THE NEEDS OF DEPENDANT POLLINATION INDUSTRIES

Greg Fraser
Executive Director and CEO

3rd Australian Bee Congress
June 2018

Outline of presentation
An introduction to PHA
Emergency Response
Reporting
Industry Peak Bodies
Exotic HPP
Varroa
What is Australia doing to prepare and hence deliver to dependant Pollination industries?
(Won’t talk about the value of pollination or the number of hives required)
Plant Health Australia

- Not for profit, public company, member based
- Provide national coordination to improve:
  - biosecurity across Australia’s plant industries
  - capacity to respond to plant pest emergencies
  - custodians of the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
- Work with Members to build partnership arrangements and broker and facilitate between government and industry in the national interest

PHA members

Government

Industry

Associate

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships
What does Plant Health Australia do?
No such thing as zero risk

Incursion → Eradication

HPP risk identified → Early detection and notification → Diagnostics → Response mechanism in place.

Air freight to Australia

Air mail to Australia

People movements

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships
Reporting a suspicious pest

Early reporting of suspect pests is key to the success of eradication

Have you spotted anything unusual?

EXOTIC PLANT PEST HOTLINE
1800 084 881

• Peak honey bee industry body
• Signatories to the Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
• Levy funds honey bee biosecurity projects
Exotic HPP threats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acarapis woodi</td>
<td>Tracheal mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apis cerana (exotic strains, genotypes and sub-species)</td>
<td>Asian honey bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apis mellifera capensis</td>
<td>Cape honey bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apis mellifera scutellata</td>
<td>African honey bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apis mellifera scutellata (hybrid)</td>
<td>Africanized honey bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deformed wing virus (Iflavirus)</td>
<td>Deformed wing virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoplóstoma fuliginous</td>
<td>Large hive beetle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow paralysis virus (Iflavirus)</td>
<td>Slow paralysis virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropilaelaps clareae</td>
<td>Tropilaelaps mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropilaelaps mercedesae</td>
<td>Tropilaelaps mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varroa destructor</td>
<td>Varroa mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varroa jacobsoni</td>
<td>Varroa mite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vespa spp. (exotic species)</td>
<td>Hornets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NZ industry

FIGURE 1: REGISTERED BEEKEEPING ENTERPRISES AND HIVE NUMBERS IN NEW ZEALAND, AS AT JUNE 30, 2010 TO 2017

Notes:
1. Registered beekeeping enterprises and hives under the National Pest Management Plan for American Foulbrood
2. Varroa was discovered in hives in New Zealand in 2008

Ministry for Primary Industries (2017). Apiculture Monitoring Programme
• Early warning system to detect new incursions of exotic bee pests and pest bees
• A range of surveillance methods conducted at sea & air ports considered most likely entry points

To promote best biosecurity management practices for beekeepers in Australia through:
• Development of the Code of Practice
• Honey Bee Biosecurity Online Training
• Bee Biosecurity Officers

Materials for crop producers

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships
Current activities

- All governments, 32 ports, surveillance for 18 bee pests
- Sentinel hives (140)
- Catchboxes (109)
- Floral sweep netting at 15 high risk ports
- Exotic honey bee virus and Tracheal mite diagnostics (over 200 samples each to date)
- Asian hornet trapping (just commenced)
- Floating swarms captured at sea/airports
Improve and deploy Remote ‘smart technology’ Catchboxes

Asian Hornet trap trial
Development of a NBPSP Data Portal System

Nationally consistent Surveillance

NAQS Asian honey bee floral surveillance manual
Code of Practice & Biosecurity for Beekeepers

- Code outlines how to care for hives
  - What can be done to prevent pest and disease spread
  - Training and planning
  - Identifying exotic pests
  - Hive and equipment maintenance
  - Accurate record keeping

- Online training course
  - One available option for training requirement
  - Free for beekeepers & permanent staff with 50+
  - Reduce cost for hobby beekeepers $20
  - 1.5 hours to complete
  - Certificate of completion

So what are the needs of dependant pollination industries?

- Strong peak industry body AHBIC and for those pollination dependant industries
- Adoption of the Code of Practice by beekeepers
- A supported biosecurity system that reduces risk of entry, spread and establishment of exotic pests and diseases
- Strong and focused surveillance system
- Data management to support domestic and international market access (area freedom data)
- Ongoing training
- Good working relationships with beekeepers
- Healthy bees
THANK YOU

www.planthealthaustralia.com.au

Improving national biosecurity outcomes through partnerships