KVH Biosecurity 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.)

Registration	**Explanation:** 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.			
	Date:			
	Legal entity (orchard owner):			
	Person completing form:			
	Kiwifruit growing region:	**KPIN plants are moving from:**	**KPIN(s) plants are moving to:**	**Psa status**
	Declaration: ☐ KPINs are owned by the same legal entity and located in the same KVH Biosecurity region. ☐ This legal entity will not move more than 1000 plants by this means in this region. ☐ Location of nursery plantings are indicated on my orchard map. ☐ Plants will not be moved from a positive property to a Not Detected property.			
Monitoring for pests and diseases	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.			
	☐ Monitoring is completed at least monthly and within a week of plant dispatch for symptoms that maybe associated with plant diseases or pests.			
	☐ 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).			
	☐ KVH will be notified within 48 hours if; • if Psa-V symptoms observed on orchards not currently Psa-V positive, • if any unusual pests or plant symptoms observed *KVH will then advise if further action such as sampling and testing is required.*			
Site management	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.			

	☐ Signs at nursery entry points highlighting biosecurity risks
Site and people hygiene	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.
	☐ All waste disposed of as per KVH Protocol: Disposal Options
	☐ Personnel entering nursery follow best practice hygiene- as per Orchard Management Plan.
	☐ Best practice tool and equipment hygiene is followed
Incoming material	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.
	☐ Budwood (if used) meets requirements in KVH Protocol: Budwood
	☐ All incoming plant material – budwood, seed, cuttings and seedlings – inspected for symptoms to reduce risk of introducing pests or pathogens
	☐ Transport – vehicles clear of plant material and plants under cover.
Traceability	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.
	☐ Maintain traceability of plants from source to dispatch (including any inputs – seed, seedlings, budwood etc.)
	☐ Dispatch records -detailing variety, quantities, KPIN/recipient, region, date of dispatch.
Record keeping	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.
	☐ Monitoring records are on file – recording date, person carrying out the monitoring and symptoms observed.
	☐ Record of incoming plant movement kept – plants, seed, seedlings, budwood;
	☐ Records of protectant sprays applied.
	☐ Records available for KVH audit and GAP compliance.

Template: Monitoring Record

MONITORING RECORD					
Nursery name:					
Nursery Inspector name:					
Monitoring date:	**Location and name of block:**	**Variety:**	**Leaf spotting or other symptoms observed?**	**Description of symptoms observed:**	**Lab test required?**
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO
			YES / NO		YES / NO

Template: Dispatch Record

Date of dispatch	KPIN from	Variety	Number of plants	KPIN to	Region	Comments

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.