



# KIWIFRUIT'S MOST UNWANTED

Kiwifruit Vine Health (KVH) undertakes readiness and response planning to minimise the impact of future biosecurity incursions to the kiwifruit industry.

The following organisms are considered the highest risk to the kiwifruit industry, based on the likelihood of them getting here and establishing; and the potential production and market access implications should this occur.

Our next incursion won't necessarily be an organism on this list however. We all need to be on alert for any unusual pests or plant symptoms and maintain on-orchard biosecurity best practice ALL the time.

## FRUIT FLIES

Queensland, Oriental, Mediterranean

- High likelihood of entry – have crossed our borders many times.
- Production impacts for a range of horticultural crops, but considered low for kiwifruit.
- Severe market access restrictions, particularly for Queensland Fruit Fly which is not present in most major kiwifruit markets.



Risk Months: Sep – June  
I can enter NZ hiding on:



## CERATOCYSTIS WILT

- Soil-borne pathogen causing damage to kiwifruit in Brazil – reports of up to 50% vine loss.
- Vine death can occur extremely rapidly after expression of symptoms. Hayward and Gold3 known to be impacted.
- Distributed globally and other strains may be of concern to kiwifruit.
- May be eradicable with good biosecurity practices and if detected early.



Risk Months: Year Round  
I can enter NZ hiding on:



## BROWN MARMORATED STINK BUG

- Pierces kiwifruit resulting in fruit drop and rot. Fruit loss is typically 5-10% but up to 30% on worst blocks.
- Extremely difficult to eradicate – early detection is essential.
- Major nuisance pest overwintering inside houses in huge numbers.
- High likelihood of entry as a hitchhiker on shipping containers, cars, machinery and luggage.



Risk Months: Sep – Apr  
I can enter NZ on:



## SPOTTED LANTERNFLY

- Attacks over 70 host species, including kiwifruit - eradication efforts overseas have been unsuccessful.
- Production impacts from extensive feeding resulting in oozing wounds, wilting, and sooty mould growth, which can be prolific.
- Hitchhiker pest that is hard to control – tends to fly out of orchards when sprayed and return later.



Risk Months: Sep – May  
Look out for my eggs on:



## PSA NON NZ STRAINS

- NZ has one form of Psa – others exist internationally and could cause severe impacts if they get here.
- Psa in Japan and Korea appears to be more virulent to Hayward than the NZ form of Psa.
- New Psa strains could be more virulent to 'Psa tolerant' cultivars.
- May be difficult to distinguish from "common" Psa so best practice is not to spread any form.



Risk Months: Year Round  
I can enter NZ hiding on:



## WHITE PEACH SCALE

- Regularly intercepted on imported fruit. Therefore no imported fruit should be taken on to orchards as a precaution.
- Up to 20% production losses reported on Italian orchards.
- NZ environment considered favourable for establishment.



Risk Months: Nov – Mar  
I can enter NZ hiding on:



## YELLOW SPOTTED STINK BUG

- Large stink bugs with distinctive yellow markings. Adults are about the size of a 20c coin.
- Attacks more than 50 host species, including kiwifruit.
- Feeding damage can result in significant fruit loss, similar to BMSB.
- Known hitchhiker pest which can arrive on shipping containers, cars, and machinery.



Risk Months: Sep – Apr  
I can enter NZ on:



## INVASIVE PHYTOPHTHORAS

- Known as the plant killers – a group of significant plant pathogens and a major threat to all plant sectors.
- Species have caused significant impacts to kiwifruit offshore. Many other known and unknown species could also cause impacts under certain conditions.
- Easily spread, particularly with plant material movements.
- Can spread in plants showing no symptoms.



Risk Months: Year Round  
I can enter NZ hiding on:



**TO REPORT UNUSUAL PESTS OR DISEASES**

CALL THE MPI HOTLINE 0800 80 99 66 OR KVH 0800 665 825

[www.kvh.org.nz](http://www.kvh.org.nz)