Protecting the industry - Forest health surveillance in practise and addressing future requirements

Forest Biosecurity Workshop

25th February 2015

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‘In the beginning’

Forest health surveillance

- Forest biology surveys were in the public forest estate
- Monitored pests and disease to predict outbreaks
- Collected an inventory of pests and diseases and symptoms
- Government run

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Corporatisation of the forestry estate

- Primary focus became new pest detection
- User pays
- Risk management approach
- Industry administration and standard setting
- Risk and cost benefit models
- Measurable outputs

Outputs and expectations from surveillance are becoming more complex

- New pest detection is still the primary aim
- Trade access and area freedom considerations
- International reporting requirements
- Certification and accreditation
- Cost sharing for responses and preparedness (GIA)
- Government involvement (high risk sites)

Current forest biosecurity survey

- Surveillance of about 1.2m ha of forest
- Aerial survey 1000m spaced transects
- Drive through survey (15m roading/ha)
- Inspection points of 0.1 ha @ 3/1000 ha
- Plus, sampling disorders and agents when required
- 60 high risk forest site inspections

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What are we looking at?

Symptom based survey

- Foliage
- Branches and leaders
- Stems
- Roots/soil
- Wood debris

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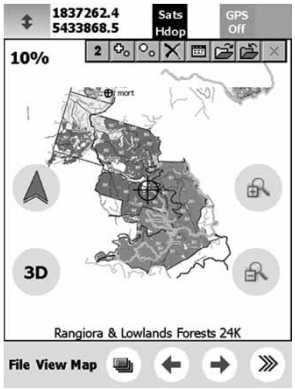
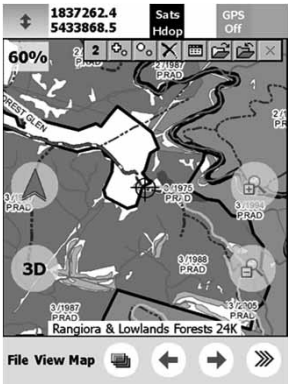
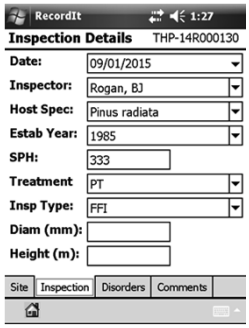
Use PDAs and ruggedized tablets for data collection and navigation

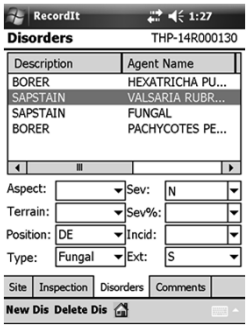




- Oziexplorer
- ArcGis 10.0

Use PDAs for data collection and navigation





- Data uploaded by surveyors
- Electronic sample forms
- Software - Recordit
- OS - Windows Mobile


Forest Health Survey
2014-15
Blakely Pacific
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Survey Elements
N
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HRSS 2nd Round
2014-15
Tauranga area
SPS Biosecurity Ltd. ArcGIS 10.0
Exotic FHG
HRSS Elements
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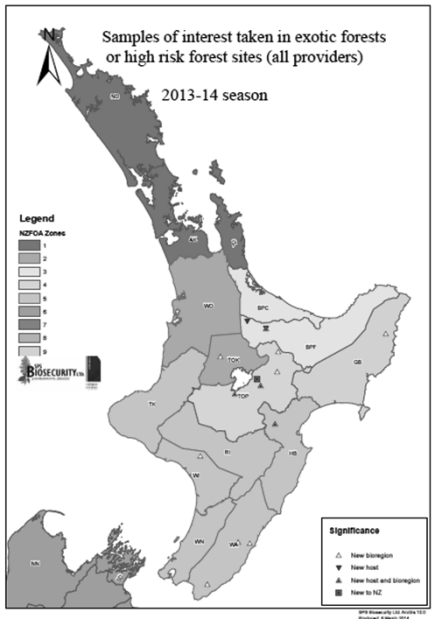

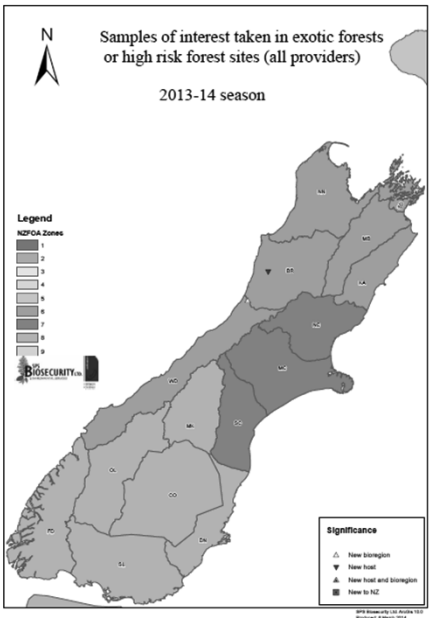

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Detection surveys to prove pest freedom

(in the eyes of our trading partners)

WTO SPS Agreement requires effective surveillance systems to demonstrate:

- Pest Free Area
- Pest Free Place of Production
- Area of Low Pest Prevalence

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International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures

- ISPM No. 4 (1995) Requirements for the establishment of pest free area
- ISPM No. 6 (1997) Guidelines for surveillance
- ISPM No. 8 (1998) Determination of pest status in an area
- ISPM No. 10 (1999) Requirements for the establishment of pest free places of production and pest free production sites
- ISPM No. 22 (2005) Requirements for the establishment of areas of low pest prevalence
- ISPM No. 29 (2007) Recognition of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence

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Detection surveys to prove forest pest freedom in New Zealand

Feasible?

"The investigation has shown that it should be technically and legally feasible to establish and implement either Pest Free Areas (PFA), Pest Free Place of Production (PFPP), or Area of Low Pest Prevalence (ALPP) as recognised by the International Plant Protection Convention for New Zealand forestry exports."

Bill Dyck, Area Freedom for Forestry. Draft Report 2011

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A few closing comments

- The forest surveillance system will deliver new pest detection and pest absence outcomes if well designed.
- Standards, compliance and certification are becoming key inputs and outputs of pest surveillance.

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