



PPBS DOC #20

Myrtle Rust Specific Module

PLANT PRODUCTION BIOSECURITY SCHEME

Myrtle Rust Specific Module

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Updates

The Plant Production Biosecurity Scheme (PPBS) is a science-based framework to help producers identify, control, manage and avoid biosecurity risk. The scheme and standards are based on work undertaken early in 2018 in following experience early in the myrtle rust response that underscored the crucial role that plant producers play in early detection of pests, their containment and slowing their spread following a pest incursion. Subsequent discussions identified the opportunity to develop a systematic approach to plant production industry biosecurity risk management.

Revisions will be ongoing as PPBS experience and/or new science inform the need for change. Revisions published on the Scheme's website [to follow] and participants advised of the changes and new documents, so they can ensure that they are referring to the most recent documents.

Those wishing to provide recommendations for change should send these in writing to PPBS or by email to [in the interim office@nzppi.co.nz].

Acknowledgements

The PPBS acknowledges and is appreciative of the support of many industry members and stakeholders who assisted in the development of the scheme; funding from the Ministry for Primary Industries, Department of Conservation, Auckland Council and forestry and horticultural industry bodies, the guidance of project Steering and Working Groups, feedback and advice from industry members and stakeholders, and Kiwifruit Vine Health's generously allowing the PPBS to extract from and draw heavily upon their work and the Kiwifruit Plant Certification Scheme.

Disclaimer

While the PPBS's objective is to allow certification of plant producers and confidence that the plants they produce have been grown under conditions of high biosecurity risk and hazard management, there remains the possibility a proportion of plants may contain biosecurity pests. PPBS accepts no liability for claims regarding the presence of pests in any plants produced by registered and/or certified producers. While the objective of the PPBS standards and guidance is to minimise the potential risk pest, no party can guarantee that adherence to these standards and guidance will reduce such risk to zero.

Contents

1.	Purpose	5
2.	Introduction	5
3.	Scope.....	6
4.	Myrtle Rust Standard Measures	6
5.	Myrtle Rust Hazard Management Checklist	7
6.	Myrtle Rust Module - Nursery Manual Template	7
7.	List of Myrtle species	9
8.	Guidance	9
9.	References	10

Myrtle Rust Specific Module

measures to manage myrtle rust in addition to the core standard and checklist

Myrtle Rust Specific Module

1. Purpose

This document is a Specific Module that pertains to plant producers who grow plants belonging to the plant family *Myrtaceae*. It supplements the Core Standard of the Plant Production Biosecurity Scheme (PPBS, the Scheme), and describes specific measures to manage the risk of a nursery becoming infested by or spreading the pathogen myrtle rust.

2. Introduction

Myrtle rust (*Austropuccinia psidii*) is a serious fungal disease that attacks plants of the family *Myrtaceae* (myrtle family). This family includes several important native New Zealand Genera¹.

It was first detected on mainland New Zealand in May 2017 and since this time the disease has been found in several areas across the North Island and the top of the South Island. Myrtle rust spores are microscopic and can easily spread across large distances by wind, insects, birds, people, or on vehicles, machinery or nursery plant stock. Growth of the fungus prevails in spring and summer with the warm and humid conditions found though much of New Zealand.

Since April 2018 efforts to manage myrtle rust are focused on slowing the spread of the pathogen. This relies on the plant producers, the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), Department of Conservation (DOC) and the public to identify infestations, and to manage the pathogen when it is detected. Long term management of myrtle rust is supported by a science programme designed to lift understanding around the pathogen such as ways to treat myrtle rust, resistance and susceptibility, and to improve seed bank collection.

Plant producers play an important role in managing myrtle rust. Nurseries provide ideal conditions for the development of spores, inoculation and disease development. The pathogen infects young, actively growing, emerging leaves, buds, flowers, green stems, fruit and shoots of plants of the *Myrtaceae* family. An infestation adversely impacts nursery production and nursery stock distribution provides a ready means of spreading the pathogen.

Myrtle rust is currently (21/10/19) an unwanted organism and it is an offence to deliberately spread it. However, it is not mandatory to report a myrtle rust infection to MPI. The Myrtle Rust website, www.myrtlerust.org.nz, contains the latest information.

NOTE: The Biosecurity Act 1993 mandates actions which if they are instigated by MPI over-ride this module.

¹ Metrosideros (pōhutukawa and rātā), Kunzea (kānuka), Leptospermum (mānuka), Lophomyrtus (ramarama), Neomyrtus (Rōhutu), Syzygium maire (Swamp maire) – see Appendix 1 for a list of genera in the *Myrtaceae* family.

3. Scope

Measures described in this Myrtle Rust Specific Module are designed to manage biosecurity risks for all plant producers who grow plants of the ***Myrtaceae*** family.

The Module only applies to a plant producer if they grow myrtle species. Refer Appendix 1 for a list of *Myrtaceae* species.

This Module supplements the PPBS Core Standard and should be read in association with that standard. Certification to the Myrtle Rust Specific Module relies upon and can only be granted by the PPBS where a plant producer meets the requirements for certification to the Core Standard.

This module focuses on plant production and nursery management measures to:

- Reduce the risk of nurseries becoming infested with myrtle rust.
- Ensure that should an infestation occur it is detected early.
- Reduce the likelihood of Myrtle rust being spread through the nursery stock distribution pathway.

Plant producer vigilance under a long-term management approach is critical as we continue to work to understand the dynamics of the pathogen across the New Zealand's host species range, in the natural environment, and to slow and/or prevent further spread across the country.

In Australia, for example, despite the pathogen being wind-borne and easily spread, it has not spread across the country. Incursions in Victoria and Tasmania have been through movement of infected plant material. In Victoria the pathogen is established at low levels in several urban locations in Melbourne but has not established in the native bush. It is thought that if infected material hadn't been brought into the Melbourne, the pathogen mostly likely would not have established. The lack of establishment in the native bush but its prevalence in the Melbourne itself shows the importance of making sure it is not inadvertently spread to current pathogen-free areas in the South Island.²

4. Myrtle Rust Standard Measures

CORE STANDARD REQUIREMENTS

Certified producers are to maintain a nursery free of myrtle rust. This shall be achieved with the adoption of biosecurity risk management processes and validated through crop monitoring procedures.

Key Measures: The Nursery manual shall describe and demonstrate measures to ensure:

1. That *Myrtaceae* species are managed within the nursery to prevent further infestation on the nursery and in its surrounds by myrtle rust spores.
2. That workers are aware of what to look for and what to do if they find anything suspicious.
3. That the risk associated with plants and plant material sourced off-site is adequately managed.
4. That the risk associated with potentially contaminated vehicles, equipment, visitors and workers is adequately managed.
5. That nursery monitoring for myrtle rust is implemented and supported by an appropriate fungicide programme.
6. That myrtle rust specific plant dispatch procedures are implemented and that plants are visually free (of myrtle rust).

Crop monitoring procedures should critically note any change in the behaviour of the disease, for example a new host that didn't usually get infected is now infected or a variation on the level of infection. Changes in the host species and severity of infection may indicate the pathogen has changed locally, or that a new strain of myrtle rust may have been detected. Any such observation must be reported promptly on discovery to MPI.

² Ganley B, personal communication.

5. Myrtle Rust Hazard Management Checklist

The Myrtle Rust Module checklist is part of the PPBS Hazard Management Checklists document – refer Section 20.

6. Myrtle Rust Module - Nursery Manual Template

Workers and management responsibilities

Describe your processes to ensure workers and management are aware of myrtle rust risk

Describe your processes if you suspect myrtle rust has been detected on your nursery?

Site Management

Describe how you manage the nursery site to aid monitoring of myrtaceous species and limit the risk of myrtle rust being spread from crop to crop and, if practicable, from neighbouring properties?

Hygiene

Describe measures you use to prevent exposure to myrtle rust during the production cycle

Plant Sourcing

Describe measures you use to ensure plants you source from off-site and those you take propagation material from are free of myrtle rust.

Crop Monitoring

Describe how monitoring for the presence of myrtle rust is conducted in the nursery.

Describe your myrtle rust fungicide treatment programme.

Dispatch, plant distribution and transport

Describe the process and person(s) authorised to issue the Myrtle Rust Biosecurity Declaration

Describe how you ensure transport operators have a Standard Operating Procedure describing measures to manage the risk of spreading myrtle rust.

Appendices

7. List of Myrtle species

www.myrtlerust.org.nz/assets/Uploads/Suseptible-MR-Species.pdf

8. Guidance

Identification Guide

Look out for symptoms of myrtle rust including:

- bright yellow powdery eruptions appearing on the underside of the leaf (young infection)
- bright yellow powdery eruptions on both sides of the leaf (mature infection)
- brown/grey rust pustules (older spores) on older lesions
- grey, 'fuzzy' spore growth on undersides of leaves
- some leaves may become buckled or twisted and die off

Photos of what to look for here - www.myrtlerust.org.nz/identifying-myrtle-rust

The Myrtle Rust website provides free online training to help with identifying the symptoms of an infected myrtle plant - www.myrtlerust.org.nz/myrtle-rust-online-learning-modules/

Action upon suspicion of Myrtle Rust infestation

If you think you see myrtle rust:

- Don't touch it.
- Take a photograph and send it to [iNaturalist website](#) where experts can check to confirm whether your identification is correct.
- You can also call the MPI Exotic Pest and Disease Hotline on **0800 80 99 66**.
- Capturing this information through iNaturalist or MPI means it will be available to agencies and scientists in future to analyse the rate of spread and observed impacts.

Disposal of infected material – options include

- Bury the infected material on site or
- Take the myrtle rust infected material to a landfill or transfer station provided that it is securely enclosed in a sealed bag or other container during transport and is disposed as general waste (and not green waste).
- Do not burn any material.
- **See also**
 - www.myrtlerust.org.nz/assets/Uploads/How-to-remove-infected-myrtle-plants-and-safely-dispose-of-the-waste.pdf
 - www.myrtlerust.org.nz/assets/Uploads/Resources-for-landowners-with-myrtle-rust2.pdf

For retailers and landscapers

- www.myrtlerust.org.nz/how-you-can-help/

9. References

- Myrtle Rust webpage - <https://www.myrtlerust.org.nz>
- NZPPI Myrtle Rust Protocols - www.nzppi.org.nz/biosecurity
- Australian Nursery Industry Myrtle Rust Management Plan 2013
www.nzppi.co.nz/documents/pests/NGIA-Myrtle-Rust-Management-Plan-2013.pdf