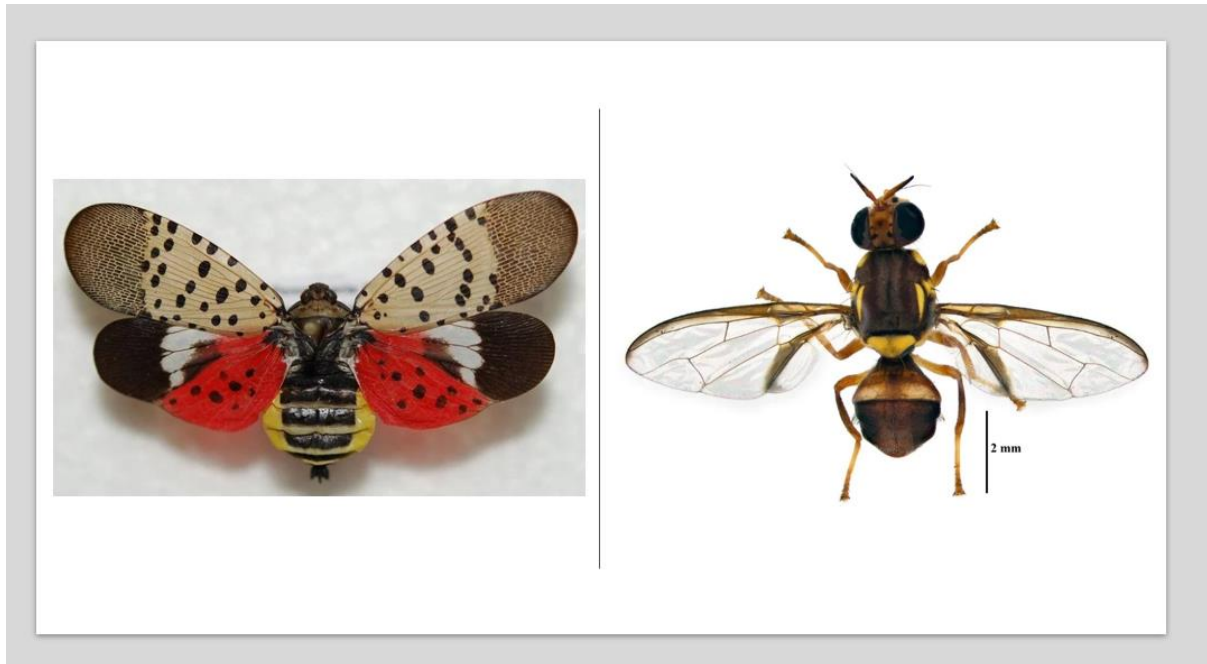


## ARE YOU A BIOSECURITY QUIZ MASTER?

1. Name the government department responsible for biosecurity.
2. These pests are some of the top threats to horticulture. What are they and how might they impact the sector?



3. Imagine you have just imported a tractor from Italy. Name a potential biosecurity risk that could be associated with this import and what you can you do to reduce this risk.
4. A key lesson from the Psa response was that everyone involved needs to be able to hit the ground running in a biosecurity response, working towards the same pre-agreed goals. The GIA framework has been established to help with this. What does GIA stand for and what is it?
5. In the event of a major response, a wide range of organisations are likely to be called upon to assist, each with their own responsibilities and tasks. To help with coordination, there is a national framework of team structures, functions, processes, and terminology that is applied to all biosecurity/emergency responses. Can you name this national emergency response framework?
6. At its most basic level climate change is thought of as “a warming world”, but there are a range of elements, aside from increasing temperatures, that could have significant impacts on biosecurity risk. Name two other factors of climate change that could impact biosecurity, and how could they increase biosecurity risk.

7. New Zealand has several national surveillance programmes and trapping networks targeting some of our most unwanted pests and diseases. Why are these so important?
8. It has been a tough 12 months for the growing community and wider industry, with many external challenges taking priority, including a few unforeseen climatic events. Explain how you might ensure biosecurity remains relevant in your networks despite competing priorities.
9. Name two pathogens **not present** in New Zealand that are biosecurity threats to your industry.
10. Name four high-risk pathways or inputs for the movement of biosecurity risk onto an orchard.
11. A grower is worried about the biosecurity risk that contractors may bring on to their property. What are three things they can do to reduce this risk?
12. Biosecurity is everyone's responsibility. What are three important actions that can be done on-orchard to improve biosecurity?
13. Why is traceability important for biosecurity?
14. There are several ways in which you can report something unusual on your orchards. Name two of these.