

HYGIENE PROCEDURES FOR KAURI DIEBACK

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO MINIMISE THE RISK OF THE SPREAD OF PHYTOPHTHORA TAXON AGATHIS (PTA) WHICH IS KNOWN TO KILL KAURI. THESE PROCEDURES ARE TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN ALL AREAS WITH KAURI.

1. All footwear, tools and equipment/machinery must be totally soil-free when entering a forest area containing kauri. It is recommended that cleaning occurs at the beginning and end of each day. Trigene will not kill PTA that is embedded in soil.

2. Wheeled or tracked machinery, vehicles and ATVs are considered high risk and must be given special attention to ensure that they are free of any soil. Operators are expected to carry out their own inspections and cleaning, but this may be checked by local DOC or council staff. Where possible, machinery/vehicles should remain onsite for the duration of the job or project to minimise the risk of introducing PTA each time the machinery is brought to the site.

3. Streams and medium (>1000 people per annum) to high use tracks are considered to be a high risk of transporting PTA. If entering/exiting a stream system or moving onto or off a medium to high use track, portable phytosanitary packs must be used to ensure that PTA is not carried onto the stream/track from surrounding kauri or between high risk areas. Phytosanitary backpack kits are to be used when leaving an area showing symptoms of PTA.

4. Phytosanitary car kits, backpack kits and all supplies are available from DOC and Regional Council offices for those who regularly work in kauri forest areas. Trigene is available from veterinary practices and selected pharmacies.

5. Landscaping track construction and revegetation supplies required for work in areas containing kauri are to be obtained from a 'clean' source not containing kauri.

6. If diseased kauri and vegetation (including weeds and native vegetation in diseased zones) are to be trimmed or cleared they must be left in-situ or disposed of at a landfill site, not to green waste.

OTHER ACTIONS:

- › Keep to formed tracks as much as possible;
- › Avoid working off-track in wet conditions;
- › Be particularly vigilant working around kauri stands and trees, streams and sites where the disease is known to be present;
- › Pass the key message of keeping footwear soil-free to all forest users;
- › Report symptomatic (refer to fact sheet of symptoms) trees to the nearest DOC or Regional council office or 0800 NZ KAURI (695 2874).

AS INFORMATION ON THE DISEASE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION BECOMES AVAILABLE PROCEDURES MAY CHANGE.

DISEASED AREAS MAY BE CLOSED IN THE FUTURE.



GUIDE FOR PHYTOSANITARY KITS

THIS INFORMATION FROM THE KAURI DIEBACK JOINT AGENCY RESPONSE TEAM IS TO ASSIST YOU IN PUTTING TOGETHER PHYTOSANITARY KITS FOR PTA. THESE KITS ARE TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HYGIENE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES.

Phytosanitary kits containing Trigen disinfectant are used by agencies involved in the kauri PTA programme, although not considered essential (the use of Trigen is believed to increase the effectiveness of hygiene measures provided all dirt is removed).

If you are assembling phytosanitary kits, the materials as outlined below should be used.



Trigen “Advance” disinfectant.

Trigen disinfectant can be purchased from veterinary practices and selected pharmacies. Suggested 20 litre containers can be purchased from:

Chubb Fire & Safety Products
3 Fisher Crescent, Mount Wellington, Auckland
Phone (09) 270 7234



A suitable kit containing a five litre refill bottle and one litre spray bottle (both labelled accordingly), foot-scrubbing mat and a scrubbing brush.

Foot scrubbing mats and labels for bottles are available for Joint Agency members (while stocks last) from:

Dave Wilson
Department of Conservation
Warkworth
Phone (09) 725 7812

Alternatively, foot scrubbing mats are normally available for purchase at department stores such as Briscoes and examples of bottle labels can be downloaded from the kauri dieback website.

Trigen is a preferred disinfectant as it is believed to have minimal adverse environmental impact in the event of a spillage. A less expensive alternative is to clean shoes and equipment using household bleach and water (preferably warm/hot) before and after walking through areas where kauri trees are present.

Trigen can be sprayed onto clean or lightly soiled surfaces, which should then be allowed to dry.

