

# KVH Psa-V Risk Management Plan

## Growing Rootstock for your own use



All sections to be completed and form kept on file with GAP records if any root stock is moved off the orchard to another KPIN. (Refer to [KVH Protocol: Nursery Stock](#).)

<b>Registration</b>	<p><b>Explanation:</b> Growers intending to move kiwifruit plants are required to register with KVH on an annual basis. Plant material movements are considered a high risk pathway for spreading pests and pathogens. If the kiwifruit industry is faced with a future biosecurity incursion, the ability to trace plant material movements quickly will significantly increase our chances of successful eradication, or limiting industry impacts.</p>			
	Date:			
	Legal entity (orchard owner):			
	Person completing form:			
	<b>Kiwifruit growing region:</b>	<b>KPIN plants are moving from:</b>	<b>KPIN(s) plants are moving to:</b>	<b>Psa status</b>
	<p><b>Declaration:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> KPINs are owned by the same legal entity and located in the same Psa-V region</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This legal entity will not move more than 1000 plants by this means in this region.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Location of nursery plantings are indicated on my orchard map.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> KPINs plants are being moved from, and the KPINs plants are being moved to, are the same Psa status (i.e. both positive or non-detected).</p>			
<b>Monitoring for pests and diseases</b>	<p>Monitoring for pests and diseases, if done properly, greatly reduces the chances of a new pest or pathogen being spread between properties. We are not only talking about Psa-V, but any pest or pathogen, known or unknown, that might impact kiwifruit production. Monitoring can be as simple as visually inspecting the plants for anything unusual. Moving symptomatic plants between properties puts your investment at risk.</p>			
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring is completed at least monthly and within a week of plant dispatch for symptoms that maybe associated with plant diseases or pests.</p>			
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring records are on file – recording date, person carrying out the monitoring and symptoms observed. (this is just to ensure that it gets done, activities that are recorded are more likely to be completed).</p>			
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> KVH will be notified within 48 hours if;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if Psa-V symptoms observed on orchards not currently Psa-V positive,</li> <li>• if any unusual pests or plant symptoms observed</li> </ul> <p><i>KVH will then advise if further action such as sampling and testing is required.</i></p>			
<b>Site management</b>	<p>An orchard gate sign by your nursery plants lets contractors know they are entering a nursery plant area and additional hygiene measures might be required.</p>			
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Signs at nursery entry points highlighting biosecurity risks</p>			

<b>Site and people hygiene</b>	Hygiene practices can reduce the chances of pests and pathogens being spread on tools or people. At an absolute minimum, tools being used on the orchard should be sterilised before being used on nursery plants.
	<input type="checkbox"/> All waste disposed of as per <a href="#">KVH Protocol: Disposal Options</a> <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel entering nursery follow best practice hygiene- as per Orchard Management Plan. <input type="checkbox"/> Best practice tool and equipment hygiene is followed
<b>Incoming material</b>	Plant material being brought into a nursery operation presents the greatest risk of introducing pests and pathogens. Therefore, growers should take steps to ensure that incoming plant material is free from known pests and diseases, including sourcing material from the cleanest source possible and inspecting material for signs and symptoms of possible infection or contamination.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Budwood (if used) meets requirements in <a href="#">KVH Protocol: Budwood</a> <input type="checkbox"/> All incoming plant material – budwood, seed, cuttings and seedlings – inspected for symptoms to reduce risk of introducing pests or pathogens <input type="checkbox"/> Transport – vehicles clear of plant material and plants under cover.
<b>Traceability</b>	Maintaining records of where material is sourced from, and where plants are moved to, allows plants to be traced in the event of a biosecurity incursion. From a biosecurity perspective, these records can be hugely important.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintain traceability of plants from source to dispatch (including any inputs – seed, seedlings, budwood etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch records -detailing variety, quantities, KPIN/recipient, region, date of dispatch
<b>Record keeping</b>	This is a summary of records that you should have on hand and keep available should they be required for a biosecurity incursion. KVH may audit some growers records to ensure the industry is meeting their biosecurity responsibilities.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring records are on file – recording date, person carrying out the monitoring and symptoms observed. <input type="checkbox"/> Record of incoming plant movement kept – plants, seed, seedlings, budwood; <input type="checkbox"/> Records of protectant sprays applied. <input type="checkbox"/> Records available for KVH audit and GAP compliance.

## Template: Monitoring Record

[illegible]

### Template: Dispatch Record

[illegible]

## Comments


**Template: Spray Diary (or orchard KPIN spray diary may be used if nursery block clearly indicated)**

KIWIFRUIT NURSERY SPRAY DIARY RECORD											
Nursery Name and KPIN				Nursery Location				Year			
DATE (DD/MM/YYYY)	TIME (24 HR)	WEATHER CONDITIONS	WINDSPEED/ DIRECTION	APPLICATOR (A)	SPRAYER (B)	WATER SOURCE (C)	PRODUCTION AREAS	PRODUCT NAME	REASON	RATE/100L	WATER APPLIED (Total L)
A. NAME OF PERSON APPLYING AGRICHEMICALS		GROWSAFE CERTIFICATE NUMBER		A. SPRAYER (Make and Type)			CALIBRATION DATE		B. WATER SOURCE		
1.				1.					1.		
2.				2.					2.		
3.				3.					3.		
4.				4.					4.		