

Crown Pastoral Land Tenure Review

Lease name : *MARYBURN*

Lease number : PT 041

Public Submissions Part 3

These submissions were received as a result of the public advertising of the Preliminary Proposal for Tenure Review.

These submissions are released under the Official Information Act 1982.

August

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Maryburn.

Under CPLA Section 24(b) SIV's must be protected

From Lesley Shand.

c/o P O Box 2306, Enchmail
Ench 8140

RECEIVED
29 APR 2011
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understand that the preliminary proposal can be summarised as.

- Tekapo River terraces are to be retained, but in total ownership by the Crown.

The Crown is to control this area as a Conservation Area.

Subject to an easement for management purposes a-b. & c-d.

The proposal enables the installation maintainance of a stock/irrigation water supply over what has been labelled c-d. by the concessionaire. This area is 3430 ha.

- The Freeholding of 4946 ha. but having a sustainable management covenant over a portion of this land. (SMC - is marked in yellow)

However

Please withdraw these preliminary proposals for Maryburr
Why? → Because these proposals fail to protect extensive areas with

I would like to appear at a hearing if you submit a submission. I would like to appear at a hearing if you submit a submission.

Maryburn

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(McKenzie Country)

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SIGNIFICANT INHERENT VALUES

(These include the moraines between Lake Pukaki / the crest of Mary Range the EASTERN slopes of MARY RANGE

Wetlands The Maryburn stream & wet lands & the Northern wetland, are not protected. The extensive Maryburn outwash plain is not protected either.

- CPLA Part 2 (These have significant inherent values (SIV) that are not protected as public conservation land.
- They warrant protection. These SIV's have been scrutinised & identified by expert botanists ecologists entomologists & DOC staff as having SIV.

PLEASE could you WITHDRAW the Preliminary proposal for MARYBURN.

The proposal should be renegotiated to ENSURE the protection into the future for the SIVs.

You may have No problems with the present owners but what if they sell or descendants don't want to

take on the farm. You have NO guarantee that the SIVs will be looked after. These are outstanding bits of land and the MCKENZIE COUNTRY IS TOO PRECIOUS internationally. ecologically + landscape wise

The renegotiation should be informed by the outcomes of a collaborative planning process. the Govt has initiated for (and in) the MCKENZIE

CROWN PASTORAL LANDS ACT 199 has specific aspects that do not meet and are not met by the proposed preliminary proposal.

- ① The — proposed freeholding Maryburn's outwash plain — This is a triangle of land between Tekapo River + SH8
 - It should be Conservation Land protecting the full range SIV
- ② Also it is a classic/typical McKenzie landscape of outwash plain covered in tussock + a mosaic of diverse vegetation. including threatened / rare / unusual plants.

- 3) The proposed freeholding of land between the Pukaki + Crest of Mary Range (including the Pukaki lateral moraine)
 - 4) The area must be protected please for its SIV the nationally significant moraine site — threatened plants + outstanding sequence of ecosystems include short tussock grasslands. (hard tussock) + the diverse geomorphology of the area. — eg. kettle holes + stoney fans + terraces
 - 5) Eastern slopes of Mary range requires a landscape covenant. — It is an extremely important landscape
 - 6) Mary burn Stream must please be protected as a conservation area. Freeholding does not promote biological/ecologically sustainable management of the stream + wetlands — it is vital habitat for endemic birds + fish.
 - 7) Again Maryburn Stream's northern wetland is a priority for protection — suggest a Reserves Act s 77
- Yours faithfully,
Lesley Stand

127 012

176 Mt Pleasant Road
Mt Pleasant
Christchurch 8081



Commissioner of Crown Lands
C/ Darroch Ltd
PO Box 143
Christchurch

26 March 2011

RE: SUBMISSION ON MARYBURN TENURE REVIEW PROPOSAL

Introduction

My full name is Nicholas John Head. I am a professional plant ecologist with over 16 years experience working throughout Canterbury. I have extensive understanding of Canterbury ecology and a long involvement working in the Mackenzie Basin where I have undertaken numerous ecological surveys, monitoring and management, including previously working for Landcare Research on their rabbit and land management and semi arid lands programme. I have a Master of Science (Hons) degree in plant ecology from Lincoln University and a BSc with a double major in plant ecology and physical geography from the University of Canterbury.

Context to this submission

The ongoing loss of indigenous biodiversity is considered New Zealand's most pervasive environmental issue (Taylor and Smith 1997). The loss of indigenous biodiversity has been most pronounced in New Zealand's lowland and montane environments that have been substantially modified through agricultural development and settlement (MfE 2000; 2007). Undeveloped ecosystems that remain in these environments are now nationally rare and threatened. They typically support a disproportionately large percent of New Zealand's most seriously threatened habitats and species (Walker et al 2007; Williams et al 2007). Accordingly, the protection of naturally rare ecosystems, threatened ecosystems

and species are national priorities in the New Zealand's Biodiversity Strategy and in the Government's priorities for the protection of biodiversity on private land (MfE, 2000; 2007).

The Mackenzie Basin presents one of the last and most important opportunities remaining in New Zealand to protect dryland valley floor ecosystems. It is the nation's largest inter-montane basin comprising some of the most distinctive and extensive sequences of undeveloped glacial landforms and landscapes which are of international interest. It contains several ecosystems that are considered to be either naturally rare and/or nationally threatened, such as inland alluvial surfaces, inland sand dunes, braided rivers and kettleholes (Williams et al. 2007) and is accordingly a national stronghold for rare and threatened indigenous biodiversity. For example, at least 58 rare and threatened plant species alone occur in the Mackenzie Basin (de Lange et al 2009). Nowhere else in New Zealand remain such extensive and contiguous sequences of undeveloped nationally rare and threatened ecosystems and associated biodiversity which are now otherwise rare and/or have been lost to development elsewhere throughout New Zealand.

The protection of these ecosystems is needed to halt the decline of New Zealand's indigenous biodiversity and sustain the remaining natural character of the internationally important Mackenzie Basin. This is a matter of national priority (MfE 2007) which has been acknowledged by the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment as an important Tenure Review outcome:

"Of the high country park network, only the proposed Mackenzie Basin Drylands Park (approximately 30,000 hectares) is predominantly at low altitude. It would therefore contribute to the range of ecologies represented in the high country conservation park network..." (Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment 2009).

Furthermore, protecting large areas, environmental sequences, and landform connectivity are fundamental principles of nature conservation and reserve design (O'Connor et al 1990; Park, 2000). Given the widespread loss and fragmentation of ecosystems and habitats that has occurred throughout New Zealand, very few if any other opportunities remain outside the Mackenzie Basin to protect similar conservation values. Although many of these ecosystems and habitats are typically modified, they are resilient and will

recover with sympathetic management (Ewans 2002; Walker and Lee 2002; Walker et al 2003).

The Maryburn Proposal

Maryburn Station contains significant inherent biological and landscape values (SIVs) identified by experts. In addition, new information gained from more recent DOC surveys have identified additional important SIVs (DOC 2007) that has not been considered in this proposal. Collectively these SIVs represent some of the last intact sequences of naturally rare and threatened ecosystems, habitats and species remaining in New Zealand. Under the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act, (CPLA s. 24) these SIVs should be protected (preferably as public conservation land).

While the areas currently proposed for protection in CA1 is supported (LINZ Preliminary Proposal, 2010), the protection of these area does not adequately represent the full range of SIVs present (as detailed below). Moreover, it is of major concern that some of the most important SIVs on Maryburn Station are proposed for freehold without any form of protection at all. Once these areas become freehold title, it is highly likely that most of these values will be lost overtime to either agricultural development, or deterioration, such as cultivation, irrigation development, over grazing and/or weed invasion. Other opportunities associated with amenity SIVs (recreation, landscape etc) will also be lost.

For these reasons, the proposal for the Maryburn Station is inconsistent with the CPLA (s. 24), as well as the national priorities for the protection of indigenous biodiversity in New Zealand. As such, the proposal should be withdrawn and/or reconsidered.

The specific aspects of the advertised preliminary proposal that do not meet the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act are detailed as follows:

Lake Pukaki lateral moraine complex (Map 1)

This area comprises the lateral moraines and outwash surfaces between Lake Pukaki and the Mary Range (Figure 1). This area contains SIVs that are of high priority for

protection (MfE 2000, MfE 2007) that were identified by additional surveys undertaken by DOC (DOC 2007). These SIVs values have not currently been accounted for in this proposal and are summarised as follows.

This area is notable for its continuous sequence of distinctive glacial landforms and dryland ecosystems that form part of the most intact undeveloped lateral moraine complexes remaining in the basin. It includes ice-scoured lateral moraine slope, hummocky moraine and associated erratics and ephemeral wetlands, gently rolling moraines, fluvio-glacial outwash channels and plains, and lake faces adjoining Lake Pukaki. A variety of vegetation communities are present including shrublands, fescue short tussockland, ephemeral turfland, herbfield and moss fields. Several Threatened plant and At Risk species are present (Table 1).

Table 1. Threatened and At Risk plant species recorded on the Lake Pukaki lateral moraine complex, Maryburn Station (DOC 2007).

Threat Category (de Lange et al 2009)	Species	Location on lease
Nationally Endangered	<i>Oreomyrrhis colensoi</i> var <i>delicatula</i>	Ephemeral wetland depressions
Nationally vulnerable	<i>Olearia fimbriata</i>	Terrace riser of main outwash channel
Declining	Grassland Spaniard (<i>Aciphylla subflabellata</i>)	Foothills of Mary Range, in short tussockland and at shrubland margins
	Coral broom (<i>Carmichaelia crassicaule</i>)	Short tussockland and tussockland/shrubland within SH8 road strip on moraine
	Mat broom (<i>Carmichaelia vexillata</i>)	Bouldery interfluves, outwash plain
	Trailing bindweed (<i>Convolvulus verecundus</i>)	Moraine ridges
	Dwarf heath (<i>Leucopogon nanum</i>)	Outwash channels
	Cushion daphne (<i>Pimelea pulvinaris</i>)	Bouldery interfluves –outwash plain
	Fan leaved daisy (<i>Raoulia monroi</i>)	Bouldery interfluves –outwash plain

Naturally uncommon	<i>Hymenochilus tristis</i>	Short tussockland of hummocky moraines, and eastern outwash plain
Relict	<i>Coprosma intertexta</i>	Shrublands throughout property including on Mary Range foot slopes, moraine ridges, and shrublands on terrace risers

These moraines comprise sequences of naturally rare ecosystems, such as ephemeral kettleholes, wetlands, inland alluvial surfaces (Williams et al 2007) which support native plant communities representative of the original vegetation: - dry shrublands, tussock land and cushion field vegetation (DOC 2007).

These ecosystems occur on land environments that have been vastly reduced in area in the Mackenzie Basin, and throughout New Zealand as a whole (Walker et al 2007). It comprises LENZ units that are 'at risk environments' (E4.1b and E4.2b) and poorly represented in the national network of existing reserves. Nationally, over 70% of indigenous vegetation cover within these LENZ units has been lost and only 3.8% of it is protected nationally. The area also includes LENZ unit N6.1b. This is a 'critically under-protected' ecosystem has also suffered extensive loss (>95%) nationwide, and has 3.8% protected nationally for conservation purposes.

This area has also been identified as having significant landscape values and is noted for its amenity values a rock climbing area (eg. Elephant Rocks on Maryburn) but these values have not been considered in the current proposal.

Decision sought (Map 1):

- That the Pukaki moraines on Maryburn Station be protected as public conservation land as a dryland reserve for its significant inherent biological, landscape and amenity values.
- Funding is also required to support DoC in controlling the wilding pines that pose a serious threat to these SIVs.

Maryburn outwash plain (Map 2)

This area comprises the outwash surfaces adjoining SH8 between Irishman's Creek and Maryburn Stream (Figure 2). It contains important landscape and conservation SIVs associated with threatened and rare ecosystems, habitats and species of high priority to protect. This area includes an RAP (Pukaki 14 Maryburn Flats) identified during the Mackenzie Ecological Region PNAP survey as one of the best representative example of an outwash ecosystem in the ecological district (Espie et al 1984).

This area forms an integral part of one of the largest undeveloped naturally rare inland outwash ecosystems remaining in the Mackenzie Basin and New Zealand. It consists of a series of contiguous alluvial surfaces formed by the deposition of sediments from numerous melt water streams and rivers that drained massive melting glaciers. It is characterised broadly by fescue tussock grasslands and patchy scrub of predominately matagouri, porcupine scrub, native broom, and *Coprosma*. Despite being broadly uniform in appearance and typically depleted, this ecosystem contains a high degree of habitat subtlety as a result of micro-topographical changes associated with numerous old outwash stream channels and local substrate changes and ages.

Of major concern is that the upper section of this ecosystem (which adjoins SH8) is proposed for freehold. This upper part of this outwash surface is of particular significance as it represents the older part of the glacial outwash sequence from the Balmoral glacial advance (Speight 1963). As a result it contains deeper soils which contain a complex array of numerous old stream channels that are not present on the lower younger part of the alluvial outwash surface. These are very specialist habitats that support important populations of nationally threatened plants, including the critically endangered spring annuals (*Myosurus minimus* and *Ceratocephala pungens*) *Galium* 'Clutha' and button daisy (*Leptinella conjuncta* nee L. 'Clutha'), including the likely population stronghold for the latter species which is only known from two other locations in Otago (Heenan 2009). The presence of these species here was identified after the preparation of the CRR and their protection has not been adequately provided for in this proposal. This ecosystem (and some of the species it supports) is one of the rarest, most threatened and least protected in New Zealand. Nationally, less than 30% of similar environments retain indigenous vegetation and only 3.8% are protected nationally

(Walker et al 2007; Williams et al 2007). Similar examples have been greatly reduced in the Mackenzie Basin in recent years and much more development is planned. Very few intact sequences of similar ecosystems remain anywhere in New Zealand.

In view of this, the current proposal is seriously deficient as it protects only a small portion of the upper part of this ecosystem, which only includes part of the RAP. Moreover, once it become freehold the majority of this site is likely to be lost to cultivation and irrigation (Upper Waitaki irrigation applications to ECAN). This will cause major adverse effects and loss of SIVs, and compromise the sustainability of the small part of the upper sequence proposed for protection given it is likely to be highly prone to edge effects. Of further concern is that the other part of this ecosystem occurs on the adjoining Wolds Station west of the SH8 and is also proposed for freehold title (discussed in the Wolds submission).

Decision sought (Map 2)

- That the upper part of this ecosystems which comprises the older part of the outwash sequences that adjoins SH8 (with the exception of the area already cultivated) be protected, preferably as public conservation land as a dryland reserve for its significant biological, landscape and amenity values.
- Alternatively, that this area is subject to a conservation covenant which prevents cultivation, irrigation and forestry, and has managed very light grazing.
- That the area proposed for a Sustainable Management Covenant (SMC) be included as Public Conservation Land as it comprises part of an intact ecological sequence that contains dryland species and systems that compliment the adjoining area. It is also depleted from overgrazing by stock and rabbits and needs sympathetic management including retiring stock and funding for rabbit control.
- That a full survey is undertaken at the appropriate time of year for nationally critical spring annual plants that are known to be present within this area before tenure decisions are made

Conclusions

The proposal advertised for Maryburn Station does not reflect the national importance of the Mackenzie Basin or adequately protect SIVs present. The proposal fails to take into account new information that has become available from more recent surveys on the full extent of SIVs present on Maryburn Station, or recent conservation assessment tools such as LENZ. Neither is the proposal consistent with the national priorities for the protection of indigenous biodiversity in New Zealand.

As a result, the proposal for Maryburn Station fails to protect nationally rare ecosystems and habitats for nationally critical plant species. It also fails to adequately protect ecological sequences and provide for healthy ecological functioning and the sustainability for important SIVs.

In order to better protect SIVs, consideration needs be given to the outcomes sought in this submission as shown on Map 1. In particular, the protection of the whole area of Pukaki Moraine, and protection of the Maryburn outwash plain.

The protection of these SIVs is essential to maintaining what remains of the ecological and natural integrity of the Mackenzie basin.

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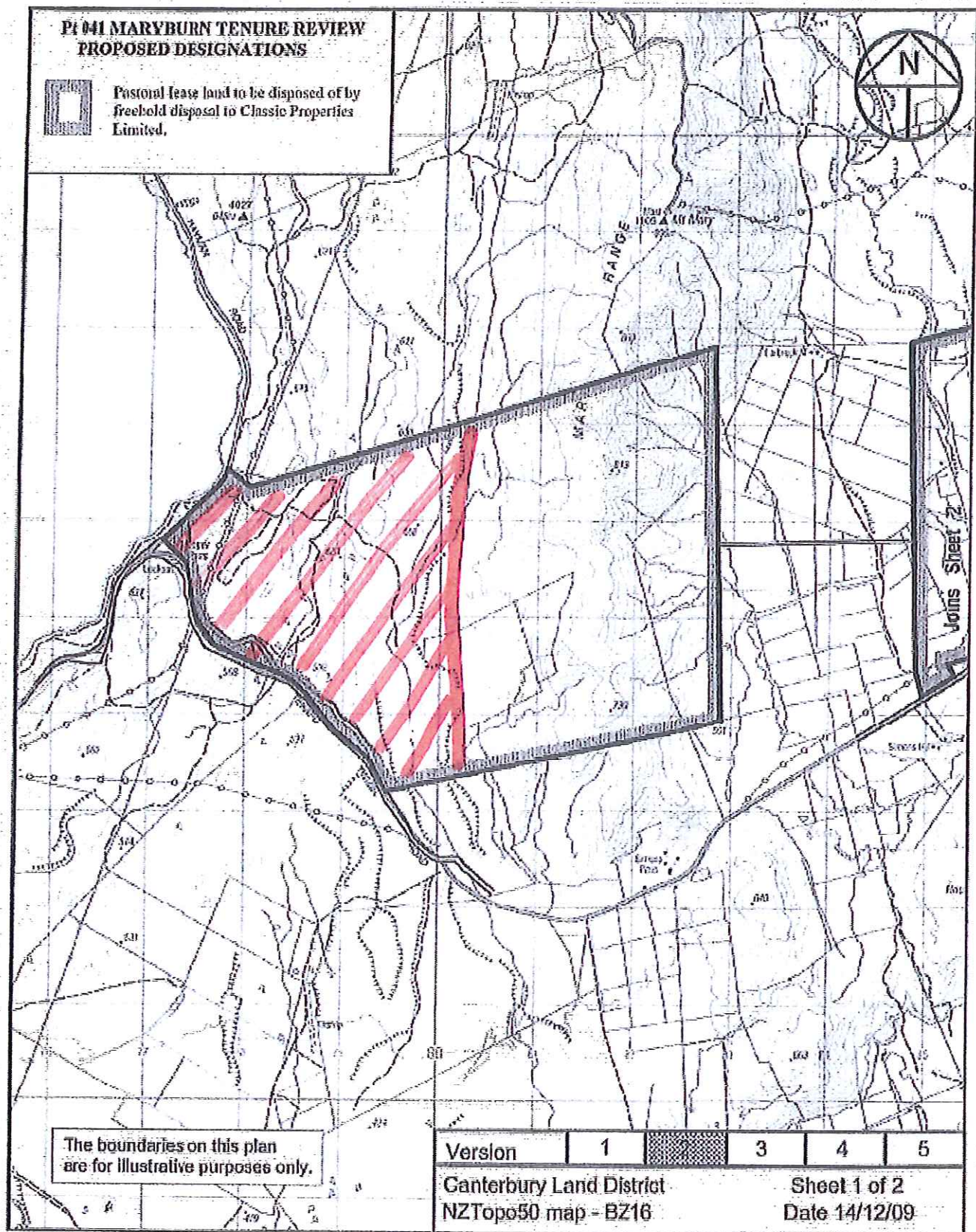
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Figure 1. Pukaki moraines, Maryburn Station.



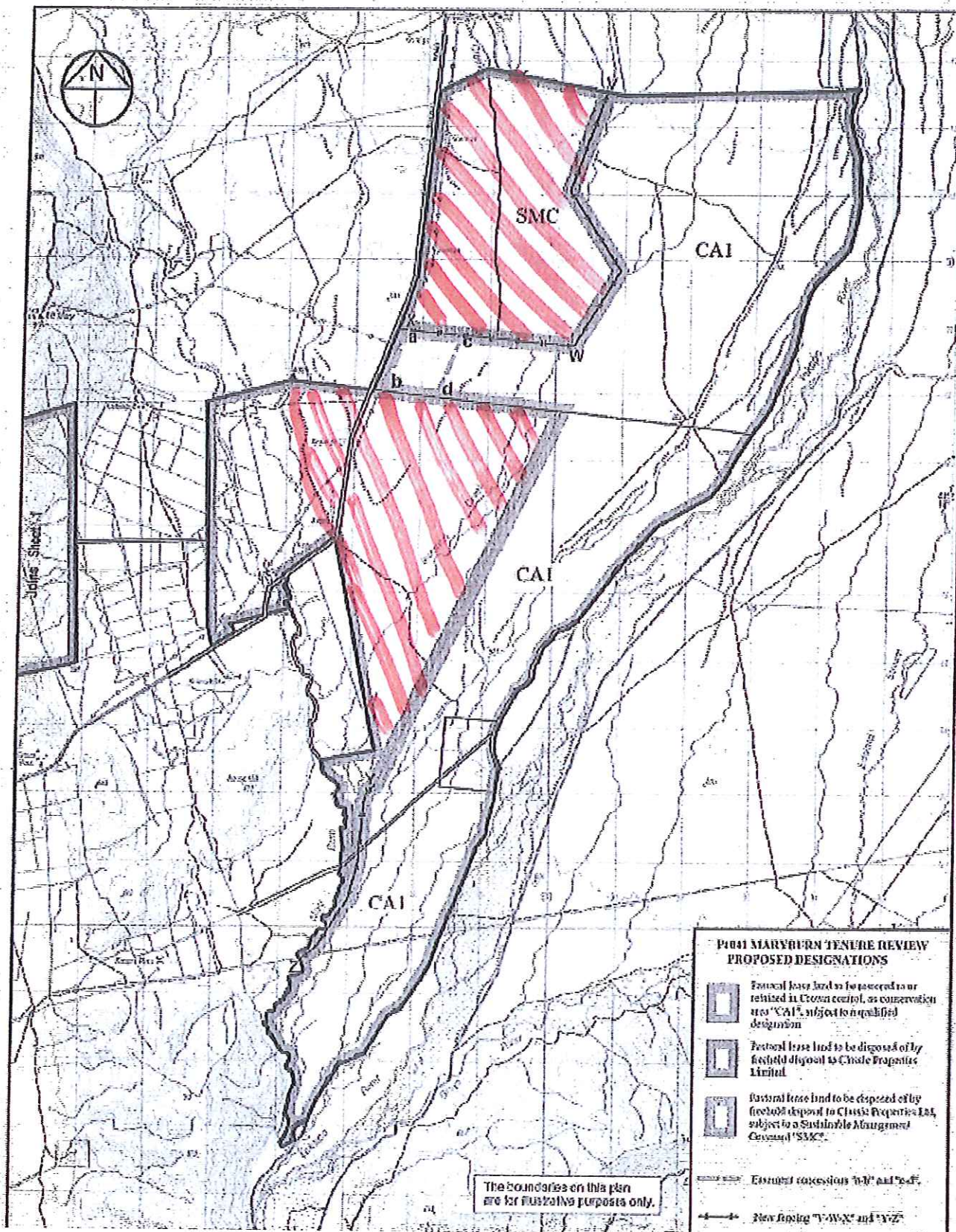
Figure 2. Maryburn outwash plain, Maryburn Station.



Additional areas to be protected
for its biodiversity, landscape & amenity
SIVs

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MAP 2: MARYBURN OUTWASH PLAIN



Additional areas to be protected for biodiversity, landscape silv

127 813

eA1090668

Gavin Rodley (MIN)

From: Gavin Rodley (MIN)
Sent: Tuesday, 1 March 2011 8:01 am
To: 'sally.sallyhope@gmail.com'
Subject: SUBMISSION ON PRELIMINARY tenure review PROPOSAL FOR MARYBURN PASTORAL LEASE

Dear Ben

On behalf of the Hon Kate Wilkinson - Minister of Conservation, I acknowledge and thank you for your recent email concerning the above matter.

Your comments have been noted.

I understand that the Hon Maurice Williamson, Minister for Land Information will be replying to you as the matter falls within his portfolio responsibilities.

Yours sincerely

Gavin Rodley
Private Secretary for Conservation
Office of the Hon Kate Wilkinson
Telephone: 04 817 9150 (direct dial)
Facsimile: 04 817 6519
Mobile: 0274 861538

COPY

From: sally hope [mailto:sally.sallyhope@gmail.com] **On Behalf Of** Sally Hope
Sent: Monday, 28 February 2011 3:03 pm
To: K Wilkinson (MIN)
Subject: SUBMISSION ON PRELIMINARY tenure review PROPOSAL FOR MARYBURN PASTORAL LEASE

eA1090666

CONSERVATION MINISTER KATE WILKINSON

SUBMISSION ON PRELIMINARY TENURE REVIEW PROPOSAL FOR MARYBURN PASTORAL LEASE**Submission**

My submission requests that the Preliminary Proposal for Maryburn be withdrawn as it fails to implement the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act, (CPLA) 1998. It fails to protect extensive areas with significant inherent values including the extensive Maryburn outwash plain, the moraines between Lake Pukaki and the crest of the Mary Range, the eastern slopes of Mary Range, Mary Burn Stream and wetlands, and the northern wetland. These areas have been identified as having outstanding significant inherent values (SIVs) that warrant protection as public conservation land under Part 2 of the CPLA.

The proposal should be withdrawn.

My submission includes the following points included in the proposed preliminary proposal that do not meet the objects of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act :

- Proposed freeholding of lands between Lake Pukaki and crest of Mary Range – including Pukaki lateral moraine. The area should be protected as conservation land for its SIVs,

including the nationally significant terminal moraine site, the acutely and chronically threatened plants, the outstanding sequence of significant ecosystems, including short tussock grasslands and remnant shrublands on low hill country, alluvial terraces, stony fans and terraces, kettleholes and turf communities.

- Proposed freeholding of Maryburn outwash plain, a large triangle of land between SH8 and Tekapo River. This area should be protected as conservation land to protect the full range of significant inherent values (SIVs). This is one of the classic Mackenzie landscapes of short tussock-covered outwash plain.
- Proposed freeholding of eastern slopes Mary Range with no landscape covenant. This area requires a sustainable land management or a landscape covenant to protect the outstanding landscape SIVs as it is relatively unmodified with few structures and a significant feature when viewed from SH8.
- Proposed freeholding of Mary Burn Stream and wetlands. At least 3 km of the stream and its riparian shrublands and catchment should be protected as a conservation area. Freeholding would not promote the ecologically sustainable management of the stream and wetlands because of the impact of continued stock grazing.
- Proposed freeholding of northern wetland connected to Maryburn Stream
Wetlands are a priority habitat for protection. This site of special wildlife interest for birds should be protected by a s77 Reserves Act covenant to ensure ecologically sustainable management. Ongoing grazing will result in continued degradation otherwise.
- The extensive freeholding on Maryburn will not promote ecologically sustainable management. Continued grazing and pastoral intensification of wetlands, short tussock grasslands, shrublands and other communities with SIVs will degrade their healthy functioning and replace indigenous vegetation and habitats with exotic grasses. The impacts of cultivation and pastoral intensification will be irreversible and will not meet the objectives of the Crown Pastoral Lands Act.

Yours sincerely, Ben Woollcombe, concerned citizen.

PS. The lakesides need to be preserved for everyone to enjoy, rather than by a few house and lifestyle block owners. We all know the Lake shores in Europe have been subdivided and privatised to the exclusion of the general public access. This is the inevitable outcome if the Tenure Review goes ahead as planned for these areas.

127 014

Sarah Dowling

IN
LINZONE
A1015289

From: Anne Roberts (MIN) [Anne.Roberts@parliament.govt.nz]
Sent: Monday, 28 February 2011 11:47 a.m.
To: Sharon Scheffers
Subject: FW: The Mackenzie Basin needs your protection

-----Original Message-----

From: Michael Appleyard (MIN)
Sent: Monday, 21 February 2011 9:04 am
To: Anne Roberts (MIN)
Subject: FW: The Mackenzie Basin needs your protection

Michael Appleyard | Ministerial Secretary | Office of the Hon Maurice Williamson | MP Pakuranga |
Minister for Building & Construction | Minister of Customs | Minister for Land Information | Minister of
Statistics | Minister for Small Business | Tel + 64 4 817 6820 | F + 64 4 817 6520 |
michael.appleyard@parliament.govt.nz | Parliament Buildings Wellington | www.beehive.govt.nz

-----Original Message-----

From: webadmin@forestandbird.org.nz [mailto:webadmin@forestandbird.org.nz] On Behalf Of Forest
and Bird
Sent: Sunday, 20 February 2011 1:00 pm
To: J Key (MIN); K Wilkinson (MIN); N Smith (MIN); M Williamson (MIN)
Subject: The Mackenzie Basin needs your protection

Submitted on 02/20/2011 - 12:59
Submitted by anonymous user: [121.72.185.15]

Your email : asachtle@aot.ac.nz
Body:
Dear Mr Key

I was born in Waimate, and as a child travelled extensively through the Mackenzie country. I am a 5th generation New Zealander, and I have strong family ties and links to this land. I also believe that this part of the country as a heritage for all New Zealanders. The Mackenzie Basin with all its precious native plants and animals, is a unique part of our natural endowment, and it is our duty to conserve it.

Your Government – as landlord of the pastoral leases that make up much of the Mackenzie – can protect this wonderful landscape by retaining ownership of large parts of it. This can be done by continuing with pastoral leases or by adding significant areas to our public conservation estate. I encourage you to consider creating a Mackenzie dryland park.

Please make it a priority to protect this fragile landscape and the endangered plants and creatures it sustains. It is loved by Kiwis and tourists from around the world, and we will all be the losers if this unique, natural part of New Zealand is destroyed.

Yours sincerely,
Annette Sachtleben, nee Mackenzie