

KVH Information Sheet

Exclusion, Containment and Recovery regions



Background

To overcome the impact of Psa-V into the future, the New Zealand kiwifruit industry needs to work collectively at a local, regional and national level. While it is important for all growers to take individual responsibility to protect their own orchards, a collective approach is essential to achieve success.

To do this, KVH developed the National Psa-V Pest Management Plan (NPMP) which was approved by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) in May 2013. As part of the plan, the following three types of regions were identified:

- Exclusion regions
- Containment regions
- Recovery regions

Every New Zealand kiwifruit-growing area is classified as one of the above regions based on the presence/absence or level of Psa-V infection within that area. Each region group has its own set of objectives to reflect what the industry and growers want to achieve in each region. A summary of the region groups are outlined below. The areas within these groups may change if, or when, levels of infection rise in the area and as a result need to be re-classified.

What is an 'Exclusion' region?

These are regions that do not have Psa-V identified. They can also include regions where Psa-V has recently been identified and a controlled area has been put in place.

Objectives

- Keep Psa-V out of the region
- Aggressively contain Psa-V if it arrives in the region for the first time

Exclusion regions

- Far North
- Whangarei
- South Island — Nelson, Motueka, Golden Bay area

What is a 'Containment' region?

These are regions with limited Psa-V infection. Generally, these regions have less than 35 per cent of kiwifruit hectares on orchards with Psa-V identified. A 'controlled area' can be established by KVH within a containment region. See 'controlled area' definition below.

Objectives

- Aggressive containment to limit the spread and impacts of Psa-V.
- Where possible reduce the distribution of Psa-V.

Containment regions

- North-west Auckland — Kumeu area

What is a 'Recovery' region?

These are heavily infected regions. Generally, these regions have more than 35 per cent of kiwifruit hectares on orchards with Psa-V identified.

Objectives

- Reduce Psa-V inoculum levels
- Support the recovery pathway to commercial kiwifruit production
- Reduce the risk of Psa-V spread to other regions

Recovery regions

- Kerikeri
- Coromandel
- Franklin — includes the Clevedon and Pukekohe areas
- Waikato
- Waihi
- Katikati
- Tauranga — includes the Te Puna and Omokoroa, Omanawa, Pyes Pa, Oropi, Welcome Bay areas
- Te Puke — includes the Paengaroa, Maketu and Pukehina areas
- Whakatane — includes Edgecumbe and Te Teko areas
- Opotiki — includes Te Kaha area
- Poverty Bay — Gisborne area
- Wanganui and Horowhenua
- Hawkes Bay

What is a controlled area?

A controlled area is an area established by KVH around a Psa-V infected orchard. Initially, the controlled area is established when Psa-V is identified in an area for the first time. The purpose of a controlled area is to help reduce the risk of Psa-V spreading to other orchards in the region.

A controlled area can be extended if Psa-V is identified on orchards outside of the controlled area. A controlled area can remain in place until it expands to cover all orchards within the region. Once this happens, the entire region becomes a controlled area.

Orchards located within a controlled area are required to follow the protocols listed below.

- Monitor orchards extensively and report suspicious symptoms to KVH or Packhouse Psa Manager
- Implement and maintain an effective protective spray programme
- Maintain strict orchard hygiene procedures
- No kiwifruit plant material, including budwood and nursery stock, and no potentially contaminated orchard equipment, can be moved out of the controlled area

The process for changing the status of regions

The proposed boundaries and status of regions may change over time, for example, if the disease status or situation changes in a region. The process for setting and changing the status of any given region will be managed by KVH, who will work with regional coordinators and groups to understand local Grower perspectives and provide advice (including the nature of local Grower perspectives) to the KVH Board, with the Board making final decisions on any changes.

The primary criteria that the KVH Board will apply when deciding the status of any given region are:

- i. the percentage of infected orchards within a region, with those with less or more than 35% by hectare being the primary threshold for deciding whether a region is a 'containment region' or 'recovery region' respectively;
- ii. whether a region is free of Psa-V and more than 10km from another infected orchard (as the primary threshold for deciding whether a region is an 'exclusion region');

The secondary criteria that the KVH Board will apply when deciding the status of any given region are:

- iii. the degree of physical isolation and whether there are natural barriers that reduce the risk of natural spread to the area; and
- iv. other factors that influence the level of inoculum in the area (such as disease prevalence, density or proximity of orchards, composition of different kiwifruit varieties and the level of inoculum these release, and whether primary and/or secondary symptoms are present).

An up to date record of the official boundaries and status of regions is maintained on the KVH website.