



## Managing Biosecurity

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## What does biosecurity mean to you?




## What does biosecurity mean to you?



### Biosecurity for us means...

Measures that aim to protect livelihoods, lifestyles and the natural environment which could be harmed by the introduction or spread of any new pests, diseases or plants



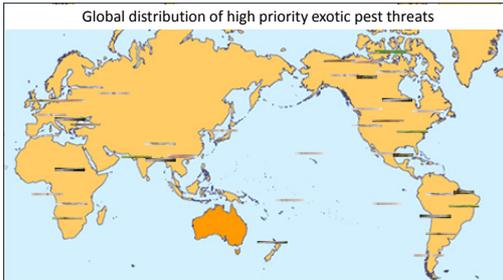

### Where are our biggest threats now?



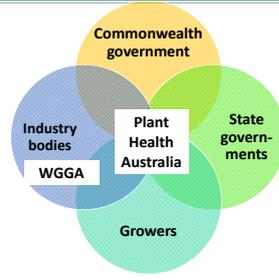
Consequences of exotic pest threats

- Lower yield and quality
- Bunch damage
- Vine decline, yield loss
- Stalled ripening
- Defoliation
- Severe crop loss
- Severe crop loss
- Severe crop loss
- Complete crop loss
- Vine damage
- Vine death

Global distribution of high priority exotic pest threats

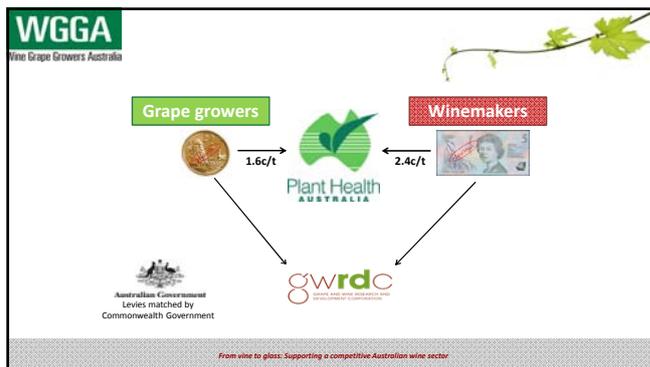


### Biosecurity players




### Who is Plant Health Australia?

- Plant Health Australia (PHA) is the national coordinator of plant biosecurity in Australia
- PHA is a not-for-profit, independent organisation - sits between Government and Industry e.g. wine industry (WGGA)
- PHA's role is to ensure the wine industry is prepared for anything related to biosecurity
- The wine industry pays a levy to be a member of PHA



From vine to glass. Supporting a competitive Australian wine sector

### What does PHA do?



### Industry Biosecurity Plan (IBP)

Industry Biosecurity Plan for the Viticulture Industry guides how to prepare for, and respond to, biosecurity threats

Includes:

- Threat identification, pest risk assessment and categorisation
- Risk mitigation plan
- Contingency plans and response management



### Biosecurity manual

Biosecurity Manual for the Viticulture Industry describes important factors for on-farm biosecurity management:

- Key exotic pests for viticulture
- Early detection and reporting of pests
- People and biosecurity (contractors, tourists, etc)
- Equipment and vehicles (machinery washdown)
- Nursery best practice checklist
- Biosecurity best practice checklist



### Fact sheets on major pest and disease threats



### Biosecurity best practice checklist



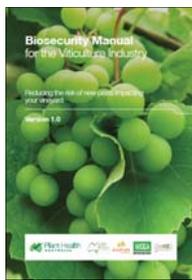
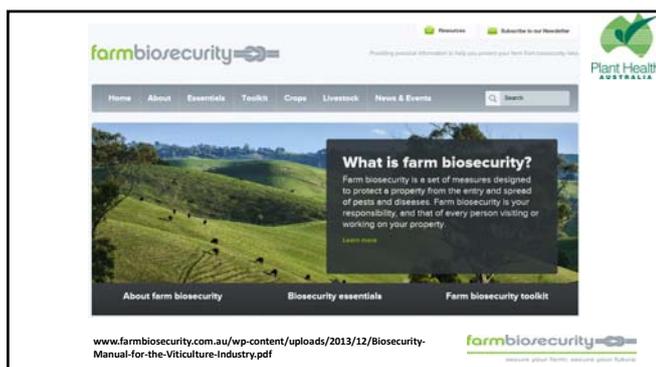
RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	YES	TO DO
<b>Pests</b>		
Vineyard staff know how and where to report pests		
Pest monitoring is regularly conducted, with activities and results recorded including where nothing is found		
Vineyard staff are familiar with common established and exotic Australian pests and know how to report them		
Commercial grapes and neighbouring vegetation regularly inspected for pests		
Pest awareness material is available to staff		
<b>Product management</b>		
The origin of planting or propagation material is known and is verified or has documented health status		
Propagation material is thoroughly checked upon arrival		
Records of planting material and its source are maintained		
Equipment used to store or transport propagation material of that is cleaned or sealed and left from the property		
Waste or debris that parking shed waste and plant trimmings are disposed of away from production areas and irrigation sources		
<b>People movement</b>		
Biosecurity signs with contact details are located at all entrances to the property		
Staff are trained in biosecurity measures and vineyard hygiene practices		
All visitors sign a visitor register on arrival		
All visitor and staff clothing, footwear and tools are inspected for sooty soil or plant matter before entering and leaving the vineyard		
<b>Equipment and vehicles</b>		
Designated parking area for visitors and contractors is available and clearly signposted		
Cleaning and wash-down facilities, preferably on a concrete pad, provided for people, machinery and equipment and clearly signposted with instructions		
High pressure water or air available for use to remove plant material and soil from equipment and machinery		
Sump installed in wash-down facility to catch unwanted weeds and stop run-off		

### Prevention is better than cure



Six easy ways to protect your vineyard

1. Be aware of biosecurity threats
2. Use pest-free propagation material
3. Keep it clean
4. Check your vineyard
5. Abide by the law
6. Report anything unusual

farmbiosecurity

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**What is farm biosecurity?**  
Farm biosecurity is a set of measures designed to protect a property from the entry and spread of pests and diseases. Farm biosecurity is your responsibility, and that of every person visiting or working on your property.

[www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Biosecurity-Manual-for-the-Viticulture-Industry.pdf](http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Biosecurity-Manual-for-the-Viticulture-Industry.pdf)

### What happens if you see something unusual?



Who would you speak to?



### What happens if you call the hotline?



- Connects you to your state government agriculture department
- They will ask you to provide information about what you've seen
- If deemed necessary, someone will come to look at the issue before any further action is taken



### Plant pest response arrangements



Australia is world-first in having a pest response agreement - the **Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed (EPPRD)**

The EPPRD is signed by Commonwealth, state and territory governments and peak industry bodies (WGGA for winegrapes)

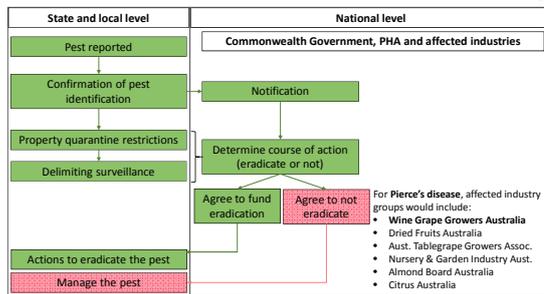
### Plant pest response arrangements

In the event of an outbreak, the EPPRD:

- Brings about a coordinated and agreed response
- Explains which organisation is responsible for each step
- Details how the costs of dealing with the incursion will be shared between industry and government
- Establishes guidelines for 'Owner Reimbursement Costs'



### What happens if Pierce's disease is found?



### Which costs are included?

Owner Reimbursement Costs are available to owners for direct costs as a result of the **response** actions

Direct costs as a result of the **incursion** includes:

- Loss of profit
- Direct additional costs
- Capital items
- Vineyard destruction and replanting
- Fallow periods
- Non-bearing period
- Stored product



### WGGA's role in biosecurity management

- Represents growers on Plant Health Australia
- Is the signatory to the EPPR Deed for grapegrowers and winemakers
- Would sit on the response committee and negotiate the levy rate in event of an outbreak
- Represents growers on the National Viticulture Biosecurity Committee
- Represents industry in negotiating owner reimbursement costs framework
- Contributed to the Industry Biosecurity Plan and a biosecurity manual
- Contributed to the categorisation for pest and disease threats
- Formed a viticulture industry reference group



### What other biosecurity issues are you concerned about?



### Take home messages

- **Protect the wine industry** – everyone has a role to play to make biosecurity work
- **Prevention is better than cure** – implement biosecurity best practice at your place now
- **WGGA represents** the wine industry's biosecurity interests
- If you see something unusual – report it.





Thank you...  
Any questions?

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