

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 🦠

Brown Marmorated Stink Bug

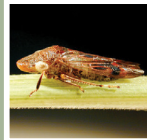
Halyomorpha halys



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 ampellicida



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

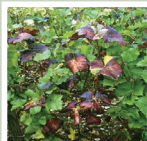
'*Candidatus Phytoplasma vitis*'



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.

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

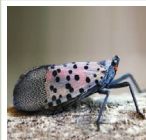
Drosophila suzukii



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.

European Grapevine Moth

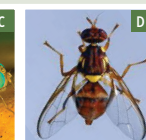
Lobesia botrana



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.

HIGHEST THREAT

SIGNIFICANT THREAT

THREAT

CATCH IT. SNAP IT. REPORT IT.



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

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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 doorstep. 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. If you are a SWNZ member you will need to use the SWNZ Biosecurity Plan Template not this document. It can be found on the members website or email biosecurity@nzwine.com to get a hard copy sent to you.

A Biosecurity Plan may apply to more than one vineyard.

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 4:
Vehicle and machinery management



ACTION 7:
Install and maintain wash down facilities



ACTION 2:
Brief visitors, personnel and contractors



ACTION 5:
Manage biological materials, products and supplies



ACTION 8:
Undertake tool and equipment hygiene



ACTION 3:
Undertake vineyard biosecurity surveillance



ACTION 6:
Manage stock



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](#)**

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What does a biosecurity team of 5 million look like?

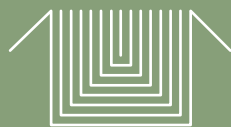
EVERYONE CAN:



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.

Vineyard biosecurity plan

It's your asset - protect it!

This template enables you to complete a biosecurity plan for your vineyard. If you have any questions or need assistance with your Biosecurity Plan, please contact biosecurity@nzwine.com.

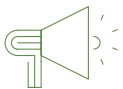


ACTION 1:

Vineyard registration and biosecurity awareness

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

Biosecurity Vineyard Register: Ensure all details in the Biosecurity Vineyard Register are fully and accurately completed by the 30th June each year.	
Display biosecurity risk awareness material <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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	
Biosecurity signage is in place at all main entrance gates and includes a site contact number, or app or web site to log in.	
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.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	



ACTION 2:

Brief visitors, personnel and contractors

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

Visitor vehicle access is restricted to clearly designated visitor parking areas and uncontrolled or little used access points are locked.	
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.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	



ACTION 3:

Undertake vineyard biosecurity surveillance

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

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).	
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 .	
Pest and disease management and spray plans are developed for the vineyard.	
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.	
Monitor buildings, structures and other likely spaces or habitat for unwanted pests and diseases.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	



ACTION 4:

Vehicle and machinery management

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

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.	
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.	
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.	
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.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	



ACTION 5:

Manage biological materials, products and supplies

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

New grapevine planting material is sourced from existing New Zealand stock or legally imported through the New Zealand plant imports system.	
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.	
Utilise the Grafted Grapevine Planting Guide and ensure you inspect new vines for symptoms of pest and disease before planting.	
Remove amenity plantings (in or near vineyards) that are showing signs of disease.	
All products, supplies and vineyard inputs (including new grapevines) are traceable and records are kept.	
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.	
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.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	



ACTION 6:

Manage livestock

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

Make sure you know where any stock have come from and if there are any associated biosecurity risks.	
Check with the regulating authorities for any controls including any regional specific threats, rules and restrictions.	
Stock are quarantined and/or drenched if appropriate.	
Consider introducing a managed grazing plan taking into account withholding periods when stock come into contact with spray residue.	
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.	
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.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	

**ACTION 7:****Install and maintain wash down facilities**YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

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

**ACTION 8:****Undertake tool and equipment hygiene**YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

Tools are assigned exclusively to a property or vineyard. Tools and equipment are appropriately cleaned and sanitised before use.	
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.	
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.	
Tool cleaning should be undertaken in the block being worked in or in the wash down area prior to starting a new block.	
Comments, actions and costs to consider and or complete:	



ACTION 9: Manage biosecurity at harvest

YES / ✓
NO / ✗
n/a

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

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:

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	Priority Timing / Cost
Visitors, personnel and contractors actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Vineyard surveillance actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Vehicles and machinery actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Biological materials, products and supplies actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Stock actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Wash down facilities actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Tool and equipment hygiene actions	Priority Timing / Cost
Harvest actions	Priority Timing / Cost
TOTAL COST	

Attachments/Maps/Notes



IF YOU SEE ANYTHING UNUSUAL

**CATCH IT. SNAP IT.
REPORT IT.**



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PEST AND DISEASE HOTLINE 0800 80 99 66**

Email enquiries to biosecurity@nzwine.com