On-orchard guidelines

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Developed with the input of these champions ….

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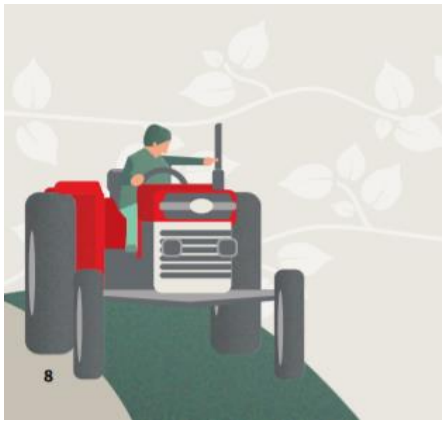
- 5 steps to strengthen on-orchard biosecurity
- Helps growers create their own orchard biosecurity plan



Why did we create the guidelines?

On-orchard biosecurity is EVERYONES responsibility

We need to be biosecurity aware all the time

Provides a set of measures that protect your property

Provides guidance

To develop orchard biosecurity plans

Why have a biosecurity plan?

Early detection and reporting provides opportunity to supress any kind of serious disease

Written down plan gets everybody involved in your business on the same page

Reward through smooth operation of day-to-day business and avoidance of financial problems, movement restrictions, market access issues

Helps to understand and manage movements on/off property, traceability and recording, risk management, reporting

THE NEXT BIG THREAT COULD BE HERE, **UNDETECTED AND SPREADING.**

IT MIGHT ALREADY BE **ON YOUR DOORSTEP.**

YOUR LIVELIHOOD IS AT **CONSTANT RISK.**

What are the 5 steps?

STEP 1
Understand your risks

STEP 2
Agree what must happen on site

STEP 3
Source and trace clean plant material

STEP 4
Check and clean

STEP 5
Report the unusual

1. UNDERSTAND YOUR RISKS

What pests and diseases could arrive from offshore?

- What is happening in my local area?
- How might these enter my orchard? (Who and what enters my orchard that might bring these in?)

2. AGREE WHAT MUST HAPPEN ON SITE

- Share knowledge with staff and contractors.
- Agree requirements and ensure that they are met.

3. SOURCE AND TRACE CLEAN PLANT MATERIAL

- Rootstock, budwood, pollen, shelter and compost.
- Kiwifruit Plant Certification Scheme (KPCS) certification is mandatory for sourcing rootstock.
- Keep tracing records updated.

4. CHECK AND CLEAN

- Consider the risk from: tools, vehicles and machinery, harvest bins, people, clothing.
- Ensure everything coming across your boundary is free from soil and plant material.
- Sanitise highest-risk items.
- Clean tools at least between rows.

5. REPORT THE UNUSUAL

CATCH IT

SNAP IT

REPORT IT

STEP 3
Source and trace clean plant material

The movement of plant material is considered the highest risk pathway of introducing pests or diseases into your orchard. Infection may not be immediately obvious on arrival.

You can reduce risk associated with plant material by following any movement controls in place, inspecting all material on arrival and isolating it for a quarantine period so that you limit the risk of exposing the entire orchard to new pests and diseases.

Keep records so that if we are faced with an incursion, we can quickly trace plant material movements, increase our chances of successful eradication, and limit impacts to the industry.

KIWIFRUIT PLANT CERTIFICATION SCHEME KPCS

Source and trace clean plant material	Actions and considerations to reduce risk	Actions I have taken to protect my investment
New rootstock and budwood	• Grow and supply for your own needs on the orchard • Source KVH certified plants • Source grafting material from your own orchard if possible. Alternatively, source the cleanest possible material from registered budwood suppliers • Choose disease tolerant varieties and those which are suitable to your situation. Plan to replace less tolerant plants/varieties • Trace all plant movements on and off the property (rootstock, budwood, flowers, pollen etc.) and maintain records	Rootstock and budwood source and how I ensure it is clean: Tracing records updated ☐ (tick when completed)
Pollen	• Have sufficient pollinators on-orchard • Ideally, collect and mill own pollen on site • Source pollen from the cleanest possible source. This must be a KVH registered pollen provider	Pollen source and how I ensure it is clean: Tracing records updated ☐ (tick when completed)

Compost and organic fertilisers	May contain plant material which hasn't been composted thoroughly and poses a risk of disease transference: • use reputable suppliers • only use compost that is free of kiwifruit plant material or is from a KVH approved compost provider	Compost and organic fertiliser source and how I ensure it is clean: Tracing records updated ☐ (tick when completed)
Other plant material	• Diseases or pests may be introduced through other plants e.g. shelter plants and other crops. Assess risk of incoming plant material and ensure suppliers provide verification of freedom from biosecurity threats. Keep records of this.	Plant material of other species, where I source these and how I ensure they are clean: Tracing records updated ☐ (tick when completed)

STEP 4
Check and clean

Growers should check and be comfortable that inputs crossing their orchard boundary do not present a risk to their investment. Pests and pathogens can survive in small amounts of soil or plant material (e.g. a teaspoonful or single piece of budwood), so any item that may be contaminated from another orchard or location could be transporting a biosecurity threat.

Tools that cut into the tissue of a plant are the greatest risk (e.g. pruning and grafting), creating an entry point for pests and pathogens to enter.

People can transport pests and pathogens on clothing, hands, footwear and other personal items. Footwear is considered the greatest risk and can easily spread contaminated soil from one site to another. All visitors should have clean footwear and additional measures may be warranted for high-risk visitors.

Check and clean	Actions and considerations to reduce risk	Actions I have taken to protect my investment
Property access	Manage access to property: • limit the number of access points • put signage up to communicate biosecurity expectations • have a designated parking area	How I manage access to my orchard:
Tools and equipment	• Sanitise all tools coming on to orchard (dedicated tools where possible) using effective and recommended sanitisers • Don't take risks by creating wounds in wet weather • Clean tools at least between rows and at breaks	How I manage the risk of tools and equipment entering my orchard and keep them clean:
Vehicles and machinery	Vehicles and machinery free of soil and plant material: • high-risk vehicles and machinery sanitised • use signage at access points to direct vehicles to designated parking/hygiene control areas • allow only essential vehicles into the production area • limit access to established roads and tracks • provide a wash-down area for high-risk vehicles	How I manage the risk of vehicles and machinery entering my orchard:
Harvest bins	• Ensure only clean and sanitised bins come on to the orchard and check to see they don't contain any leaf/plant material • Clear loadout areas of weeds before harvest • Follow movement controls in place	How I manage the risk of harvest bins entering my orchard:
Visitors and staff	All footwear cleaned and sanitised prior to entry: • provide handwashing facilities, footwear cleaning and sanitising options (footbath, sanitiser spray) • alternatively, provide clothing and footwear for visitors/staff to wear on orchard	How I manage the risk of visitors and staff entering my orchard:
Imported fruit	• Never bring imported fruit onto the orchard • Provide measures to ensure workers and visitors do not discard fruit near vines	How I manage the risk of imported fruit entering my orchard:
Crop protection	• Keep on top of crop protection • Regular protectant programmes should match orchard risk and comply with National Pest Management Plans. For Psa apply at least one approved, effective, Psa protectant per year • Use industry approved products (from the Crop Protection Standard or KVH recommended product list) at label rates • Comply with requirements where orchards have been identified with resistance	How I keep on top of crop protection:
Remove and dispose of infected material	• Identify and cut-out infected material regularly • Dispose (bury or burn on-site) well away from water sources, nurseries and production areas • Follow any protocols in place for disposal • Follow any movement controls in place for plant material	How I remove and dispose of infected material:
Prevent the spread of wild kiwifruit	• Following harvest, remove all fruit from vines • Dropping unpicked fruit to the ground and mulching will assist the composting process and prevent mass-feeding by birds (such as white-eyes) over winter months • Never dispose of removed plant material into any adjacent gully or unmanaged area	How I manage unpicked fruit and dispose of removed plant material, including trunks, roots or leaders:

YOU HAVE THE POWER TO PROTECT YOUR LIVELIHOOOD

Kiwifruit biosecurity threats could affect... Orchard Gate Return • Jobs • Community

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CALL KVH **0800 665 825**

OR MPI **0800 80 99 66**

Create your own orchard biosecurity plan with the detailed 5 step Kiwifruit Growers Biosecurity Guidelines available from KVH.

Ko Tātou
This Is Us BIOSECURITY 2025


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