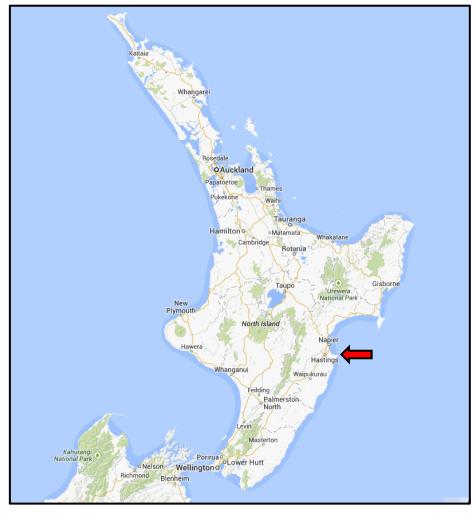
Community participation in large-scale pest management

Becky Niemiec, Pike Brown and Roger Pech











Why is community involvement so important?

Cape-to-City project

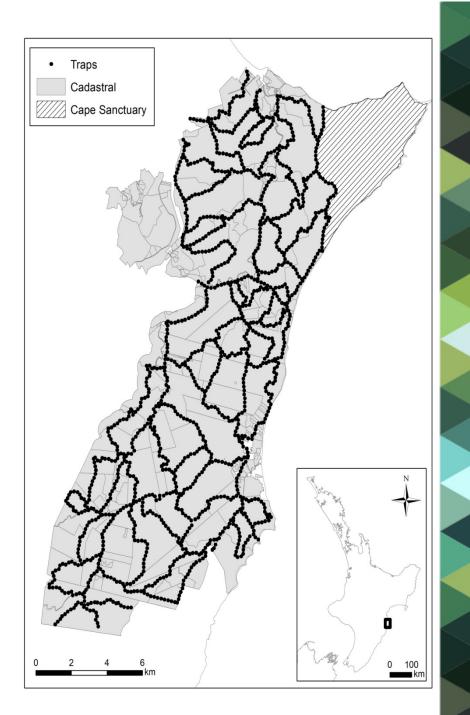
- 26,000 ha: rural and residential
- 163 properties: 1.5 2033 ha
- initial knock-down phase, then maintenance control using a network of 1460 kill-traps



Landholder participation in regional-scale control of invasive predators: an adaptable landscape model

A. S. Glen⊚ · M. C. Latham · D. Anderson · C. Leckie · R. Niemiec · R. P. Pech · A. E. Byrom

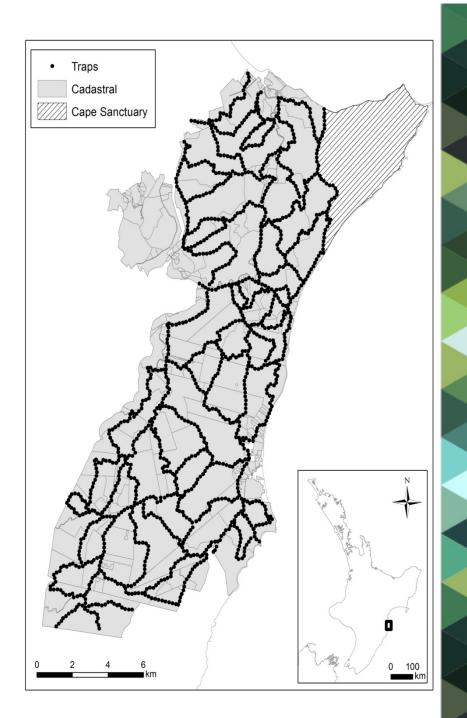
Biol Invasions (2017) 19:329–338 DOI 10.1007/s10530-016-1282-3

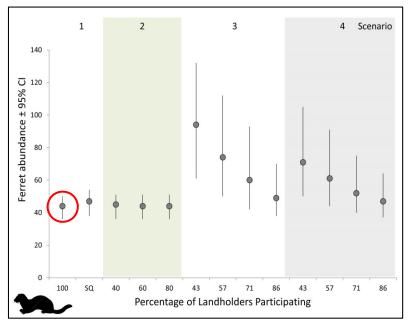


Why is community involvement so important?

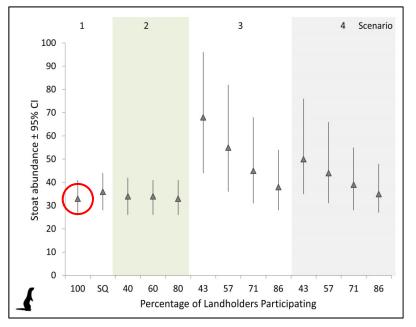
Cape-to-City project: scenarios

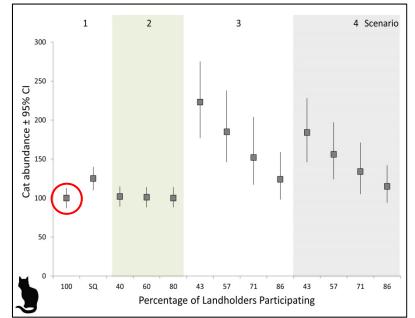
- 1. Status quo: all landholders except two large properties
- 2. Lifestyle landholders: randomly exclude 1, 2, or 3 from 5 clusters of properties
- 3. Landholders with large properties: randomly exclude 1, 2, 3, or 4 from 7
- *4. Relocation of traps*: scenario 3 with traps moved to adjacent participating properties





200 ferrets before control

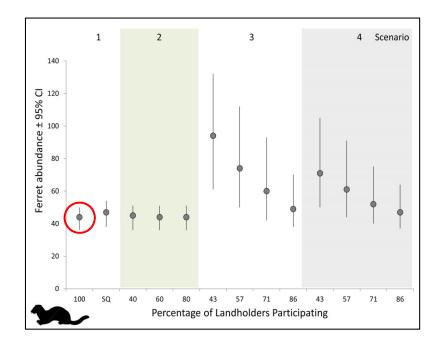


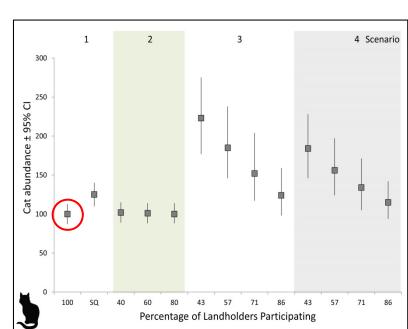


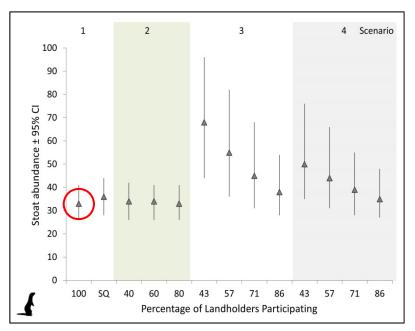
500 cats before control

100% participation

200 stoats before control

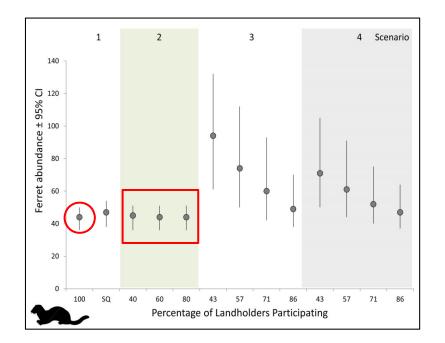


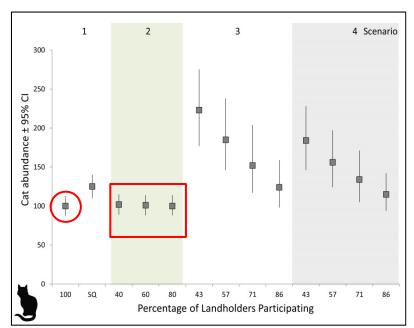


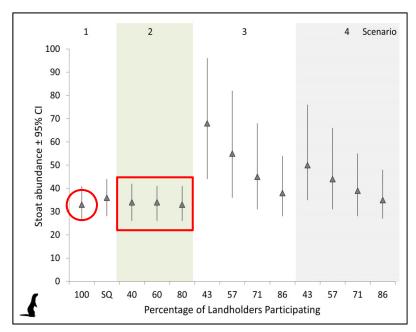


100% participation



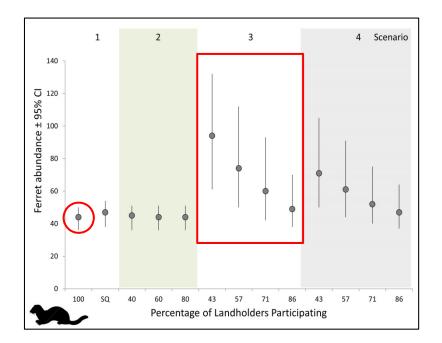


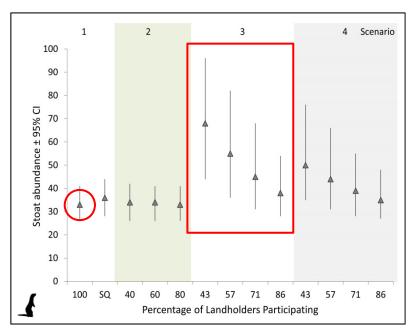


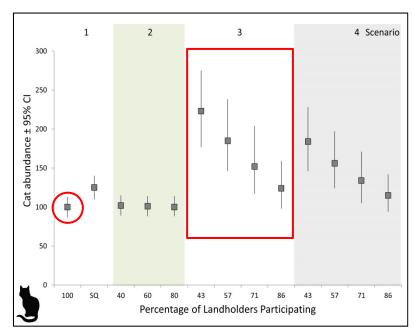


Non-participation by owners of <u>small</u> properties (\leq 25 ha) has a negligible effect









Non-participation by owners of <u>small</u> properties (\leq 25 ha) has a negligible effect

Non-participation by owners of <u>large</u> properties (> 800 ha) reduces the efficacy of control

 offset with additional traps on the nearest participating properties



Attitudes of rural landholders: Cape-to-City project

Becky Niemiec, Stanford University

Landowners' Perspectives on Coordinated, Landscape-Level Invasive Species Control: The Role of Social and Ecological Context

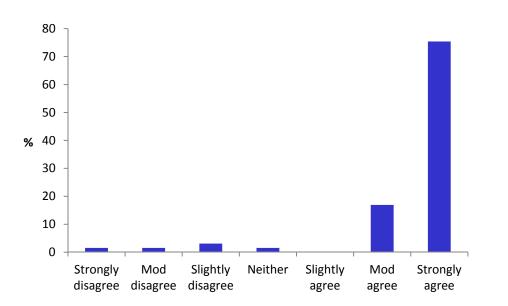
Rebecca M. Niemiec ¹ · Roger P. Pech² · Grant L. Norbury³ · Andrea E. Byrom²

Environmental Management DOI 10.1007/s00267-016-0807-y



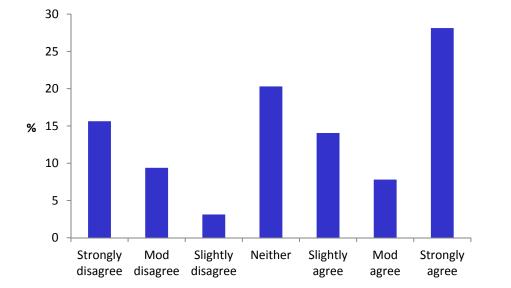
- Survey methods: mail-out questionnaire plus interviews
- *Quantitative questions:* e.g. What is your land used for? How much of your property is currently being controlled for the following pests? Do you agree or disagree with [*statement about predators*].
- Qualitative open-ended questions: e.g. What do you think is the value, if anything, of widespread predator control efforts through Cape to City? What are your suggestions for improving predator control in the region?
- Sample size: 28 inside Cape-to-City, 40 outside the footprint

Attitudes: Cape-to-City project



51m

Stoats, ferrets, and feral cats in the region pose a significant threat to native birds and other animals

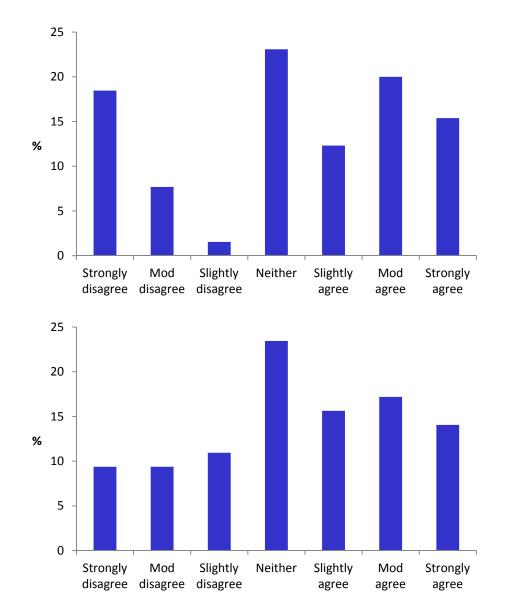


Reducing the number of feral cats will provide economic benefits to me





Attitudes: Cape-to-City project

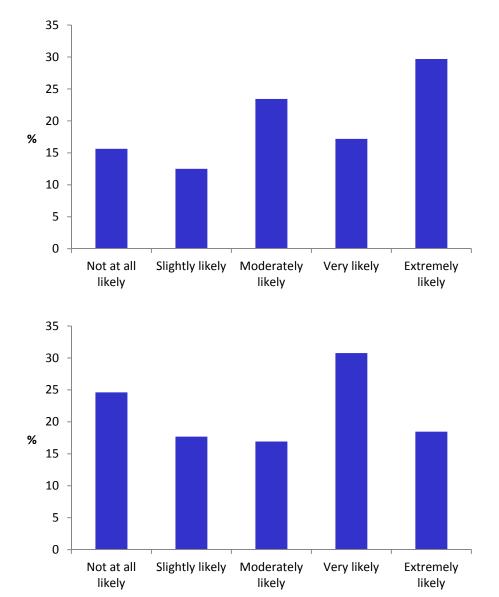


Social Norms (Injunctive): people I know care about whether I do predator control on my property

Social Norms (Descriptive): most landholders I know are involved in predator control on their property



Likelihood of engaging in Cape-to-City



Conducting maintenance control of predators yourself after the initial knockdown



Hiring a contractor to control predators after initial knockdown



Cape-to-City project: community survey

Pike Brown, Landcare Research

Survey methods:

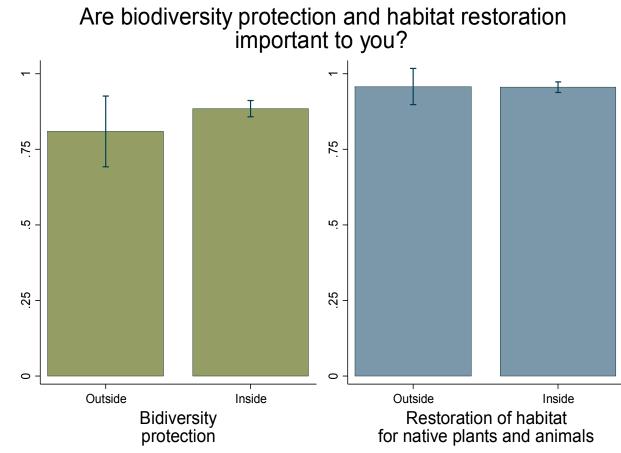
- Online survey; participants recruited via personal contact through local schools
- Ten schools were invited to participate and eight schools ultimately chose to do so.
- Participating schools sent invitations to complete the survey to parents via email and newsletter.
- Participation was incentivised via a \$10 contribution to the fund of any participating school.

Sample size:

- 594 respondents started the survey, 591 completed it.
- 47 respondents affiliated with schools outside the *Cape-to-City* footprint and 544 affiliated with schools inside the footprint



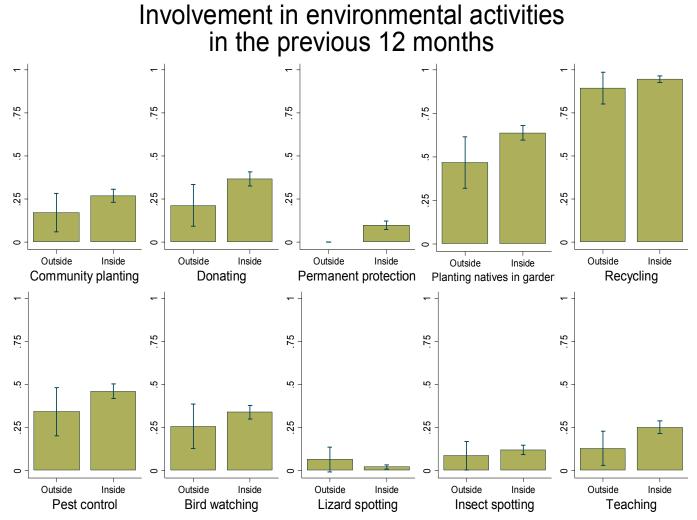
Biodiversity protection and habitat restoration



Note: Outside/Inside refers to whether the respondent resides outside or inside the Cape to City footprint.

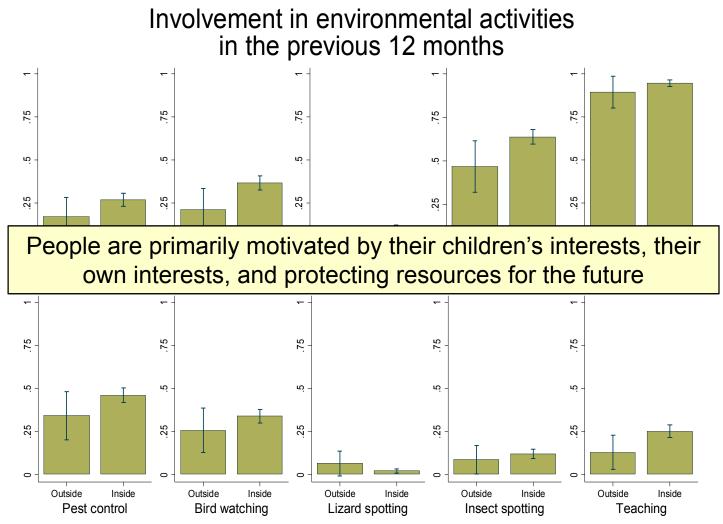
People have similar views inside and outside the C2C footprint

Actions and outcomes



Note: Outside/Inside refers to whether the respondent resides outside or inside the Cape to City footprint.

Actions and outcomes



Note: Outside/Inside refers to whether the respondent resides outside or inside the Cape to City footprint.

Pike Brown, Landcare Research

http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/science/portfolios/enhancing-policy-effectiveness/srdm2015

> 3,000 people from across New Zealand responded, including > 2300 commercial farm owners and farm managers

What is the primary reason for controlling pest animals on the farm?

- reduce damage to production
- protect native birds and bush
- other, e.g. disease control

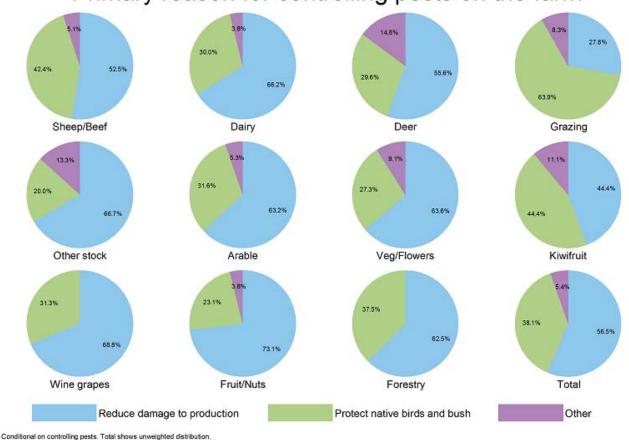


Pike Brown, Landcare Research

http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/science/portfolios/enhancing-policy-effectiveness/srdm2015

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Rural Decision Makers



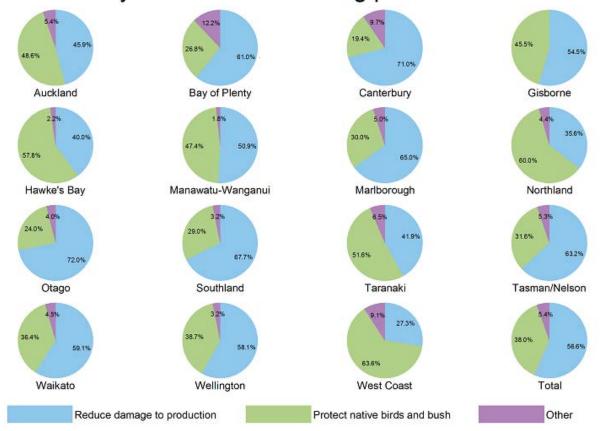
Primary reason for controlling pests on the farm

Pike Brown, Landcare Research

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Rural Decision Makers



Primary reason for controlling pests on the farm

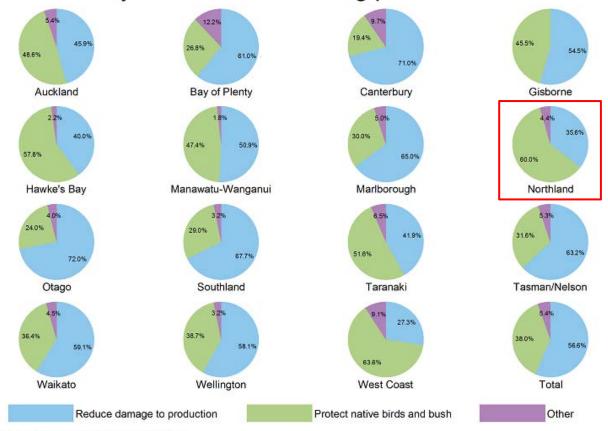
Conditional on controlling pests. Total shows unweighted distribution

Pike Brown, Landcare Research

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Rural Decision Makers



Primary reason for controlling pests on the farm

Conditional on controlling pests. Total shows unweighted distribution

Summary

- High level of awareness of pest animals
- High level of awareness of native species
- Strong support for pest control to protect native biodiversity

- 'Value-action gap': do people's attitudes/values result in effective action?
- How can we increase and maintain participation in pest control?

