

## Non-CAV Contractors Biosecurity Plan



**The movement of machinery, tools, people, and plant material can spread harmful pests and pathogens between orchards. These threats could affect our orchard returns, employment and even impact our communities. Some of these threats may not be visible so we need to have good biosecurity practices in place all the time.**

**The list of KVH's 'Kiwifruit's Most Unwanted' pests and diseases are on the reverse of this document. Contractors should make themselves familiar with these and have good biosecurity practices in place to minimise the possibility of the transfer of these between plants and orchards.**

By ticking the boxes below, you are confirming you have read and understand how you do your bit to help protect the kiwifruit industry.

- I know that by practising better biosecurity on-orchard, I can help reduce or eliminate the impacts of pests and diseases in New Zealand, whether they have already reached the property or not.
- I know that there are a range of pathways that pests and disease-causing pathogens can use to spread between orchards such as plant material (rootstock, budwood and pollen); tools; soil on footwear and equipment; and windborne pests.
- I will ensure that everything I bring across an orchard boundary is free of soil and plant material (tools, footwear, machinery, vehicles etc).
- I will clean and sanitise tools before entering an orchard (and ideally more frequently such as between rows, bays, or vines).
- I will be on the lookout and if I find anything unusual, I will catch it (if I can), photograph it, and report it. I will phone KVH on 0800 665 825 or contact the Biosecurity New Zealand hotline on 0800 80 99 66.
- I have trained my staff in biosecurity awareness and hygiene protocols.
- I am aware of 'Kiwifruit's Most Unwanted' pests and disease and how these may enter and impact a kiwifruit orchard.

## Kiwifruit's Most Unwanted table



Kiwifruit's Most Unwanted	How might this enter an orchard?	How does this affect OGR?
<b>Soil borne diseases</b>		
<i>Ceratocystis fimbriata</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Plant material</li> <li>• Soil on people or vehicles and equipment</li> </ul>	Production impacts - up to 50% vine loss
Verticillium Wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Plant material</li> <li>• Soil on people or vehicles and equipment</li> </ul>	Production impacts – up to 100% vine loss
Invasive phytophthoras	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• Plant material</li> <li>• Soil on people or vehicles and equipment</li> </ul>	Production impacts - plant killers, impacts unknown
<b>Bacteria</b>		
Psa (non-New Zealand strains)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools</li> <li>• People</li> <li>• Plant material</li> </ul>	Impacts to green varieties and possibly new gold varieties also
<b>Pests</b>		
Fruit flies	Movement of infested fruit	Market access restrictions
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported vehicles and machinery</li> <li>• Visitor's luggage</li> <li>• Shipping containers</li> <li>• Internet purchases</li> </ul>	Production impacts – fruit loss, control costs and residue issues for markets
Spotted Lanternfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eggs on imported vehicles, machinery, or structural materials</li> <li>• Shipping containers</li> </ul>	Production impacts – mainly from sooty mould. Hitchhiker pest, so hard to control spread
White Peach Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported fruit being brought onto the orchard</li> </ul>	Production impacts – fruit loss and control costs

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_