



Biosecurity Research: Scion's Response to Government and Industry Challenges

FOA/MAF Workshop
February 22 2011

Science Biosecurity Programme Reviews

- **April 2007: Independent panel of 6 international scientists:**
 - Strong science impact
 - Benchmark industry/community impact
- **April 2008: Panel of international scientists, government and business representatives**
 - Very strong in end-user engagement and knowledge transfer “sets benchmark for world best practice”
 - Strong performance in science quality

Outline

- New CRI operating environment
- Forest Biosecurity at Scion
- Stakeholder perspectives on biosecurity research and Scion programme
- Recommendations



A photograph of a dense forest with tall, thin trees. The trunks are covered in moss, and there are ferns in the undergrowth. The lighting is soft and diffused, suggesting a misty or overcast day.

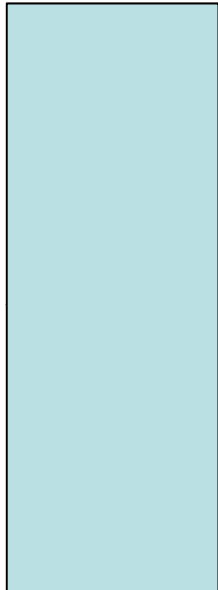
New CRI operating environment

Scion and CRI Task Force Review

- Importance of science elevated within government
- Statement of Core Purpose:
 - Forestry facing CRI
 - “Scion will....protect and enhance market access and improve risk management....”
 - Scion is the lead CRI for forest biosecurity, risk management, and mitigation
 - Shared responsibility for national biosecurity

Changes to funding model

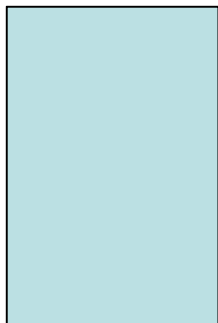
Current funding



**FRST
Contestable**

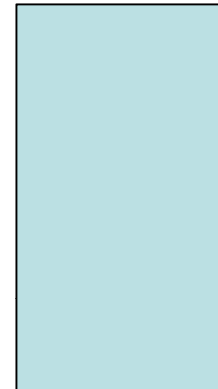


**Capability
funding**

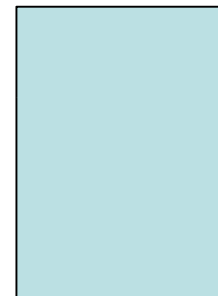


**Commercial
funding**

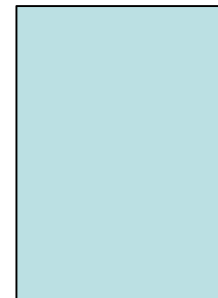
New funding



**Core purpose
funding**



**Contestable
MSI**



**Commercial
funding**

New Role of CRI Board

- Scion board responsible for ensuring greatest economic growth from research investment
- Board reviewing Scion strategy and priorities
- Review process includes stakeholder engagement
- Board will allocate core funding to support delivery of overall strategy

Other changes at Scion

- New Board Chairman: Tony Nowell
- New CEO: Warren Parker (ex-CEO Landcare Research), starts March 7

A photograph of a forest with tall, thin trees and moss on their trunks. The trees are arranged in a regular pattern, and the forest floor is covered with ferns and other vegetation. The lighting is soft, suggesting a misty or overcast day.

Forest Biosecurity at Scion

Forest Biosecurity at Scion



- Protecting our forests from:
 - Insect pests
 - Pathogens
 - Weeds



Scion forest biosecurity research programmes/funding

Forest Biosecurity FRST \$2.0 m

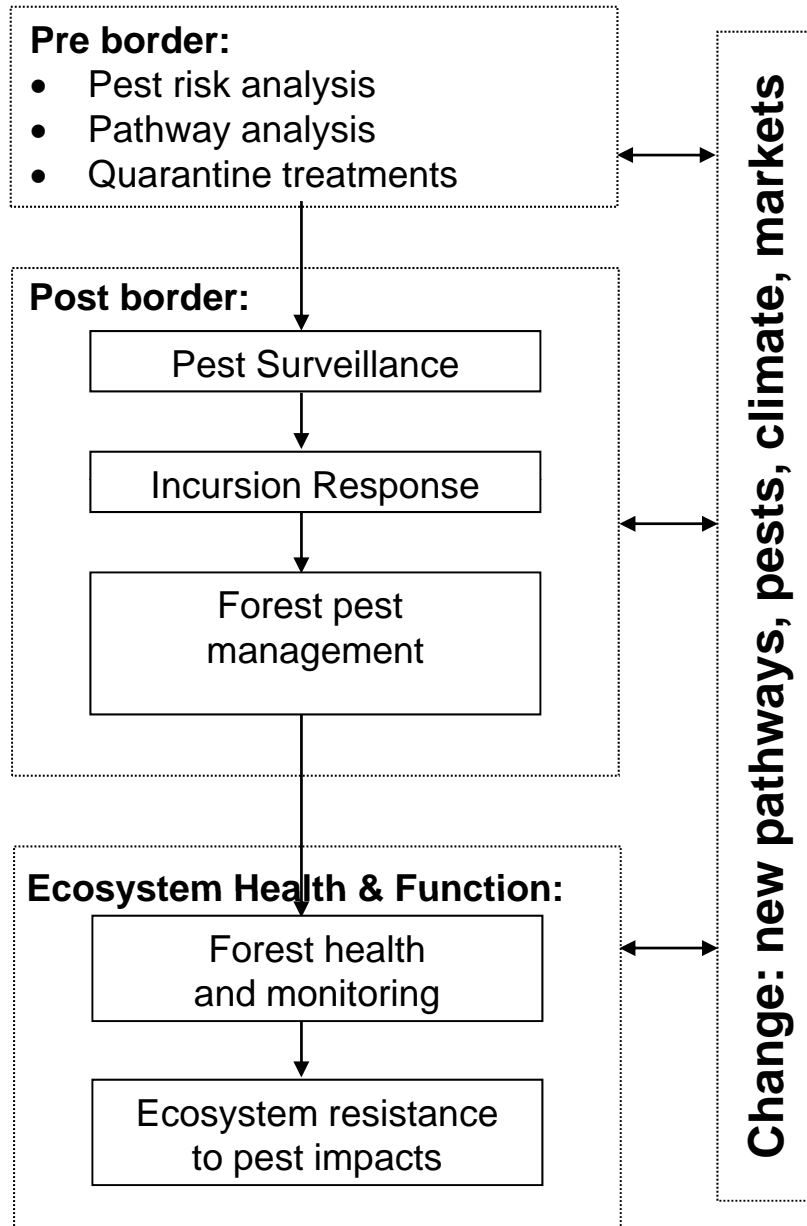
B3: Cross-sectoral plant biosecurity:
4 CRIs, University, stakeholders
FRST \$0.6 m

Scion Weeds FRST \$0.6 m

Forest Biosecurity Research Council
\$0.25 m

Other contracts e.g. MAF/FOA diagnostics

Biosecurity Research Themes



- Research capability allows us to tackle all areas of biosecurity
- Approx 23 FTE
- Substantial collaboration

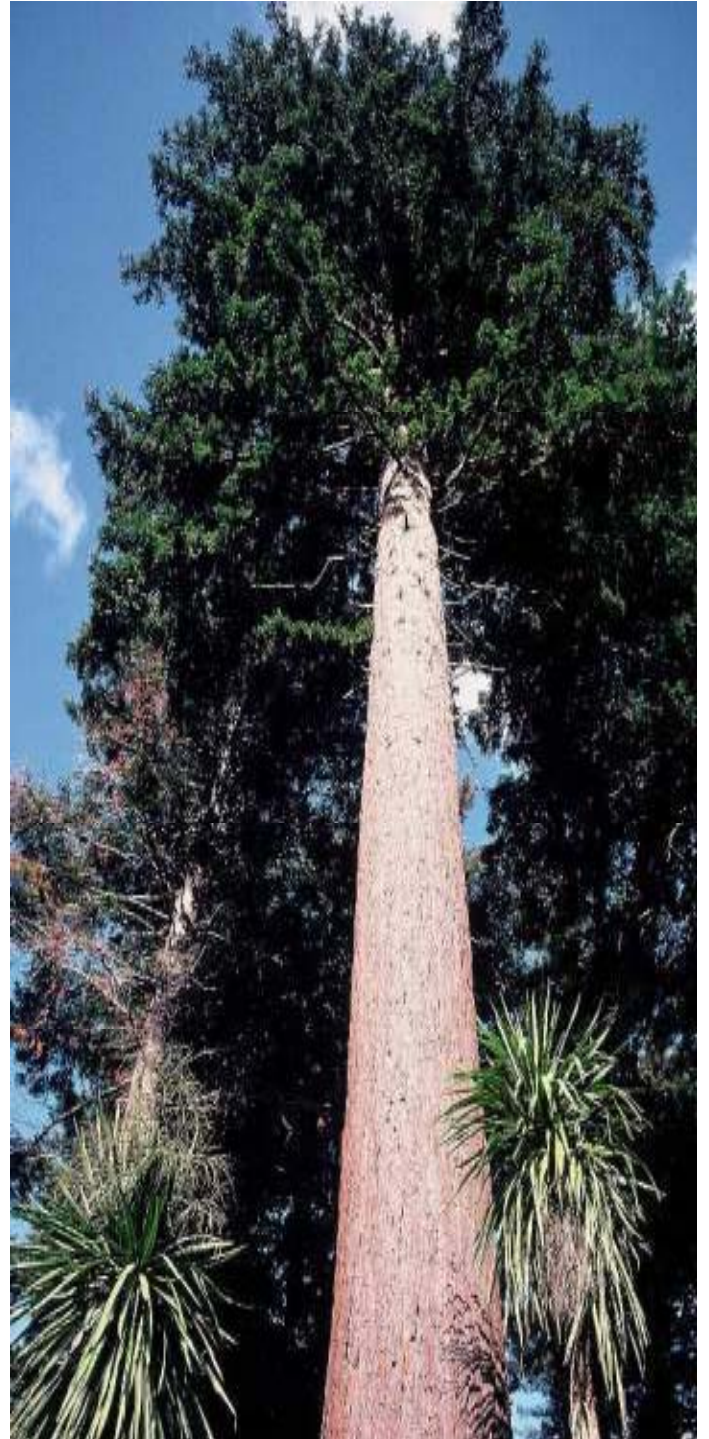
Stakeholder perspectives on biosecurity research and Scion programme



Sector engagement process

- Visits were held with many key forestry companies and government stakeholders in Aug. / Sept. 2010.
- Interviews conducted with sector leaders to gain feedback on:
 - Research priorities
 - Research gaps
 - Effectiveness of engagement mechanisms
 - Effectiveness of science delivery / technology transfer

Results



Strengths of current programme

- Government provides long-term funding to this area (*not inflation adjusted*)
- Good diagnostic capability
- New Zealand well resourced to diagnose and respond to incursions
- FRST research programme split between new pest threats and managing existing pests is appropriate
- Good track record of delivering benefits

Weaknesses of current programme

- Sector fragmentation – larger forest owners involved in research, outputs, funding – many farm foresters or small-scale growers not involved
- Not enough research focus on some areas of core importance to the sector
- Industry contributions towards research programmes are low
- Limited ability to raise new funds
- Duplication in structures and mechanisms to identify priorities and deliver solutions

High priority: Maintaining market access

- Key issue: biosecurity threats could trigger phytosanitary barriers for forest product export
- 5 yr STIMBR PGP programme will address some of these issues
- Focused largely on alternatives to methyl bromide treatment for log / sawn timber exports
- STIMBR programme short-term
- Longer term programme needed to develop broader solutions not relying on fumigation

High priority: Solutions for needle diseases

- Key issue: needle diseases affect forest productivity, add costs, global issue of increasing significance:
 - Estimated loss of productivity \$150m PA. for radiata
 - Treatment for dothistroma est. \$2m PA
 - SNC decreasing productivity of Douglas-fir by est. 20%
- Increased research effort needed to more rapidly deliver knowledge and solutions
- Recent workshop to define priorities topics

Other identified issues

- Other significant issues varied regionally and by company and included:
 - Nectria
 - Germplasm movement
 - Hylastes
- Distinct research strategy and funding stream for alternative species (other than radiata pine and perhaps Douglas-fir)
- *Science to underpin GIA process as required*

Enhanced engagement

- Sector aware that considerable effort from Scion goes into engagement and creating awareness around biosecurity.
- There were many different perspectives on the effectiveness of this engagement.
- Encouraged more 1:1 visits rather than relying on communication through sector bodies.

Simplified delivery mechanisms

- Acknowledged Scion makes large effort in biosecurity-related technology transfer.
- Forest Health News, Annual Science report highlighted.
- But, sometimes hard to know what outputs are available and where to find them.
- Unsure of level of penetration of knowledge within companies beyond identified representatives on sector bodies.

A photograph of a dense forest. The image shows numerous tall, slender tree trunks, likely conifers, standing closely together. The trunks are covered in patches of green moss. In the lower part of the image, there is a thick layer of green ferns and other forest floor vegetation. The lighting is soft and diffused, suggesting an overcast day or a shaded forest interior.

Recommendations

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- Re-evaluate research priorities across biosecurity spectrum and re-allocate funding to match priorities
- Take a multi-disciplinary approach to priority research initiatives
- Align new capabilities to research priorities (through succession process)
- Develop separate biosecurity research plan and funding streams for alternative species
- Increase level of 1:1 engagement with stakeholders
- *Support GIA process as required*