generations.</p> <p>Increased native and riparian planting will reduce the amount of sedimentation from erosion prone slopes.</p> <p>Targeted pest control will allow native vegetation to rejuvenate.</p> <p>Private and public funding work together for the enhancement of the environment.</p>

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<p>TOS 13.0 Our marine environment receives clean water from the land, and its vulnerable habitats and communities are protected and can recover from past and ongoing damage. (Outcomes 2 and 5)</p>	Seabed in Golden and Tasman Bays and the Marlborough Sounds are free of excess fine sediment and direct damage from human uses is at ecologically sustainable levels.	Reduce sediment inputs from land to ecologically sustainable levels.	<p>Support Marlborough District Council to fulfil the recommendations of the 2019 estuarine monitoring programme review.</p> <p>In particular the formal process for prioritising estuaries in the region for monitoring, with a clear focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the purpose of the monitoring; (ii) delivery of “fit for purpose” outcomes; (iii) integration and refinement of the current disparate approaches used to assess estuary condition; and (iv) consideration of the wider context of other MDC (or broader) monitoring programmes. <p>Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area has been established to protect the breeding and birthing bays of the endangered Hector’s Dolphin / Tūpoupou.</p> <p>The area is also one of the feeding grounds for the endangered King Shag / Kawau a toru.</p> <p>Sediment production is reduced, and downstream ecosystems are able to recover.</p> <p>Water quality is therefore improved. Native, riparian and seagrass planted areas are able to be established and thrive.</p>	Undertake catchment condition assessments and surveys to determine the current state of the environment with respect to freshwater and seawater quality.
	Biogenic habitats and other vulnerable marine communities are thriving.	Use innovative technologies and management approaches to avoid or minimise impacts on vulnerable benthic communities such as biogenic habitats.		The Tōtara for Tōtaranui project looks at the entire ecosystem from the sky to the sea.
	Restored marine ecosystems to support sustainable kaimoana harvests.	Promote integrated multi sector collaborative management of marine resources.		The integrated catchment management plans need to be based on sound baseline analysis of catchment water quality and other scientific and technical information to benefit people, plants, animals, and the environment.
	Pressures on the marine environment reduced to give species and communities room to cope with climate change effects.	Restore degraded estuarine and coastal areas as far as possible.		They are developed to achieve transformative change, in collaboration with landowners, iwi, industry, project partners and the community.
	Estuary condition improves year on year and estuarine areas maintain their ecological structure and function despite the effects of sea level rise.	Enable estuarine ecosystems to be resilient to the effects of climate change including allowing coastal retreat in response to sea level rise.		The plan is clearly linked to restoration projects.

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<p>MS 7.0 Shellfish beds are restored to a level where harvesting can be sustained.</p> <p>Sediment inputs from rivers, streams and seabed disturbance are at ecologically sustainable levels that allow benthic ecosystems to thrive. (Outcomes 2, 4 and 5).</p>	<p>Land use and/or practices have changed significantly and a reduction in sediment input has occurred.</p> <p>Ecosystem damaging seabed practices are substantially reduced or halted.</p>	<p>Support implementation of management measures to minimise damaging practices on land and sea.</p>	<p>Integrated management plans have been developed for each catchment.</p> <p>Sediment input has been reduced by at least fifty percent in priority catchments.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Forrest harvesting slash removed from stream beds and gullies.</p> <p>Ensure harvested trees do not fall into waterways.</p> <p>Debris traps used where appropriate.</p>
<p>MS 7.1 Shellfish and biogenic habitats/communities are protected and restored. (Outcomes 2 and 5)</p>	<p>We understand how to restore shellfish and biogenic habitats and the restoration has commenced.</p>	<p>Promote and support research and adaptive management to determine what is required to restore natural functioning.</p>	<p>Successful seagrass restoration in a number of key bays.</p> <p>Partners agree on scientific program for the seagrass and other benthic restoration.</p>	<p>Coordinated research will fill knowledge gaps and allow for the development and deployment of new technologies.</p>
<p>MS 7.2 Estuarine ecologies are restored and managed, and coastal retreat is provided for as sea levels rise. (Outcomes 2, 4 and 5).</p>	<p>All estuarine sites have a restoration action plan under implementation.</p> <p>Estuarine communities and visitors enjoy the restored spaces and actively contribute to long term health of our natural spaces and sustainable kaimoana harvests.</p>	<p>Repeat the work done on the Waimea Inlet Strategy and Action Plan for the other estuarine sites and provide for their implementation.</p>	<p>Foreshore ecologies in all active catchments are showing signs of recovery following focus on removing sediment input and debris from streams.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Manage foreshore and riparian planting where necessary.</p>
<p>MS 7.3 Integrated management of land and sea. (Outcomes 2,4 and 5).</p>	<p>People understand their place in a sustainable future leading to integrated management of land and sea implemented.</p>	<p>Support getting full integration of the currently disconnected management regimes.</p>	<p>Integrated Management Plans have been developed for each catchment.</p> <p>Priority areas are actively managed.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Forrest harvesting slash removed from stream beds and gullies.</p> <p>Ensure harvested trees do not fall into waterways.</p> <p>Debris traps used where appropriate.</p>

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MS 7.4 Communities and industries change land use and sea-based activities to approaches that allow them to flourish, while halting ecologically unsustainable practices. (Outcomes 2,4 and 5).	Sustainable practices are widespread, and this enhances community wellbeing.	Work with communities and industries on land and sea to explore more sustainable practices.	The community and industries are engaging with the project and actively moving to more sustainable practices.	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Provide solutions for landowners to move towards sustainable practices.</p> <p>Temporary solutions such as debris traps installed where appropriate.</p> <p>Riparian planting along waterways.</p> <p>Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area defined and operational.</p>
MS 7.5 Restoration of native ecosystems on all islands and defensible peninsulas. (Outcomes 1 and 2).	Islands and defensible peninsulas are pest, predator, and weed free, and people have pride in these healthy ecosystems and a commitment to their future.	<p>Work with communities to progress restoration initiatives.</p> <p>Develop and deploy landscape-scale effective technologies.</p>	<p>Islands in Queen Charlotte Sound / Tōtaranui are predator free thereby providing a sanctuary for native forest rejuvenation.</p> <p>Signs of plant and animal recovery in priority areas.</p> <p>Potential peninsulas sanctuaries are defined in integrated catchment management plans.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Forrest harvesting slash removed from stream beds and gullies.</p> <p>Ensure harvested trees do not fall into waterways.</p> <p>Debris traps used where appropriate. Riparian planting along waterways.</p> <p>Determine feasibility of using drone technology to undertake planting, partnering GCH Aviation.</p>

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<p>MS 7.6 Threatened ecosystems and species are secured and restored. (Outcomes 1 and 2).</p>	<p>Threatened ecosystems are under active management.</p>	<p>Restore and sustain threatened ecosystems and the habitat of threatened species.</p>	<p>The Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area is proving successful with an increase in the the birth-rate of the Hector’s Dolphin / Tūpoupou.</p> <p>King Shag / Kawau a toru protection is proving successful with an increase in the the birth-rate.</p> <p>Taonga Species like the Hector’s Dolphin /Tūpoupou, King Shag / Kawau a toru, Little penguin / Kororā, New Zealand Parakeet /Kākāriki, Rowi Kiwi and South Island Saddleback / Tieke have all had their New Zealand Threat Classification category improved so they are no longer threatened.</p> <p>Other species are able to be reintroduced to the predator free islands to assist with their recovery.</p> <p>Reintroduction to mainland areas is possible once predator control measures are shown to be effective.</p>	<p>Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area is defined and operational to protect the endangered Hector’s dolphin / Tūpoupou.</p> <p>King Shag / Kawau a toru breeding / nesting and food areas are protected.</p> <p>Water quality improvements made through improvement land management.</p>
<p>MS 7.7 The formal identification and protection of key land areas that are important to biodiversity. (Outcome 2).</p>	<p>There has been an increase in protection of key land areas.</p>	<p>Promote and support land purchase and the creation of reserves.</p> <p>Promote and protect Significant Natural Areas in association with landowners.</p>	<p>An integrated management plan is developed for all catchments.</p> <p>The number of predator free islands doubles.</p> <p>Arapaoa Island as a key biodiversity site has appropriate foundations put in place to protect, restore, enhance and educate.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Provide solutions for landowners to protect, restore and enhance the biodiversity.</p> <p>Tūpoupou Marine Protected Area defined and operational.</p>

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<p>MS 7.8 Landscape-level pest and weed pressures are reduced and this is sustained over time. (Outcomes 2, 3 and 5).</p>	<p>No landscapes that are still dominated by vines, pines, or <i>Spartina cordgrass</i> and communities take a guardianship role in preventing reinvasion.</p> <p>Healthy understory throughout native forests.</p>	<p>Sustain and accelerate pine removal, institute invasive weed control, complete <i>Spartina cordgrass</i> eradication.</p> <p>Control ungulates to levels that allow a healthy understory to be sustained (ungulates include: cattle, sheep, goats, tahr, chamois, horses, pigs and deer).</p>	<p>Potential peninsulas sanctuaries are defined in integrated catchment management plans.</p> <p>Number of predator free islands is doubled.</p> <p>Significant progress on pest and weed control.</p> <p>Signs of plant and animal recovery in priority areas.</p>	<p>Integrated catchment management plans developed with landowners.</p> <p>Pest and weed control are documented as part of the plan.</p>
