Proposed Pathway Plan

Wednesday 5 August 2020

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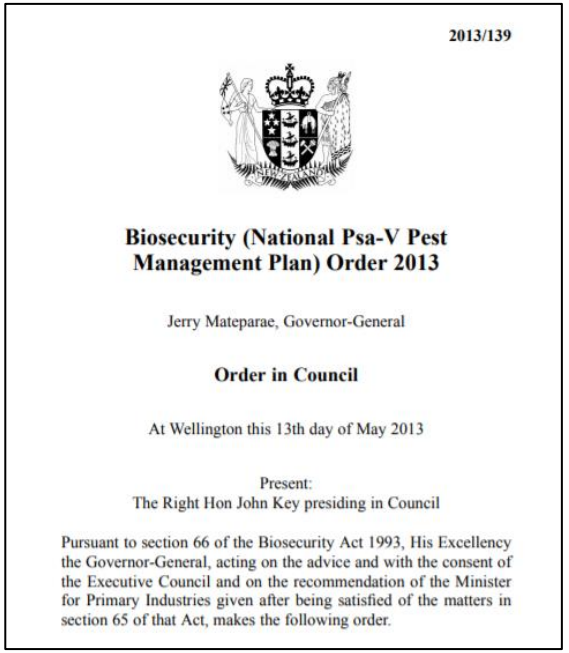
Part 1

HIGH LEVEL OVERVIEW

What's the current state?

- Psa-V National Pest Management Plan (NPMP) since 2013:
  - Successful in reducing impact and spread of Psa
  - Many good practices have come from it
  - Only focusses on Psa and KVH works in readiness and response for multiple threats
  - Only has a 10 year term



2013/139

Biosecurity (National Psa-V Pest Management Plan) Order 2013

Jerry Mateparae, Governor-General

Order in Council

At Wellington this 13th day of May 2013

Present:
The Right Hon John Key presiding in Council

Pursuant to section 66 of the Biosecurity Act 1993, His Excellency the Governor-General, acting on the advice and with the consent of the Executive Council and on the recommendation of the Minister for Primary Industries given after being satisfied of the matters in section 65 of that Act, makes the following order.

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

Any change from the current state is proposed to be fiscally neutral in terms of grower levy

Timeline to implementation

Dec 2019 – Sep 2020	Develop full Pathway Plan proposal after first high-level consultation
Sep – Nov 2020	Detailed consultation and roadshows
January 2021	Submit proposal to MPI and Minister
2021	Parliamentary process Implementation/operational planning
1 April 2022	Implementation of Pathway Plan

A case study for regulation

- *Ceratocystis fimbriata* in Brazil
- 2010: evolved from a native pathogen on an orchard
- Spread through budwood and rootstock
- Up to 50% vine loss
- Kiwifruit no longer viable
- Doesn't spread far naturally: needs humans
- Biosecurity practices reduce likelihood of spread

Practices need to be in place ALL THE TIME to reduce spread when symptoms not showing

What are our objectives?

The proposed Pathway Plan will:

- detect biosecurity threats on kiwifruit industry pathways early, and reduce their spread
- ensure biosecurity threats can be rapidly traced on kiwifruit industry pathways
- improve understanding of kiwifruit industry pathway risks and how they can be cost-effectively managed

2006

2008

2009

The Pathway Plan would replace the NPMP

But Psa is still important...

- 1 year overlap to transition from NPMP to Pathway plan
- Pathway Plan to adopt any Psa specific measures worth retaining, such as:
  - Protection for non-detected growers (Cook Strait boundary retained, but no Exclusion, Containment or Recovery Regions)
  - Measures to prevent spread of new or resistant forms of Psa
  - Measures to ensure movements carry acceptable level of risk
- Shift in emphasis from control at a regional level to the orchard boundary

The Plan will include rules

1. Obligation to report and provision of information
2. Biosecurity plans (orchard, post-harvest, processor and contractors)
3. Safe movement of kiwifruit and shelter plants
4. Safe movement of budwood
5. Safe movement of pollen
6. Safe movement of soil, compost and mulch
7. Movement of risk items between the North Island and the South Island

Example of a proposed rule

Movement of plants into orchards

- *Any kiwifruit plant sold, offered for sale or moved, and any shelter belt plant moved into a kiwifruit orchard, must be produced by a nursery that meets the following requirements:*
- *The nursery must be registered with the management agency;*
- *Hygiene practices must be in place that ensure all shoes, tools, equipment or other items are cleaned and disinfected to a standard approved by the management agency, including before entering the nursery premises;*
- *Incoming kiwifruit plant material must be free from high risk pests specified by the management agency;*
- *A crop protection programme must be in place that includes products that are effective against high risk pests specified by the management agency;*
- *Growing media for potted plant production must not be re-used, and must meet the requirements of proposed rule 9;*
- *Compost and mulch used for ground-grown plant production must meet the requirements of proposed rule 9;*
- *All tools, containers, and surfaces used during kiwifruit and shelterbelt plant production processes, including grafting and pruning processes, must be cleaned and disinfected to a standard approved by the management agency;*
- *Production and storage areas must be pest free, well organised and segregated, so that kiwifruit and shelterbelt plant batches are not mixed;*
- *Monitoring and testing must be carried out by suitably qualified persons and using methods approved by the management agency;*
- *A system must be in place that allows kiwifruit plant propagation materials and plants to be traced back to the last growing location and to their batch and traced forward to the buyer or final destination;*
- *Plant traceability records, including suppliers, transporters and buyers and records that can trace the entire chain of custody, must be provided to the management agency within the time (which must be not less than 24 hours) specified by the management agency, and records must be kept for a minimum of seven years;*
- *All other records must be kept for a minimum of three years, including:*
  - *monitoring and testing records;*
  - *crop protection records; and transport records.*

Tools to make compliance easy

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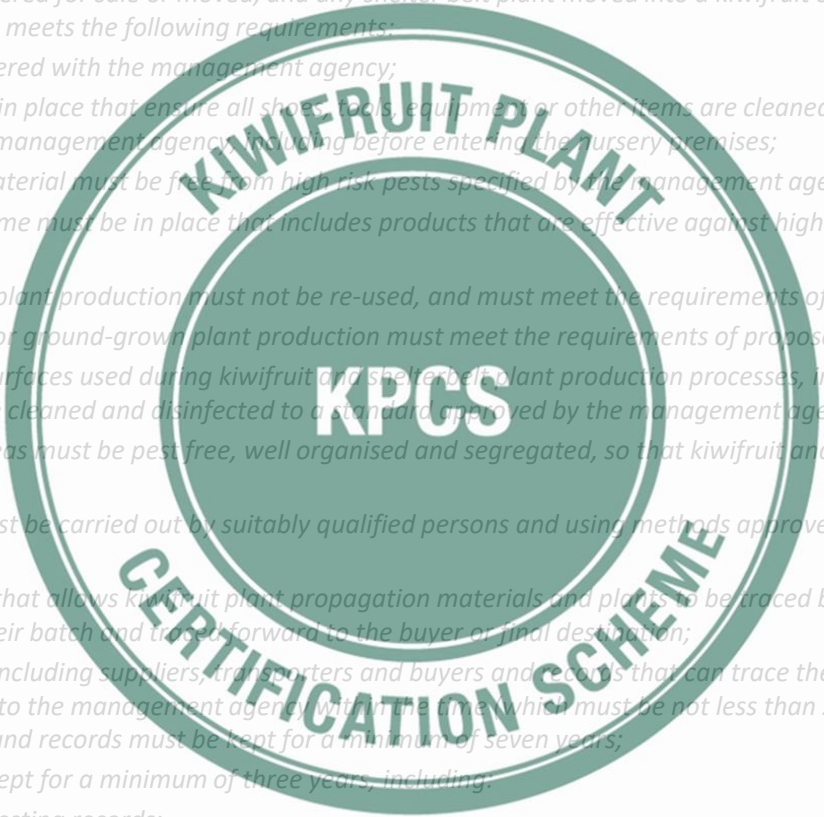
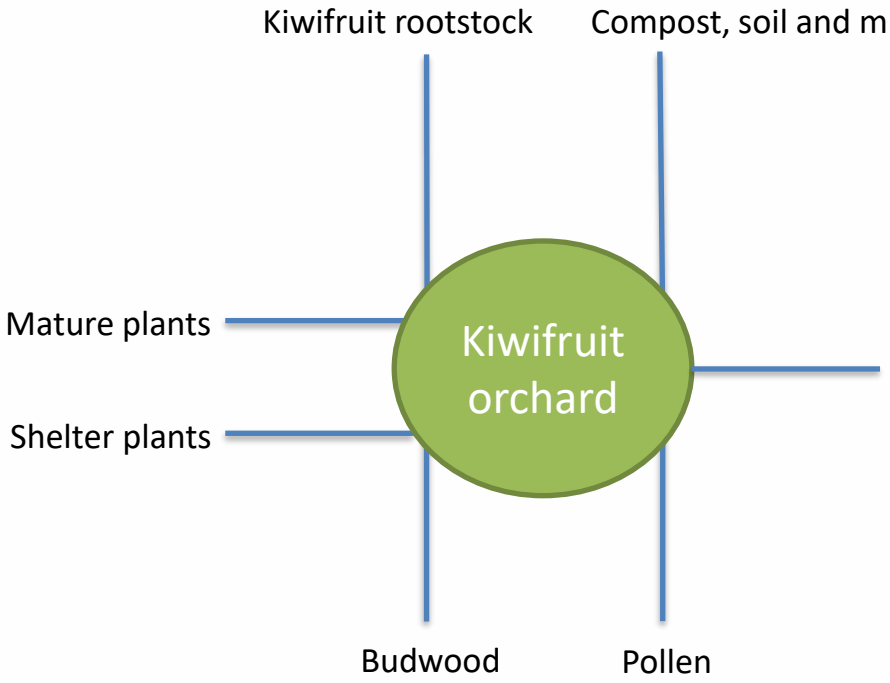


Kiwifruit pathways



People and equipment

- Orchard management services (pruning)
- Shelterbelt trimmers
- Spray contractors
- Orchard infrastructure
- Harvest crews and bins
- Grafters

Simplifying implementation

Compost, soil & mulch

KPCS or equivalent

Kiwifruit orchard

Kiwifruit rootstock
Mature plants
Shelter plants
Budwood
Pollen

People & equipment
- Orchard management services
- Shelter belt trimmers
- Spray contractors
- Orchard infrastructure
- Harvest crews & bins
- Grafters

etc.

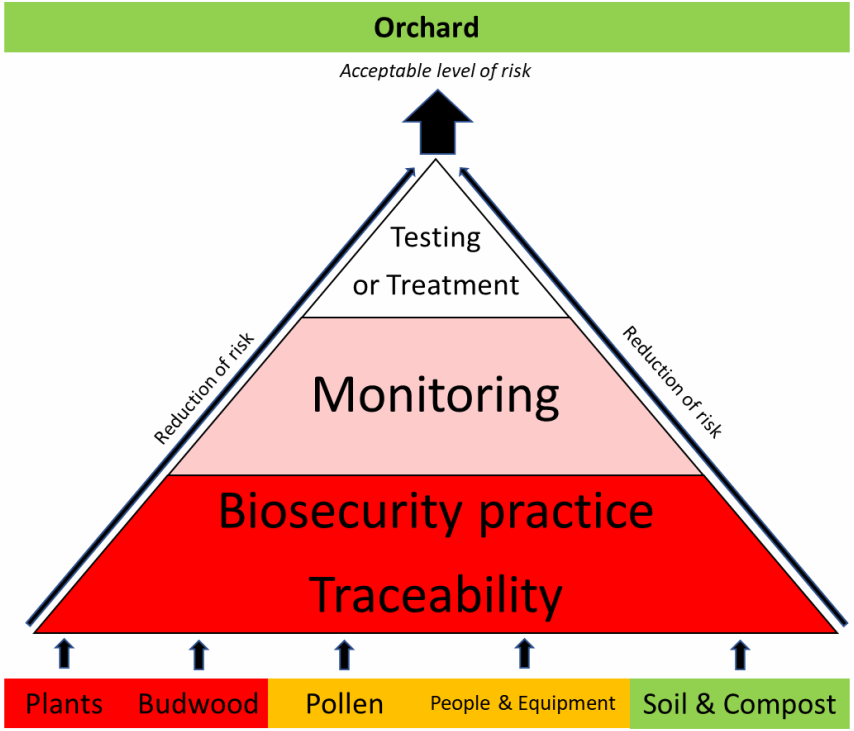
Part 2

MORE DETAIL – SETTING THE BAR

Principles

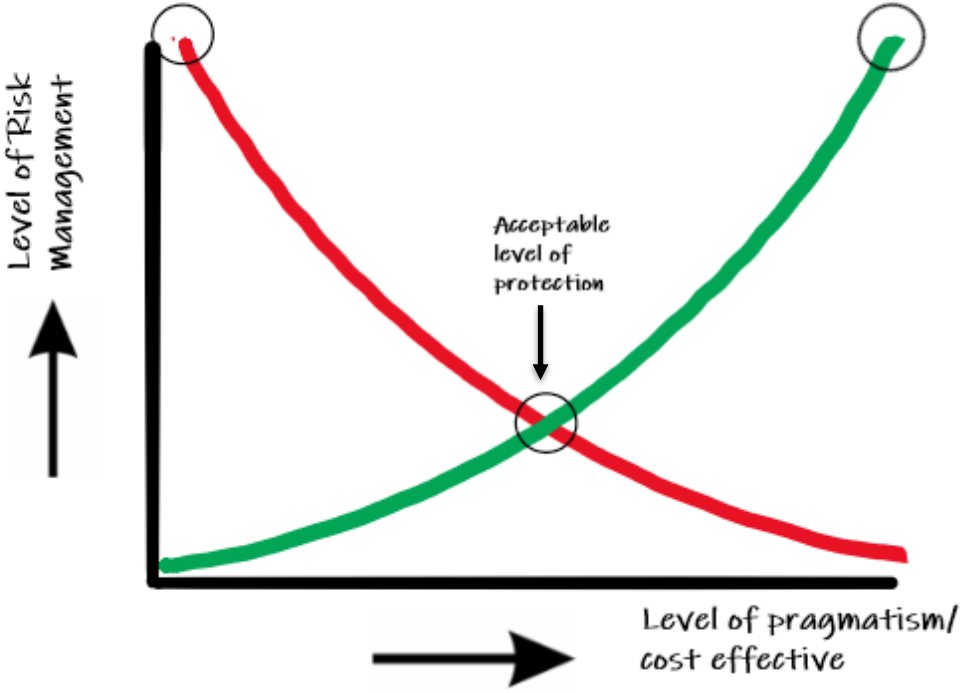
- Consistent outcomes across all pathways
- Flexibility to adapt to changes in risk and science
- Appropriate balance of risk management and practicality

Consistent outcomes across pathways



Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

Appropriate balance of risk management



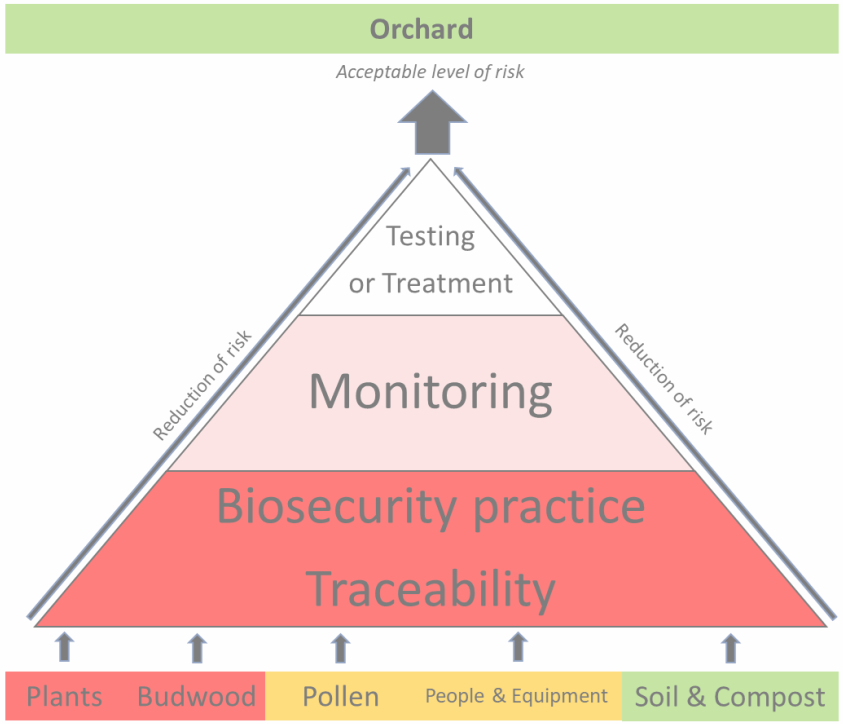
Part 3 – Seeking your input

HAVE WE GOT THE BALANCE RIGHT?

Questions

1. What would change, for better or worse, if we didn't have any biosecurity regulation in the kiwifruit industry?

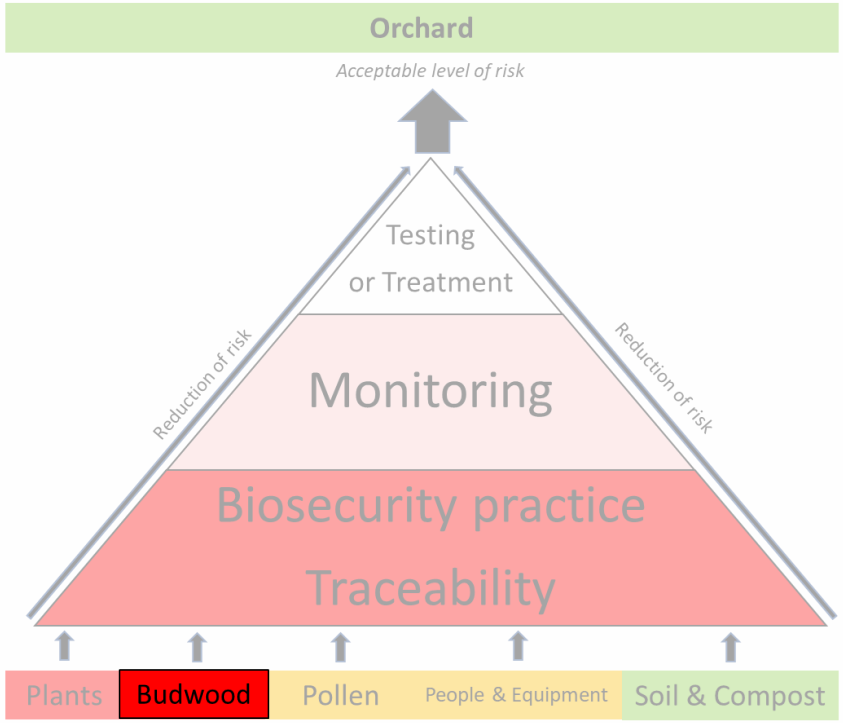
Budwood



Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

Budwood

- Relatively high risk of spreading a wide range of biosecurity threats
- Pragmatism important otherwise risk underground movements

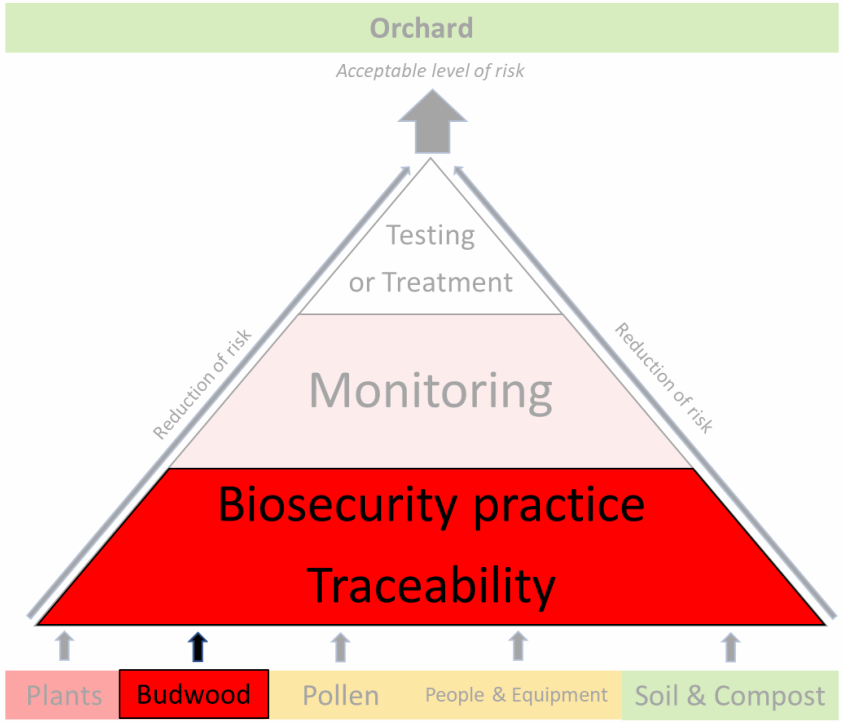


Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

Budwood

Biosecurity practices & traceability similar to current requirements:

- Collection from non symptomatic vines only
- Tool hygiene requirements
- No collection from cuttings on the ground
- Labelling and storage to prevent mixing of batches

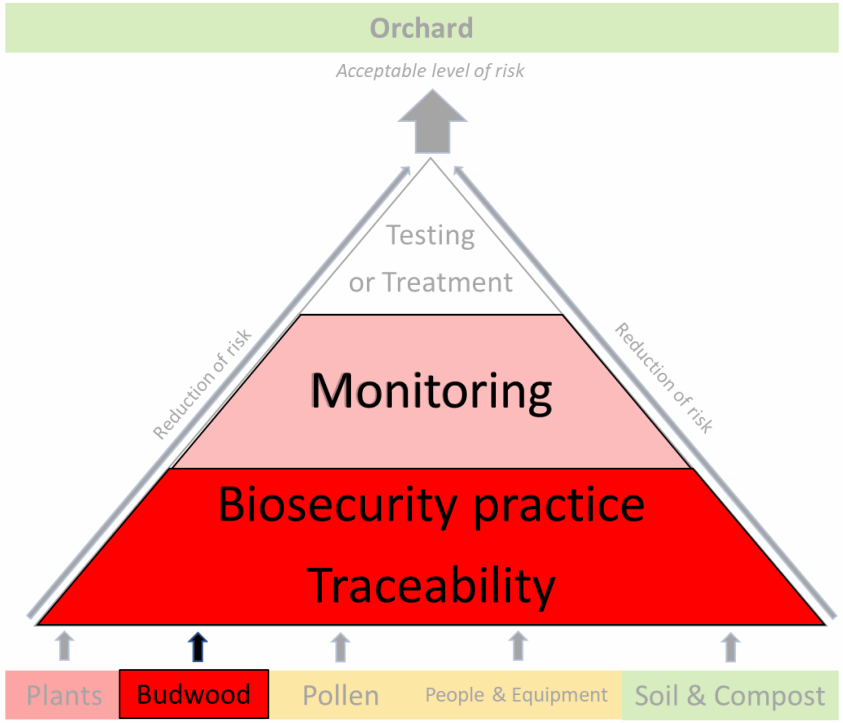


Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

Budwood

Monitoring

- Important mitigation measure
- Flexibility to adjust based on risk (when symptoms are most likely to be present)
- Best done during active growth
- Currently required within 6 weeks of collection

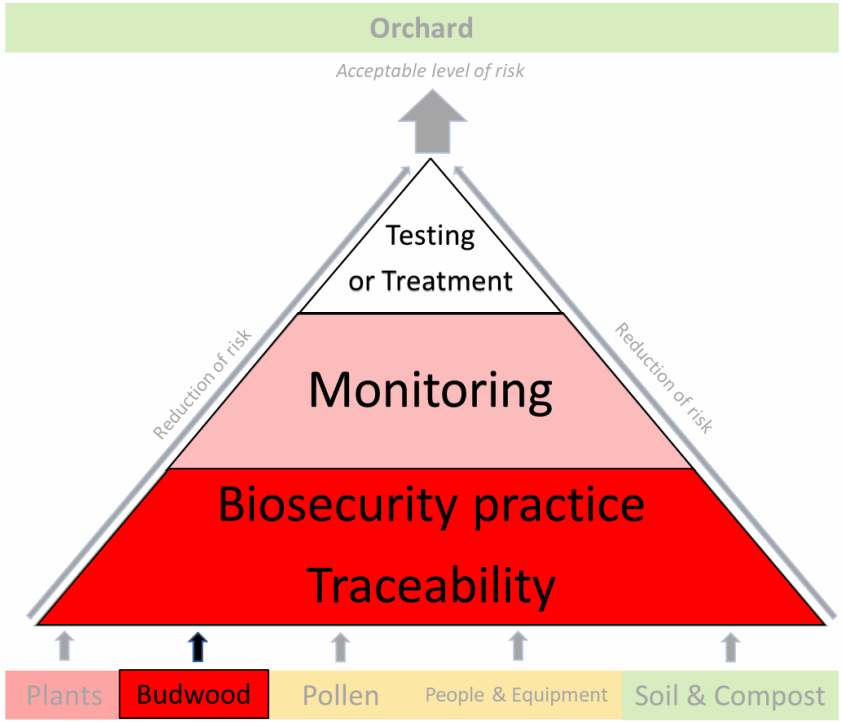


Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

Budwood

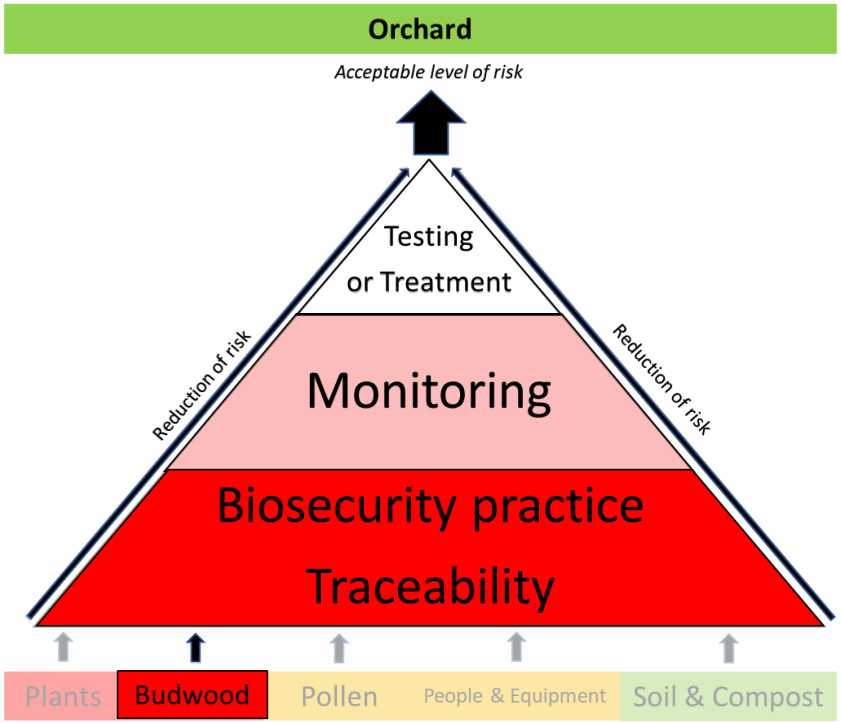
Testing or treatments

- Flexibility to adjust based on;
  - risk – new organisms of concern or others no longer a concern
  - science – cost & availability of tests (or treatment)
- Testing currently required for non-detected orchards only for Psa
- Propose Psa testing is retained



Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

Budwood



Input pathways and level of risk (unmitigated)

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KIWIFRUIT PLANT
KPCS
CERTIFICATION SCHEME

What does this mean for me?

Growers bringing budwood into their orchard

- Ensure supplier is KPCS certified
- Maintain traceability records of where the material was sourced and planted / grafted

What does this mean for me?

Growers moving budwood out of an orchard

Requirements	Distribution model			
	Within same orchard	Between own orchards	Supplier	Distributor
Traceability	X	✓	✓	✓
Biosecurity practices including; - Collection - Labelling - Storage - Tool hygiene	X	✓	✓	✓
Monitoring	X	✓	✓	✓
Testing or treatment	X	X	✓ (Psa)	✓ (Psa)
Audit	X	X	✓ (no cost)	✓ ($500 fee)
Cost per orchard per year	N/A	$0	$85 - $2310 (testing only)	$575 - $2900 (testing & audit)

Questions

2. Have we got the right balance between risk management and practicality with these budwood requirements?

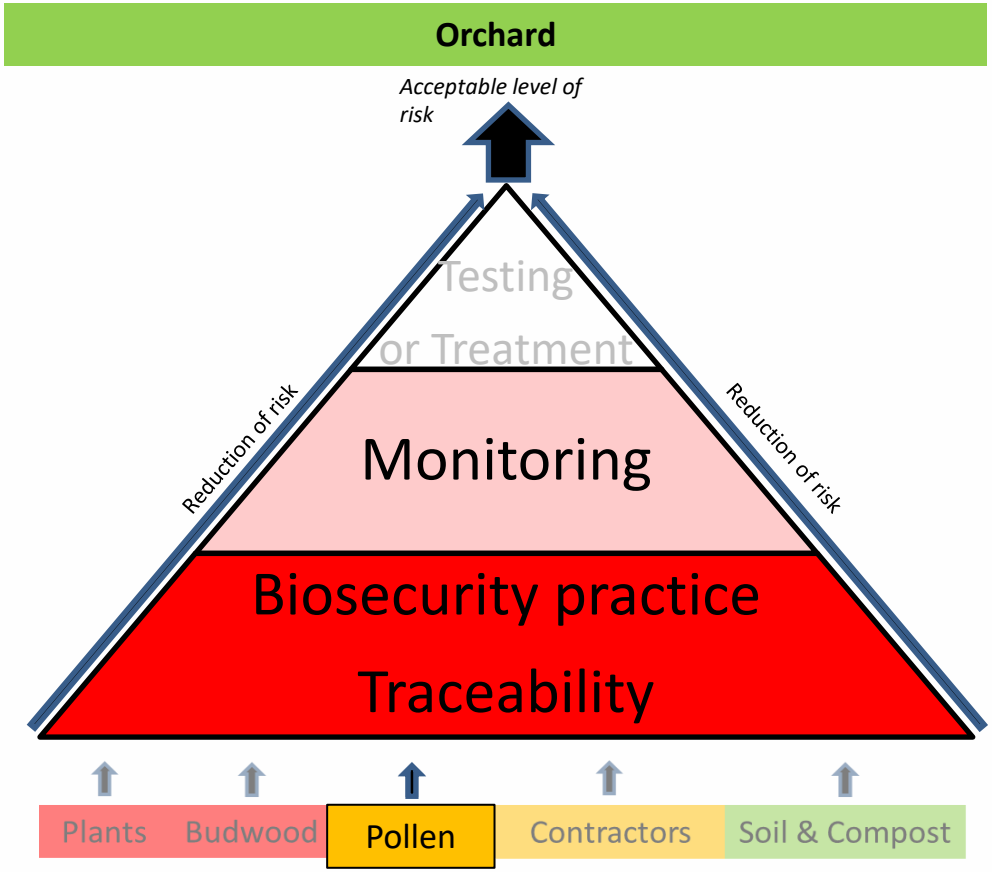
   What works well?

   What doesn't work?

Questions

3. We’re proposing a requirement that monitoring of budwood blocks is undertaken during active growth and symptomatic vines are tagged. Is this feasible for budwood suppliers?

Pollen



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KIWIFRUIT PLANT KPCS CERTIFICATION SCHEME

Questions

4. We’re proposing requesting monitoring and tagging of pollen blocks during active growth. How do we make this feasible?