

Appendix A

Kauri Protection Hygiene Requirements

2022

Background

Kauri dieback is caused by a microscopic soil borne organism called *Phytophthora agathidicida*.

Kauri are listed as a threatened plant, and are nationally vulnerable.

Kauri dieback is not currently widespread in the Waikato region. Prevention measures are therefore incredibly important as this disease is having serious impact on kauri.

These procedures apply to all areas with kauri in the Waikato region and have been aligned with other national guidelines.

Kauri forests are found naturally from 38°S north, a virtual line from Kawhia to Tauranga north (however kauri are found planted outside of this natural line and these requirements still apply).

New rules to help protect Kauri

Kauri are a taonga of Aotearoa. These 'ecosystem engineers' live for over 600 years, creating habitats and homes for native flora and fauna.

Kauri trees are under threat from Kauri dieback, a disease caused by a fungus-like pathogen, *Phytophthora agathidicida*, PA for short. It can be spread through just a single speck of soil.

To preserve kauri for generations to come, ten new rules have been introduced (from 02 August 2022) as part of the National Pest Management Plan.

If you are visiting or operating your business in kauri lands, you need to follow the new regulations. This means everyone must:

- clean all visible soil/organic matter off all items that may encounter the forest floor before you enter or leave the forest
- use a hygiene station if there is one provided before entering and leaving the kauri forest area

Failure to comply with the rules is a finable offence under the Biosecurity Act 1993.

Visit the [Kauri Protection website](#) for more information about the new rules and how they may impact you or your business.

For further information on kauri dieback visit www.kauridieback.co.nz.

Purpose

The purpose of this document is to outline kauri protection measures for anyone operating in areas with kauri.

Note: some staff or contractors may not be aware of what a kauri looks like, please ensure they are.



Figure 1: life phases of a kauri tree

Hygiene requirements

Working in kauri dieback infected areas in the Coromandel

For works planned in kauri dieback infected areas (described above) contact biosecurity staff directly to develop a management plan.

Working between kauri dieback infected areas

No equipment that has been used in infected kauri areas is to be used in non-infected kauri areas. This includes but is not limited to bait stations, traps, footwear, hammers, staplers, packs – all equipment used while working.

Working where kauri are present

Kauri are present and/or regenerating throughout most Public Conservation Land reserves and forest park across the Coromandel. Maps of where significant kauri stands (visible above the canopy) are being compiled by Waikato Regional Council and may be able to be made available to you when compiled. This data will be limited, taking only canopy visible kauri only.

The following requirements are to prevent soil movement between kauri sites as well as within the forest park/reserve.

- Undertake work activities in non-kauri areas prior to operating within kauri areas, where possible.
 - Avoid working in kauri areas in wet conditions, where possible.
 - Where possible, do not work within 3 times the drip canopy of kauri (refer to figure 3).
 - Ensure footwear is completely clean immediately prior to leaving for work zone.
 - Wear overbooties en route to work zone and remove prior to entering forest
- OR Change to site specific footwear immediately before entering forest.
- Carry spray bottles of Sterigene/Trigene and use to clean footwear completely with a brush at every ridgeline and stream crossing Some trap lines may have a brush attached to a 'cleaning point'. Use each of these to clean your footwear at that point.
 - Ensure brush is rinsed 'clean to the eye' and bagged on each occasion of use to avoid soil being moved on the brush where-ever a 'cleaning point' is not in evidence
 - When walking along a ridgeline follow above instructions 6 and 7 at every spur.
 - When leaving the work zone use overbooties or change your footwear immediately upon exiting the forest area.
 - Do not use footwear again until you have scrubbed your boots thoroughly under running water when you get home, CLEAN, DRY, CHECK and repeat if necessary.
 - No machinery or vehicles are to be used unless authorised pursuant to a Site Specific Safety Plan prepared and approved by the department prior to any works being carried out on the site.
 - No Dogs unless authorised by the Department of Conservation.

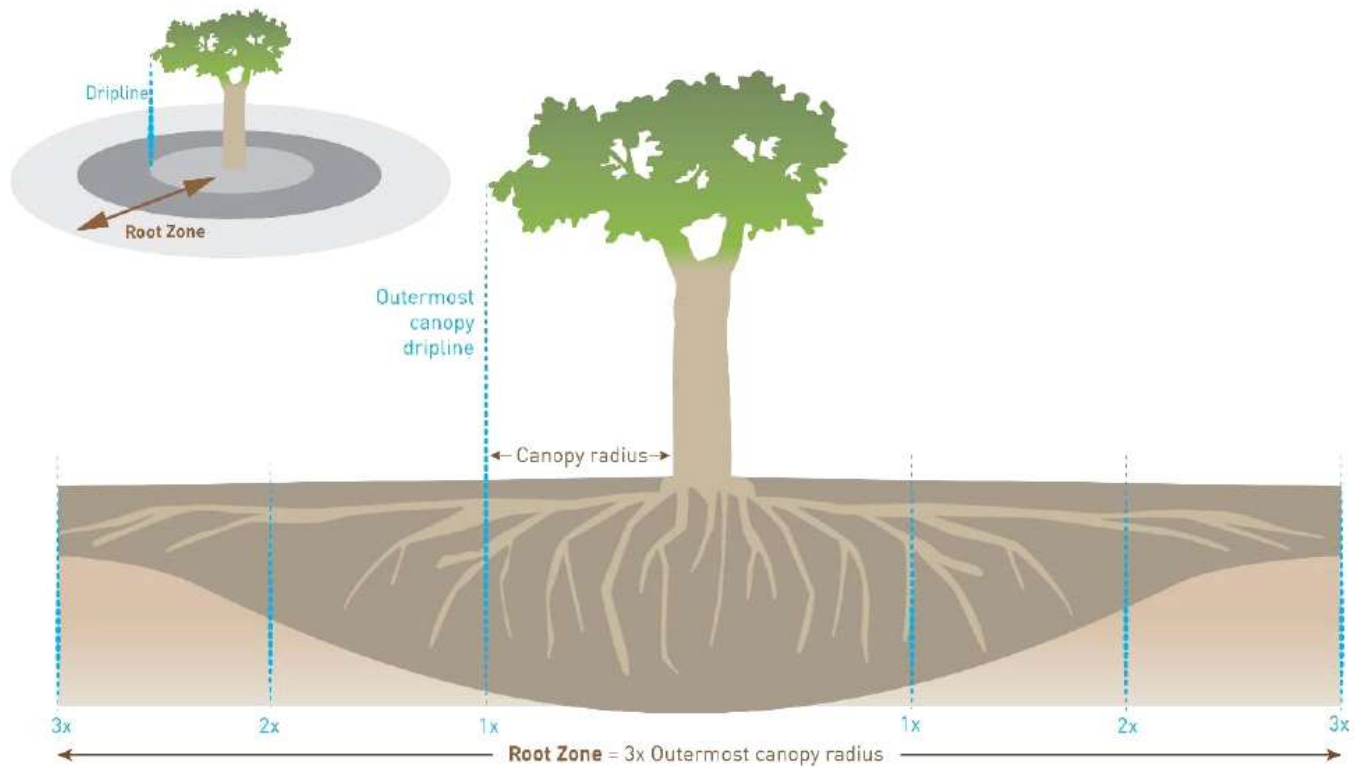


Figure 3: graphic of drip canopy line

Where possible, place traps and operate outside of the kauri root zones.

Cleaning procedures

- Removal of all soil is the most important part of cleaning. Applying disinfectant to soil will not kill the pathogen.
- **Dry brush** to remove all mud and soil. Care must be taken in the disposal of soil removed from equipment – discard off track and away from Kauri where possible.
- **Disinfect** (after mud/soil/plant matter is removed) using a spray bottle with disinfectant (SteriGENE/Trigene 2%, Methylated Spirits 70-100% or household bleach 1:4 parts water). Allow to dry for approximately one minute.

Appendix – supply information

The information below are examples of suppliers and there will be other suppliers available to sell these products.

SteriGENE can be purchased from a number of suppliers including:

<https://www.specialistcleaningsupplies.co.nz/view/chemicals/disinfectants-hospital-grade/sterigene-trigene-advanced-5-lt.php>

<https://myvet.co.nz/other/sterigene-5-litres.html>

<https://store.chubb.co.nz/11-48-1044/product/SteriGENE-Disinfectant-5-Litre-Concentrate>

Disposable shoe covers



It is important to buy shoe covers that are durable and have grip.

One option is the [Microgard Shoe Covers](#) which you can purchase from

<https://officeproductsonline.co.nz/product/all/microgard-shoe-covers>