



Better Plan for managing kiwifruit industry risk

KiwiNet Feb 2020



Key points

1. Biosecurity is a key risk
2. Incursions are not detected on Day 1
3. We need to manage risk of spreading organisms we don't know are here
4. Regulation in the form of a pathway plan is better suited to achieve this than the Psa NPMP



What's the current state?

- Psa-V National Pest Management Plan since 2013
- Successful in reducing impact and spread of Psa.
- However, it only focusses on one organism – KVH works in readiness and response for multiple threats.
- Many good practices have been derived from the NPMP
 - Requirements for sourcing clean plant material under KPCS
 - Traceability
 - Movement restrictions to protect our exclusion regions.
- The NPMP only has a 10 year term (2023).



Why a change?

We can better manage potential risks and their pathways with a new **Pathway Management Plan**:

- better protection
 - more value for money
 - increased simplicity around rules and regulations
 - more fit for purpose than the current Psa NPMP
 - right settings for early detection of new threats
 - consistent and pragmatic.
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- **Proposal is for any change to be fiscally neutral for growers from current state**

What are our objectives?



The objectives of the proposed Plan are to:

- detect biosecurity threats on kiwifruit industry pathways early
- reduce the spread of biosecurity threats on kiwifruit industry pathways
- ensure biosecurity threats can be rapidly traced (back and forward) on kiwifruit industry pathways
- improve understanding of kiwifruit industry pathway risks and how they can be cost-effectively managed.

What are our measures?



There are also several proposed measures for the Plan, which are about how it will be put in to action and how it will be effective. We will be:

- growing awareness of pathway risks and improving risk management practice
- applying results of science and research
- implementing standards and programmes that include hygiene and traceability requirements
- carrying out surveillance, monitoring, and testing
- applying movement controls on high-risk goods, including to and from abandoned orchards and areas with wild kiwifruit
- applying effective treatments to reduce risks.



Rules and activities

There are potential areas of activity where there are likely to be associated rules:

- reporting
- providing information
- on-orchard biosecurity plans
- general hygiene when leaving and entering orchards
- movement between the north and south islands
- young and mature kiwifruit plants (and associated growing media)
- seeds
- budwood
- pollen
- soil and compost
- abandoned orchards and wild kiwifruit.

The case for change: Neonectria

- Neonectria is a recent example of why we need regulation to control the pathway of risks rather than just Psa:
 - new symptoms were observed in the South Island (associated with a potential pathogen but not new to New Zealand)
 - the NPMP provides no basis to manage other biosecurity risks
 - the South Island is free of Psa and a source of plant material for the industry
 - we know this organism is already widespread across New Zealand, but if it was only present in the South Island we would have rapidly spread it through plant material movements.





Take the opportunity to have a say

- Which parts of the proposal make sense to you, or raise questions or concerns?
- Do you agree the proposed areas to strengthen biosecurity will reduce biosecurity risk, and are there any other areas/opportunities you see?
- Which of the proposals require minimal change for you or your organisation (because you are already actively addressing these), and which will require some change and innovation?
- Where do you see opportunities to align biosecurity requirements with other business as usual practices or systems?
- Are there any specific issues or things you want KVH to consider/take into account as details of the Pathway Management Plan proposal are developed?

Get your feedback in



- Speak to myself or any of the team, email or phone us, or check the KVH website.
- Based on the feedback we receive, we will develop a full plan – including finalising funding and implementation details – and consult again.

