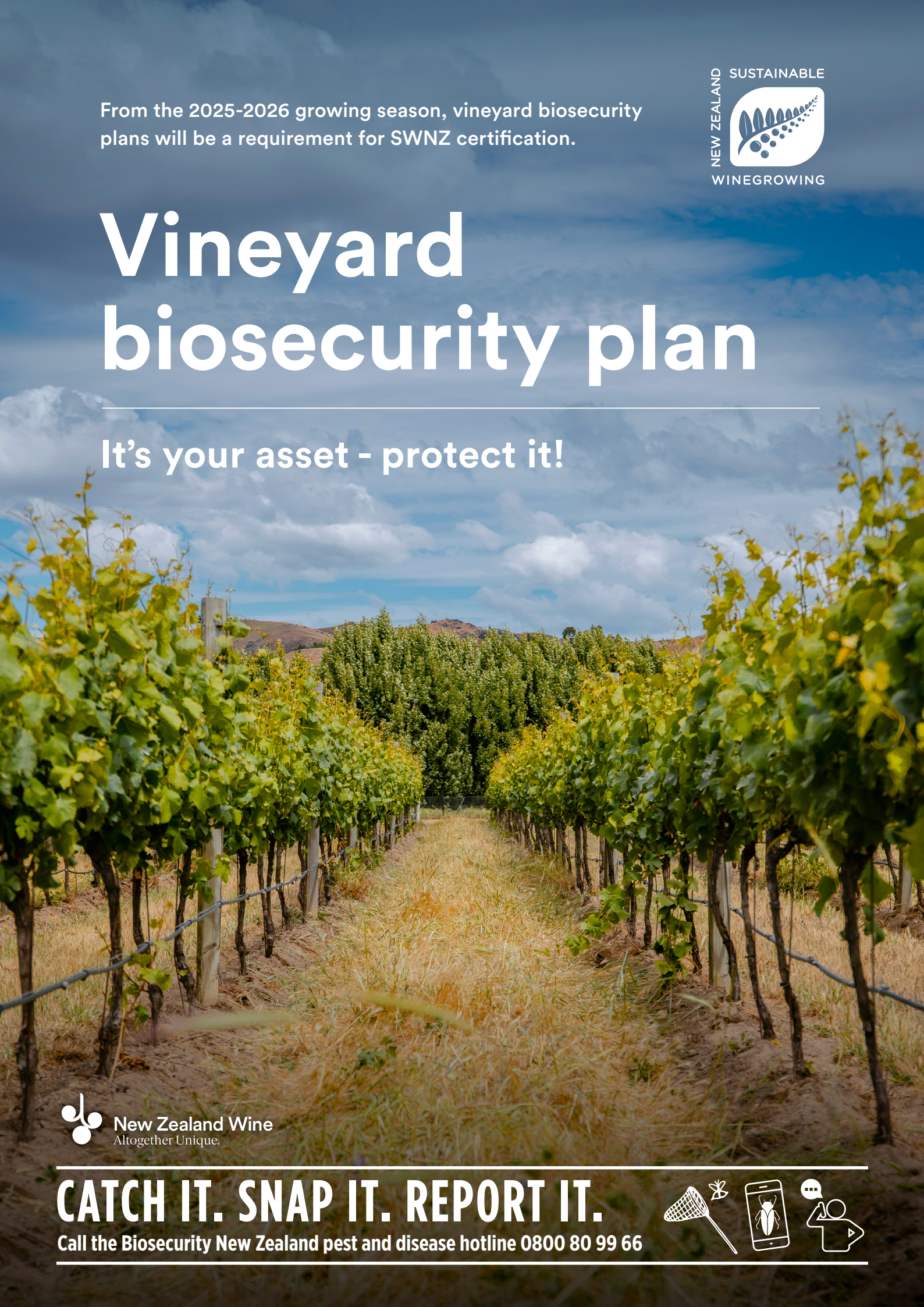
From the 2025-2026 growing season, vineyard biosecurity plans will be a requirement for SWNZ certification.

SUSTAINABLE NEW ZEALAND WINEGROWING

Vineyard biosecurity plan

It's your asset - protect it!



New Zealand Wine
Altogether Unique.

CATCH IT. SNAP IT. REPORT IT.

Call the Biosecurity New Zealand pest and disease hotline 0800 80 99 66

MOST unwanted

VERSION 4

BIOSECURITY IN THE VINEYARD : BACTERIA FUNGI INSECT PHYTOPLASMA

HIGHEST THREAT

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug
Halyomorpha halys


The number one biosecurity risk to the wine industry. Hitchhiking insect pest with high likelihood of entry into New Zealand. Feeding damages fruit, encourages bunches to fall and encourages fungal growth. Emits a foul-smelling odour similar to rotten coriander or sweaty socks when threatened, which can taint grape juice at harvest. Never been eradicated anywhere in the world.

Pierce's Disease & Glassy Winged Sharpshooter
Xylella fastidiosa & Homalodisca vitripennis


Bacterial disease which could be imported on infected plant material or insect vector. Pierce's Disease eventually blocks the xylem tissue and is fatal to infected grapevines. Symptoms include leaf scorch which is commonly confused with water stress. Glassy winged sharpshooter - a key vector currently present in the Cook Islands and Tahiti. Low risk of entry but potentially severe consequences.

Black Rot
Phyllosticta ampelicida


This fungal disease attacks grapevines during hot and humid weather. Infection of the fruit is the most serious phase of the disease and may result in substantial economic loss. Infected berries first appear light or chocolate brown, but quickly turn darker brown and shrivel into hard black raisin-like bodies. The most likely import pathway is infected plant material or soil. Overseas a combination of vineyard hygiene practices and chemical control are used to manage the disease.

Flavescence Dorée
'Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis'


A phytoplasma which could be imported through infected plant material or insect vector. Infection results in major yield reductions and reduced wine quality – meaning infected areas may no longer be viable. Limited management options available. Low likelihood of entry but severe consequences.

SIGNIFICANT THREAT

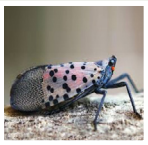
Bois Noir phytoplasma
'Candidatus Phytoplasma solani'


A phytoplasma which could be imported through infected plant material or insect vector. Infection results in a reduction of both yield and wine quality. Limited management options available. Low likelihood of entry but potentially significant consequences.

Spotted Wing Drosophila
Drosophila suzukii

An insect pest which could enter New Zealand through the import of an infected host product. Causes oviposition damage and increased rate of fungal infection. Fast rate of reproduction and lack of specific surveillance technology make eradication unlikely.

Spotted Lanternfly
Lycorma delicatula




An invasive insect pest which is most likely to enter New Zealand as egg masses on imported commodities or shipping containers. Spotted lanternfly feed on grapevines and produce honeydew, leading to outbreaks of black sooty mould, vine weakening and production losses. It is a highly mobile pest and congregates in large numbers. Sensitive to contact insecticides.

Vine Mealybug
Planococcus ficus


Vine mealybugs are slightly smaller than Pseudococcus mealybugs and have a soft, oval, flat, distinctly segmented body that is covered with a white, mealy wax that extends into spines. Vine mealybug can transmit grapevine leafroll-associated viruses and produce honeydew that acts as a substrate for black sooty mould. Vine mealybug could be introduced through infected plant material or vineyard machinery. Chemical and biological control tools are available to manage populations.

THREAT

European Grapevine Moth
Lobesia botrana


Insect pest which could be introduced through the import of infected fruit or host material. Larvae feed on flowers and ripening fruit, pulping them and exposing them to secondary infection. Relatively low risk of entry. Chemical and biological control options are available.

Fruit Fly
A. South American fruit fly
B. Mediterranean fruit fly
C. Natal fruit fly
D. Queensland fruit fly

An insect pest which could enter New Zealand through the import of an infected host product. Can lay eggs in ripening fruit. Larvae pulp fruit from the inside. Also increases risk of fungal infection. Risk of entry is relatively high although effective surveillance and control tools are available.

CATCH IT. SNAP IT. REPORT IT.

CALL THE BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE 0800 80 99 66

New Zealand Wine
Altogether Unique.

Vineyard biosecurity plan

Biosecurity is about protecting New Zealand from the risks posed by unwanted pests and diseases. All 5 million of us are part of our biosecurity system, protecting New Zealanders, our health and way of life, our natural and productive resources and our biodiversity.

Biosecurity threats could affect vineyard profitability, jobs and community. The next big threat could be here, undetected and spreading. It might already be on your doorstop. You have the power to protect your livelihood and investments. It means managing risk to prevent the introduction of unwanted organisms, preventing their spread if they do arrive, and always maintaining vigilance so they can be detected quickly.

This template is created as a resource for New Zealand Winegrowers members to assist with developing vineyard biosecurity plans and outlines current best practices in a range of key areas. However, each vineyard is different, as is the level of risk each manager or owner will be comfortable with accepting. Growers should develop a plan for their site consistent with the level of biosecurity risk management they wish to implement, which addresses the key risks for their vineyard/s. Informed risk management is key to successful biosecurity management.

For SWNZ members Biosecurity Plans will become compulsory from the 2025/2026 season. The actions that are required for certification are listed in this document as Requirements. A Biosecurity Plan may apply to more than one vineyard. This template does not necessarily need to be used or provided at audit, as long as evidence that the requirements are being met is provided.

Growers can control the entry of pests and diseases on to the vineyard by taking steps to manage the movement of people, vehicles, machinery, stock, seeds and plant material as they pass through the vineyard gate. This checklist will enable you to develop a plan to help protect your vineyard against a biosecurity incursion, and to identify an incursion quickly if it happens.

Vineyard biosecurity plans and the associated **Vineyard Biosecurity Guidelines for Best Practice** should be made available to staff, contractors and visitors.

A wide variety of interventions can be applied to improve vineyard biosecurity. Growers are strongly encouraged to discuss this template with staff and contractors and complete the biosecurity checklist for their vineyard.

The following actions should be applied in New Zealand vineyards to mitigate biosecurity risk.

ACTION 1:
Promote vineyard biosecurity awareness

ACTION 2:
Brief visitors, personnel and contractors

ACTION 3:
Undertake vineyard biosecurity surveillance

ACTION 4:
Vehicle and machinery management

ACTION 5:
Manage biological materials, products and supplies

ACTION 6:
Manage stock

ACTION 7:
Install and maintain wash down facilities

ACTION 8:
Undertake tool and equipment hygiene

ACTION 9:
Manage biosecurity at harvest

When you have worked your way through the actions an annual **Vineyard Biosecurity Action Plan** can be completed. A template is included at the end of this document. click here

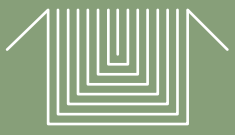
Some of the content on this page was created by Kiwifruit Vine Health and is reproduced with their permission

What does a biosecurity team of 5 million look like?

EVERYONE CAN:

Take a photo of any unusual bug or disease symptom in the vineyard or environment and report it to the **Biosecurity New Zealand pest and disease hotline** on **0800 80 99 66.**

Thoroughly check and clean all vehicles, machinery and tools before moving them to another property or vineyard.



Routinely unpack online purchases carefully in case any hitchhiker pests are inside.

Promote New Zealand's biosecurity rules to overseas visitors before they come to visit.

AT YOUR PLACE OF WORK, YOU CAN:

Build biosecurity requirements into contracts.

Establish a pest of the month campaign to educate staff about potential risks and what to do if anything of concern is found.

Include biosecurity as a standard item on meeting and board agendas.

Get staff trained to manage biosecurity risks encountered on the job.

Some of the content on this page was created by Kiwifruit Vine Health and is reproduced with their permission

Vineyard biosecurity plan

It's your asset - protect it!

This template enables you to complete a biosecurity plan for your vineyard. It contains key requirements that will be assessed at a SWNZ audit and further recommendations for biosecurity best practice. If you have any questions or need assistance with your Biosecurity Plan, please contact biosecurity@nzwine.com.

REQUIREMENTS:
Actions that are required for SWNZ certification (evidence will be required at audit).

RECOMMENDED:
Actions that are not required for SWNZ certification, but which will help to mitigate biosecurity risk to your vineyard.

ACTION 1:
Vineyard registration and biosecurity awareness

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

REQUIREMENTS	
Biosecurity Vineyard Register: Ensure all details in the Biosecurity Vineyard Register are fully and accurately completed by the 30th June each year.	YES
Display biosecurity risk awareness material - Vineyard Biosecurity Guidelines for Best Practice - Most unwanted posters - Catch it, Snap it, Report it to the Biosecurity New Zealand pest and disease hotline 0800 80 99 66. - The New Zealand Winegrowers Pest and Disease Identification Guide	YES

RECOMMENDED	
Biosecurity signage is in place at all main entrance gates and includes a site contact number, or app or web site to log in.	YES
Contractors and staff are trained in the biosecurity expectations for the vineyard, for example: signing in and out, how to report anything unusual, expectations around hygiene and cleanliness of machinery.	YES

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

Biosecurity Vineyard Register completed, checked and correct.
Biosecurity guidelines, posters and ID guides, available to staff. Biosecurity sign is in place along with Onside check-in.
Contractors and staff are trained at inductions and staff meetings.

ACTION 2:
Brief visitors, personnel and contractors

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

RECOMMENDED	
Visitor vehicle access is restricted to clearly designated visitor parking areas and uncontrolled or little used access points are locked.	NO
Visitors sign in and are briefed (biosecurity, health and safety) on arrival. If required cleaning facilities or areas are accessible and supplies are provided for people to clean and inspect their clothing and footwear.	NO

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

It is impractical to fence off or lock up vineyard or designate parking. Vineyard is not manned all of the time so no sign in procedure.
Will investigate the possibility of signage and a sign in point and cleaning station at the tool shed over the next year.

ACTION 3:
Undertake vineyard biosecurity surveillance

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

REQUIREMENTS	
Vines and vegetation are frequently inspected for pests and diseases and results are recorded even when nothing is found (this can be done in conjunction with other vineyard tasks). *Note: This is already a SWNZ requirement under the Plant Protection focus area.*	YES
Staff, contractors and crop scouts are trained and familiar with the wine industry's **Most Unwanted** and the **Vineyard Biosecurity Guidelines for Best Practice** and know how and where to report suspected exotic pests - **Biosecurity New Zealand pest and disease hotline 0800 80 99 66**.	YES
Pest and disease management and spray plans are developed for the vineyard. *Note: This is already a SWNZ requirement under the Plant Protection focus area.*	YES

RECOMMENDED	
Where necessary, staff work collaboratively with product representatives, industry representatives, neighbours, government agencies, councils and pest control groups to reduce the spread of unwanted pests and diseases.	YES
Monitor buildings, structures and other likely spaces or habitat for unwanted pests and diseases.	YES

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

Scheduled frequent inspections for vineyard pests and diseases are undertaken and records keep and available.
Staff and contractor training is undertaken with induction. Spray programme and spray plan developed and available.
Good relationship with spray rep. Working with council and neighbours to contain RPMS weeds. (CNG NT Rabbits)
Other spaces monitored for any pests and diseases. Natives for mealybug (Pittosporum, Coprosma) Outbuildings for HL.

ACTION 4:
Vehicle and machinery management

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

RECOMMENDED	
Vehicles and machinery are clean when they arrive or are directed to facilities that will adequately clean the equipment prior to work commencing, and are cleaned down before leaving the vineyard.	YES
Records are taken of when and where machinery was last used before it enters the vineyard. Consider using automated ways of recording this via gps tracking or apps to log movements in and out of the vineyard.	YES
Where possible, site vehicles are used to transport visitors and equipment around the vineyard and vehicle movements are limited to regular routes and roads throughout the vineyard.	NO
Seeks assurance from suppliers that new machinery has met NZ biosecurity requirements if sourced from overseas. Inspect new machinery and equipment on arrival, making sure to check crevices, cracks and packing materials preferably in an enclosed space.	NO

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

Most of the machinery we use belongs to the vineyard and stays on site. We have a regular wash down schedule.
All contracted machinery is directed to the wash down before it starts work and asked to clean down before they leave. We use Onside for sign in and most of our contractors have GPS tracking enabled for invoicing. There are no site vehicles for transportation, but we ask visitors to keep to the roadways and lane-ways. We have not inspected new machinery in the past but will do in the future.

ACTION 5:
Manage biological materials, products and supplies

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

REQUIREMENTS	
New grapevine planting material is sourced from existing New Zealand stock or legally imported through the New Zealand plant imports system.	YES
Ensure all new vines/grapevine planting material **(including any cuttings and top-graft material sourced from another vineyard)** are: - certified to the New New Zealand Winegrowers Grafted Grapevine Standard, OR; - tested negative for grapevine leafroll associated virus-3 and certified true-to-type by DNA testing or a recognised ampelographer.	YES

RECOMMENDED	
Utilise the Grafted Grapevine Planting Guide and ensure you inspect new vines for symptoms of pest and disease before planting.	YES
Remove amenity plantings (in or near vineyards) that are showing signs of disease.	YES
All products, supplies and vineyard inputs (including new grapevines) are traceable and records are kept.	YES
Record when and where all biological material (grape marc, compost, hay, manure, mussel shell etc) is sourced from, where it is being applied and whether it is being moved on to a subsequent site.	NO
Nothing is stored that might compromise vineyard biosecurity (eg. old vines that have been removed due to grapevine trunk disease, other harvested fruit). Refuse entry of any material if you are concerned about biosecurity risk including plant material or soil.	NO

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

No new plantings. We use GGS vines for replacements. We monitor and maintain amenity plantings. All inputs are traceable through our invoice system. Need to put in place a better tracking system for inputs into the vineyard. We need to organise better disposal of old vines that were removed due to trunk disease.

ACTION 6:
Manage livestock

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

RECOMMENDED	
Make sure you know where any stock have come from and if there are any associated biosecurity risks.	YES
Check with the regulating authorities for any controls including any regional specific threats, rules and restrictions.	NO
Stock are quarantined and/or drenched if appropriate.	NO
Consider introducing a managed grazing plan taking into account withholding periods when stock come into contact with spray residue.	NO
All animals entering the vineyard are checked for pests, weeds and seeds prior to entry into the vineyard. If required initiate a wild/feral animal control programme.	NO
When sourcing stock, make sure the stock is not carrying any biosecurity risk for the vineyard or for stock health (eg. Chilean needle grass, footrot, TB). When stock is leaving the vineyard, ensure stock is not carrying any pests or weeds off the property and creating biosecurity issues for others.	NO

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

Graze sheep from the same property each year - no known risks. Winter grazing only. Have not checked on the council web site and with other organisations regarding other rules or regulations. Do not consider quarantining or drenching is needed. Will check the Spray Schedule for grazing information and withholding periods. No issues with wild or feral animals.

ACTION 7:
Install and maintain wash down facilities

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

RECOMMENDED	
The site has an appropriate cleaning/wash down facility and staff/contractors have been trained to use it.	YES
Cleaning/wash down facility is accessible prior to entering the vineyard headland and vines.	YES
The wash down facility is situated on a concrete pad and the runoff is controlled into a sump.	YES
High pressure hose is available. Ideally facilities should have a water blaster, steam cleaner and compressed air.	YES
Cleaning and wash down facility are regularly inspected, cleaned and stocked. The sump is regularly cleaned and maintained.	YES

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

Wash down compliant with recommendations. The sump is cleaned regularly, and the soakage field is suitable for our needs. Have budgeted for new steam cleaner.

ACTION 8:
Undertake tool and equipment hygiene

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

RECOMMENDED	
Tools are assigned exclusively to a property or vineyard. Tools and equipment are appropriately cleaned and sanitised before use.	NO
If possible where any pests and disease are present, work from the least affected area to most affected area within the block or vineyard. Known areas that are affected by disease and any other suspect vines should be tagged and identified so tools can be thoroughly cleaned and sanitised after tending.	NO
Wash and sanitise tools and equipment prior to moving from one block or vineyard to another. Contract labour using their own tools need to clean and sanitise these prior to entering the vineyard.	NO
Tool cleaning should be undertaken in the block being worked in or in the wash down area prior to starting a new block.	NO

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

Tools are generally not considered a significant biosecurity risk in vineyard operations, as most tool usage is handled by vineyard staff and contractors who are familiar with the property's biosecurity protocols. Since most tools remain on-site or are used by a consistent group of workers, the likelihood of introducing or spreading pests and diseases is minimised.

ACTION 9:
Manage biosecurity at harvest

YES / ✔
NO / ✖
n/a

RECOMMENDED	
Make sure all machinery, tools, equipment, and harvest bins are cleaned between vineyard sites.	YES
Vineyard has a clearly defined zone for harvest traffic parking, loading and unloading that is separate from the harvest area.	YES
Limit the movement of people and vehicles into the harvest area and between the rows.	YES
Minimise soil and plant material adhering to bins during harvest.	YES

Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:

All contractors and staff have been advised of biosecurity protocols to clean between vineyard sites during havest. Clearly defined zones for vehicle traffic have been established along with health and safety requirements. Only essential workers will be on site during harvest, which also aligns with health and safety requirements.

This biosecurity plan template is focused on vineyard biosecurity and does not include planning for any issues related to human health, such as pandemics. Consideration should be given to these types of incidents within health and safety plans and human resource material.

Vineyard Biosecurity Action Plan

DATE:
July 2025

This plan is designed to help you prioritise all recommended actions that will improve biosecurity in your vineyard over time; all actions may not be immediately achievable but can form part of a longer term plan where necessary. It may be possible to think of alternative actions which mitigate or reduce risk in the meantime.	PRIORITY TIMING / COST
Vineyard registration and biosecurity awareness Biosecurity Vineyard Register completed, checked and correct. Biosecurity guidelines, posters and ID guides, available to staff. Biosecurity sign is in place along with Onside check-in. Contractors and staff are trained at inductions and staff meetings.	**Priority** N/A **Timing / Cost** Nil
Visitors, personnel and contractors actions It is impractical to fence off or lock up vineyard or designate parking. Vineyard is not manned all of the time so no sign in procedure. Will investigate the possibility of signage and a sign in point and cleaning station at the tool shed over the next year. Costs Cleaning station and sign.	**Priority** Low **Timing / Cost** $500
Vineyard surveillance actions Scheduled frequent inspections for vineyard pests and diseases are undertaken and records keep and available. Staff and contractor training is undertaken with induction. Spray programme and spray plan developed and available. Good relationship with spray rep. Working with council and neighbours to contain RPMS weeds. Other spaces monitored for any pests and diseases.	**Priority** N/A **Timing / Cost** Nil
Vehicles and machinery actions Most of the machinery we use belongs to the vineyard and stays on site. We have a regular wash down schedule. Contractors are directed to the wash down before they start and asked to clean down before they leave. We use Onside for sign in, and most of our contractors have GPS tracking enabled for invoicing. There are no site vehicles for transportation, but we ask visitors to keep to the roadways.	**Priority** N/A **Timing / Cost** Nil
Biological materials, products and supplies actions No new plantings we use GGS vines for replacements. We monitor and maintain amenity plantings. All inputs are traceable through our invoice system. Need to put in place a better tracking system for inputs into the vineyard. We need to organise better disposal of old vines removed due to trunk disease. Costs - Tracking system for inputs and time and resources to dispose of old vines.	**Priority** Medium **Timing / Cost** $1000
Stock actions Graze sheep from the same property each year - no known risks. Winter grazing only. Have not check on the council web site and other organisations regarding other rules or regulations. Do not consider quarantining or drenching is needed. Will check the Spray Schedule for grazing information and withholding periods. No issues with wild or feral animal.	**Priority** Low **Timing / Cost** Nil
Wash down facilities actions Wash down compliant with recommendations. The sump is cleaned regularly and soakage field suitable for needs. Have budgeted for new steam cleaner.	**Priority** Medium **Timing / Cost** $6000 steam cleaner
Tool and equipment hygiene actions Tools are generally not considered a significant biosecurity risk in vineyard operations, as most tool usage is handled by vineyard staff and contractors who are familiar with the property's biosecurity protocols. Since most tools remain on-site or are used by a consistent group of workers, the likelihood of introducing or spreading pests and diseases is minimised.	**Priority** N/A **Timing / Cost** Nil
Harvest actions All contractors and staff have been advised of biosecurity protocols to clean between vineyard sites during harvest. Clearly defined zones for vehicle traffic have been established along with health and safety requirements. Only essential worker will be on site during harvest, which also aligns with health and safety requirements.	**Priority** High **Timing / Cost** $2000 operational cost
TOTAL COST	**$9500**

SUSTAINABLE NEW ZEALAND WINEGROWING

Required Actions for SWNZ Certification

Work through this checklist to ensure you are familiar with the types of evidence SWNZ auditors will ask to see in relation to your vineyard biosecurity plan.

Requirements	Types of Evidence*	Requirement met?
Biosecurity Vineyard Register: Ensure all details in the Biosecurity Vineyard Register are fully and accurately completed by the 30th June each year.	Latest Biosecurity Vineyard Register submission completed, summary pdf available in My Portal.	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** Completed and correct **Date completed** 30/06/25
Display biosecurity risk awareness material - Vineyard Biosecurity Guidelines for Best Practice - Most unwanted posters - Catch it, Snap it, Report it to the Biosecurity New Zealand pest and disease hotline 0800 80 99 66. - New Zealand Winegrowers Vineyard Pest and Disease Identification Guide	Hard copy awareness material displayed in area/s where it is available to staff and visitors to the vineyard site, OR held on file. Could be included with training/ induction material for new staff/ referenced in SOPs or other guidance docs or plans.	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** Material available and desplayed **Date completed** 30/06/25
Vines and vegetation are frequently inspected for pests and diseases and results are recorded even when nothing is found (this can be done in conjunction with other vineyard tasks). *Note: This is already a SWNZ requirement under the Plant Protection focus area*	Evidence as per SWNZ monitoring requirements Records of when surveillance was undertaken, what was found, any follow up Monitoring reports from contracted companies	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** Monitoring requirements meet. **Date completed** 30/06/25
Staff, contractors and crop scouts are trained and familiar the wine industry's Most Unwanted and the Vineyard Biosecurity Guidelines for Best Practice and know how and where to report suspected exotic pests - Biosecurity New Zealand pest and disease hotline 0800 80 99 66.	Most Unwanted and Vineyard Biosecurity Guidelines for Best Practice are made available to staff, contractors and crop scouts. Staff/contractors training or induction records show they are taught how to report biosecurity threats	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** Training completed **Date completed** 30/06/25
Pest and disease management and spray plans are developed for the vineyard. *Note: This is already a SWNZ requirement under the Plant Protection focus area*	Evidence as per SWNZ monitoring requirements - Grapelink Spray Diary compliance.	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** Spray programmes and plans in place copies available **Date completed** 30/06/25
New grapevine planting material is sourced from existing New Zealand stock or legally imported through the New Zealand plant imports system.	GGS certificates issued by supplying nursery, nursery correspondence regarding new planting material Labelling on vines/records of planting	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** GGS vines use for replacement vines **Date completed** 30/06/25
Ensure all new vines/grapevine planting material **(including any cuttings and top-graft material sourced from another vineyard)** are: - certified to the New New Zealand Winegrowers Grafted Grapevine Standard, OR; - tested negative for grapevine leafroll associated virus-3 and certified true-to-type by DNA testing or a recognised ampelographer.	Correspondence/order confirmation with GGS nursery, vine labels Virus testing results for new planting material Copy of DNA testing results or ampelographer's assessment of new planting material Risk analysis to show adequate risk mitigation strategy	YES ✓ NO **Comments/Notes:** GGS vines use for replacement vines **Date completed** 30/06/25

* This column is intended to outline possible evidence that could be provided to a SWNZ auditor to demonstrate how your vineyard is meeting the requirements. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list – other types of evidence may also be acceptable.

New Zealand Wine
Altogether Unique.

IF YOU SEE ANYTHING UNUSUAL

CATCH IT. SNAP IT. REPORT IT.

CALL THE BIOSECURITY NEW ZEALAND PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE 0800 80 99 66

Email enquiries to biosecurity@nzwine.com

New Zealand Wine
Altogether Unique.
nzwine.com

Biosecurity New Zealand
Ministry for Primary Industries
Manatū Ahu Matua