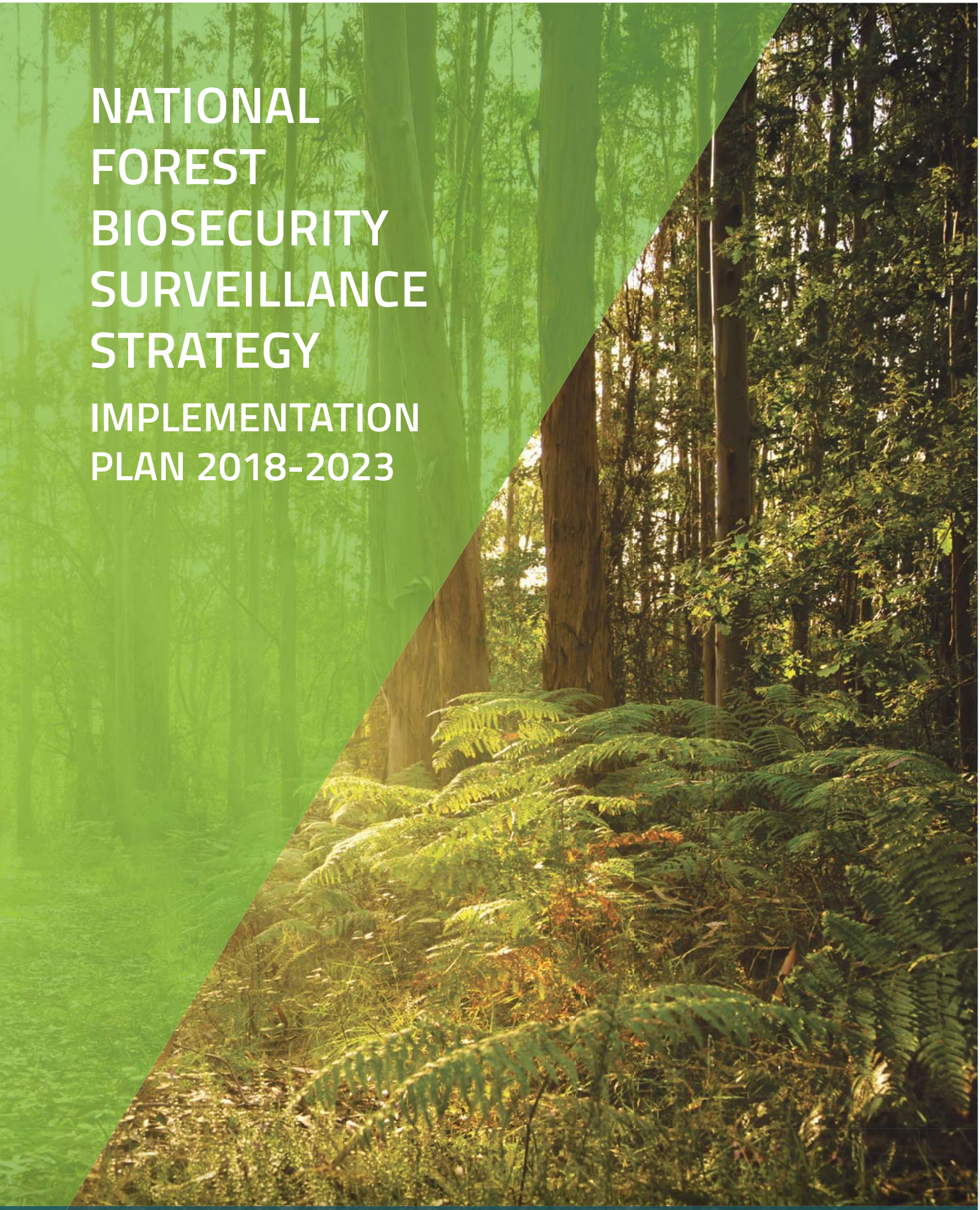
NATIONAL FOREST BIOSECURITY SURVEILLANCE STRATEGY

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2018-2023



APRIL 2018

This initiative is part of the Australian Government's *Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper*, the government's plan for stronger farmers and a stronger economy

Australian Government
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

Plant Health AUSTRALIA

Acknowledgements

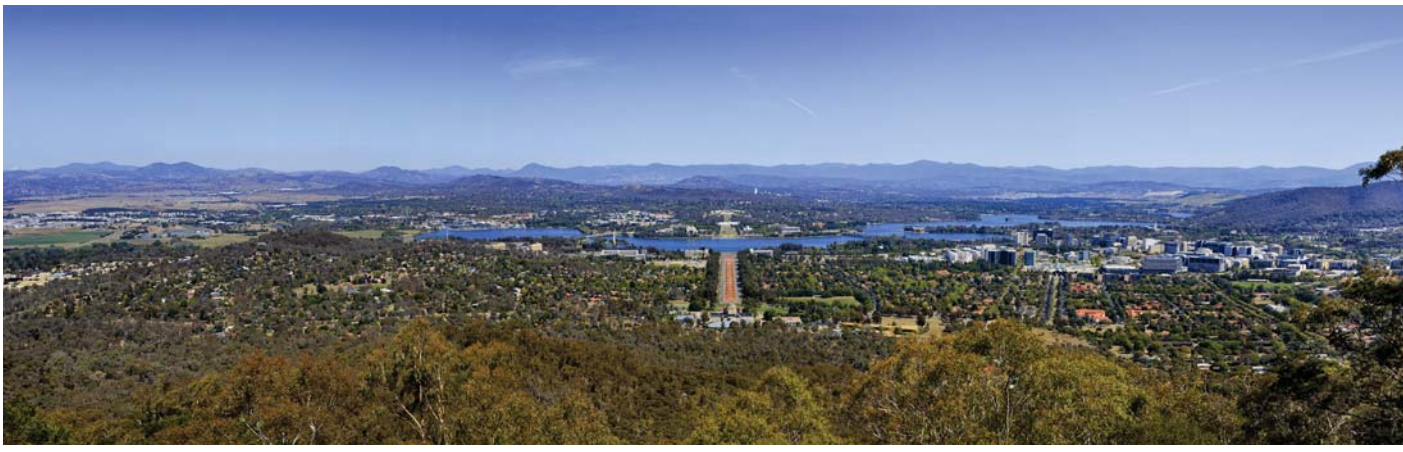
Plant Health Australia would like to acknowledge the contribution from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy Working Group, especially Francisco Tovar, Angus Carnegie, Sharyn Taylor, Tim Wardlaw, Simon Lawson, Geoff Pegg, David Smith, Ranjith Subasinghe, and Susie Collins, in development of this strategy.

ISBN 978-0-9944022-5-7

This initiative is part of the Australian Government's *Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper*, the government's plan for stronger farmers and a stronger economy.

CONTENTS

Courtesy of Australian Forest Products Association



Courtesy of Industry Plantation Management Group

Background

In August of 2015 the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (DAWR) funded a forum bringing together forest health and biosecurity experts from around Australia that led to the development of the Framework for National Biosecurity Surveillance of Exotic Forest Pests. The Framework highlighted potential gaps in Australia's biosecurity arrangements and made recommendations for improvement.

Following publication of the Framework a further workshop was held in August 2016. At the workshop representatives of the major forest growers, state and Australian Government agencies and forest health experts were brought together to discuss forest biosecurity surveillance. Feedback obtained from the Framework document and the workshops has led to the development of a National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy and this Implementation Plan.

The workshop and development of these documents were funded as part of the Australian Government's Agricultural Competitiveness White Paper, the Australian government's plan for stronger farmers and a stronger economy.

Courtesy of Industry Plantation Management Group

Courtesy of Australian Forest Products Association

Courtesy of Cooperative Research Centre for Forestry

Acknowledgements

The National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy and this Implementation Plan were prepared by the Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy Working Group made up of Francisco Tovar (Industry Plantation Management Group), Angus Carnegie (NSW Department of Primary Industries), Sharyn Taylor (Plant Health Australia), Tim Wardlaw (Forestry Tasmania), Simon Lawson (University of the Sunshine Coast), Geoff Pegg (Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries), David Smith (Agriculture Victoria), Ranjith Subasinghe (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources) and Susie Collins (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources).

The working group would like to acknowledge the significant contributions and feedback received from numerous subject area experts and stakeholders, in particular: Ian Last (HQ Plantations), Phil Lacy (PF Olsen Australia), Mark Stanaway (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources), Sara Bray (Australian Forest Products Association), Chris Lafferty (Forest and Wood Products Australia), Ian Dumbrell (Forest Products Commission), Danielle Wiseman (Department of Parks and Wildlife), Caroline Mohammed (University of Tasmania) and Christine Stone (NSW Department of Primary Industries).

The National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy

The National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy (NFBSS) provides a vision towards the establishment of a coordinated National Forest Pest Surveillance Program. The three overarching objectives of the NFBSS are to:

> Improve forest and timber pest surveillance coordination, capacity and capability across stakeholders.

> Maximise resource efficiency through stakeholder partnerships.

> Optimise forest surveillance efforts using a risk-based approach.

To achieve these objectives the NFBSS outlines four goals for improvement in forest biosecurity surveillance:

1. Provide forest biosecurity leadership and coordination.
2. Engage with stakeholders in forest biosecurity.
3. Improve forest biosecurity capacity and capability.
4. Reduce the risk of establishment of exotic forest pests.

The National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy Implementation Plan

To achieve the objectives, goals and outcomes outlined in the NFBSS the following implementation plan suggests ten major actions with a total of 30 associated tasks, undertaken over five years, for consideration by forest stakeholders and governments (Table 1).

This represents an economically beneficial investment to protect a forest products sector that in 2014–15 contributed $2.8 billion worth of exports and over $22 billion worth of sales and services domestically to the Australian economy. This figure excludes the value of forests to biodiversity, tourism, recreation, amenity and ecosystem services.

Implementation of the NFBSS will support the sustainability of Australia's forests and provide information on pest status that underpins market access for forest derived products.

Goals	Actions	Potential partners
Goal 1 Provide forest biosecurity leadership and coordination	1.1 Establish national forest biosecurity leadership that includes major forest stakeholders	▪ DAWR, DEE, PHA, state biosecurity and environment agencies, AFPA, AFG, FWPA, ALGA, SNPHS
	1.2 Develop sustainable funding mechanisms for surveillance that are equitable for all forest stakeholders	▪ FWPA, DAWR, PHA, AFPA, ALGA, state biosecurity and environment agencies
Goal 2 Engage with stakeholders in forest biosecurity	2.1 Implement an engagement plan to broaden the range of forest stakeholders supporting forest biosecurity surveillance	▪ FWPA, DAWR, PHA, AFPA, ALGA, SNPHS, state biosecurity and environment agencies
Goal 3 Improve forest biosecurity capacity and capability	3.1 Update and review forest pest knowledge	▪ DAWR, PHA, AFPA, state biosecurity and environment agencies, ARC, ALA, Bioplatforms Australia, universities
	3.2 Improve diagnostic capacity and capability to support forest biosecurity surveillance	▪ DAWR, FWPA, SPHD, state diagnostic labs, CSIRO
	3.3 Improve surveillance capacity and capability across all forest stakeholders	▪ DAWR, FWPA, PHA, AFPA, ALGA, state biosecurity and environment agencies
	3.4 Identify, enhance and establish opportunities for integration of surveillance efforts, information and training across forest stakeholders to support forest biosecurity	▪ PHA, FHaB, AFPA, state biosecurity and environment agencies
Goal 4 Reduce the risk of establishment of exotic forest pests in Australia	4.1 Improve risk mitigation of exotic forest pests along the biosecurity continuum	▪ DAWR, state agencies, FWPA, AFPA, AFG
	4.2 Establish a National Forest Pest High Risk Site Surveillance Program	▪ DAWR, state biosecurity and environment agencies, FHaB
	4.3 Develop incursion preparedness plans for key forest pests	▪ DAWR, FWPA, APVMA, SPHD, SNPHS, PHA, IUFRO, agrochemical companies

Table 1: Summary of Goals and Actions recommended for implementation of the NFBSS, including potential stakeholder partners.

Governance and potential partners

The implementation of the NFBSS will involve the formation of a National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Group (NFBSG). The NFBSG will be made up of representatives of the major stakeholders in forest biosecurity (Action 1.1).

The NFBSG will provide guidance and support to the National Forest Biosecurity Coordinator (NFBC) tasked with the day-to-day rolling-out of the NFBSS (Action 1.1).

Working together to provide a leadership, coordination and communication hub the NFBSG and the NFBC will aim to (Figure 1):

1. **Achieve adequate funding and operational support** for implementation of the NFBSS by engaging with stakeholder groups and relevant research and development (R&D) corporations to reach an agreement on sustainable levels of funding and surveillance activities.
2. **Provide efficient research and training activities** that support the outcomes of the NFBSS by engaging with the National Plant Biosecurity R&D Coordinator and research, development and extension (R,D&E) providers to avoid any duplication of effort.
3. **Foster collaboration across forest stakeholder groups, biosecurity groups and R&D partners** to ensure that the NFBSS implementation is meeting the forest biosecurity surveillance needs of stakeholders.

Funding

It is envisaged that implementation of the NFBSS will initially be funded through a partnership of governments (Commonwealth and state) and forest industry stakeholders (forest growers and processors). Individual contributions to various actions and tasks proposed in the NFBSS are likely to involve a mix of cash and in-kind support from various funding bodies and stakeholder partnerships.

Long-term sustainable funding of the NFBSS will necessitate all major stakeholders engaging with the NFBSS and agreeing on arrangements that are fair and equitable to all stakeholders (Action 1.2 and Action 2.1).

Actions and tasks

All actions in this implementation plan are briefly described along with the NFBSS outcomes they help to achieve and potential stakeholder partners that may benefit.

Individual actions are broken down into defined tasks that are prioritised to indicate their relative importance and the timeframe taken to complete a task is estimated.

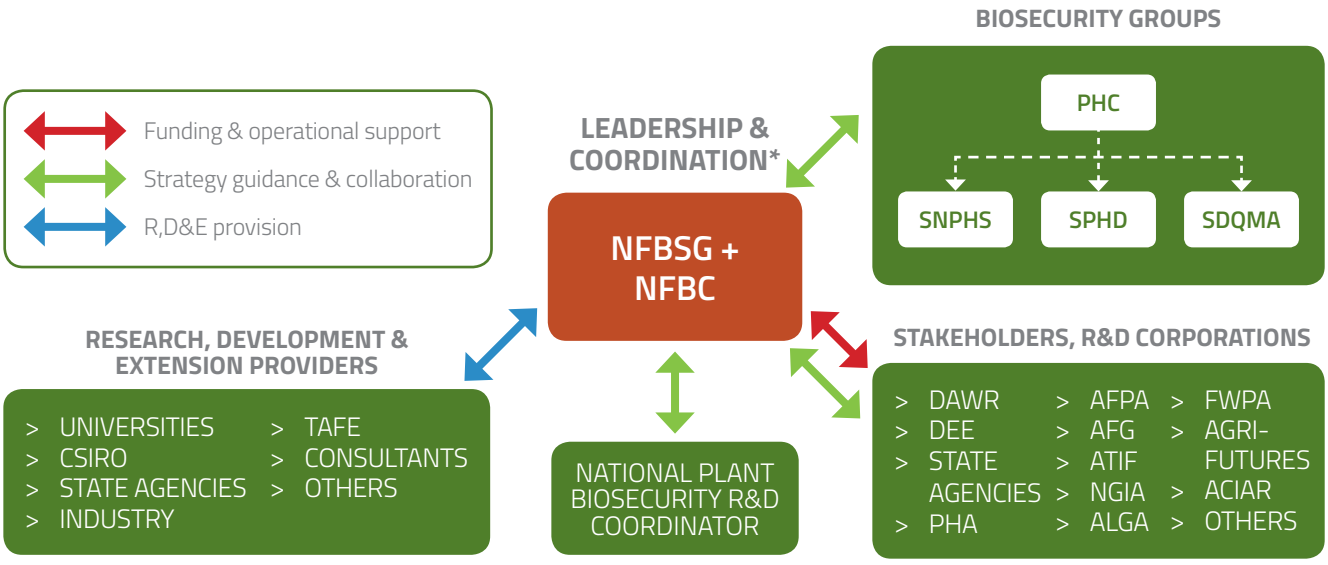


Figure 1: Governance of the National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy (NFBSS) will rest with National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Group (NFBSG, representing major stakeholders) and the National Forest Biosecurity Coordinator (NFBC). Together they will form a leadership, coordination and communication hub linking existing biosecurity groups, the National Plant Biosecurity R&D coordinator, stakeholders and research, development and extension providers.

Courtesy of Industry Plantation Management Group

Goal 1

Provide forest biosecurity leadership and coordination

ACTION 1.1	DESCRIPTION
Establish national forest biosecurity leadership that includes major forest stakeholders.	National leadership established through the National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Group (NFBSG) will assist and guide the National Forest Pest Surveillance Strategy (NFBSS) and its Implementation Plan. The NFBSG will aim to include all major forest stakeholders in government, industry and the community in order to facilitate a partnership approach in regards to forest biosecurity. A National Forest Biosecurity Coordinator (NFBC) will be appointed to support and coordinate the activities of the NFBSG and work on behalf of forest stakeholders to implement the NFBSS and this Implementation Plan.

OUTCOMES

- National coordination of forest biosecurity surveillance.
- Equitable and sustainable funding arrangements for forest biosecurity activities.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

DAWR, PHA, DEE, , state biosecurity and environment agencies, AFPA, AFG, FWPA, ATIF, NGIA, AgriFutures Australia, ALGA, Arboriculture Australia, Invasive Species Council, ALCA.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
1.1.1 Identify major forest stakeholders to represent and establish the NFBSG, with agreed terms of reference and governance and reporting arrangements.	Very high	Three months (ongoing over five years)
1.1.2 Determine and agree on scope and objectives of the role a National Forest Biosecurity Coordinator.	Very high	Three months
1.1.3 Appoint a National Forest Biosecurity Coordinator position.	Very high	Five years

ACTION 1.2	DESCRIPTION
Develop sustainable funding mechanisms for surveillance that are equitable for all forest stakeholders.	A funding model is required to identify long term funding mechanisms for implementation of a risk-based forest biosecurity surveillance program, in which all major stakeholders contribute equitably. It is envisaged that implementation of the NFBSS will initially be funded through a partnership of governments (Commonwealth and state) and forest industry stakeholders (forest growers and processors), but over time will encompass all major forest stakeholders.

OUTCOMES

- Equitable and sustainable funding arrangements for forest biosecurity activities.
- Partnerships that build capacity and capability.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

FWPA, DAWR, PHA, AFPA, ALGA, state biosecurity and environment agencies.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
1.2.1 Obtain key stakeholder agreement to establish funding mechanisms that support a National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Program.	High	18 months

Goal 2

Engage with stakeholders in forest biosecurity

ACTION 2.1	DESCRIPTION
Implement an engagement plan to broaden the range of forest stakeholders supporting forest biosecurity surveillance.	An engagement plan will be required to increase awareness of forest biosecurity issues among forest stakeholders including the broader community. Development of the engagement plan will include identification of the main stakeholders and beneficiaries of Australian forest products, as well as identification and implementation of mechanisms and material to build stakeholder partnerships to implement a National Forest Pest Surveillance Program.

OUTCOMES

- Partnerships that build capacity and capability.
- Improved awareness of forest biosecurity issues and risks.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

DAWR, PHA, DEE, , state biosecurity and environment agencies, AFPA, AFG, FWPA, ATIF, NGIA, AgriFutures Australia, ALGA, Arboriculture Australia, Invasive Species Council, ALCA.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
2.1.1 Develop an engagement plan that identifies activities, tools and biosecurity engagement materials that enables key stakeholder groups to support outcomes of NFBSS.	Very high	Three months (ongoing over five years)
2.1.2 Develop a web portal to provide a central, easily accessible point for information to support forest biosecurity surveillance and biosecurity awareness.	Medium	12 months
2.1.3 Develop awareness material for forest biosecurity and surveillance for key stakeholders.	Medium	Four years

Courtesy of Forest and Wood Products Association

Goal 3

Improve forest biosecurity capability and capacity

ACTION 3.1	DESCRIPTION
Update and review forest pest knowledge to support forest biosecurity.	A comprehensive and accurate inventory of native and naturalised pest distribution records is required to provide baseline information to improve our understanding of forest pest status in Australia and to support pest area freedom claims. Information on forest pests will be enhanced through annual 'Blitz' surveys that include alternative pest monitoring sources such as arborists, urban or peri-urban communities and environmental groups. Given that improvements to surveillance activities are likely to result in new pest detections of unknown status (i.e. native or exotic), there will be a need to develop guidelines for the appropriate actions necessary to determine if a pest detection represents a native or exotic species.

OUTCOMES

- Improved forest pest knowledge.
- Improved surveillance capability and capacity.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

DAWR, PHA, DEE, state biosecurity and environment agencies, AFPA, AFG, FWPA, ATIF, NGIA, AgriFutures Australia, ALGA, Arboriculture Australia, Invasive Species Council, ALCA, ALA.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
3.1.1 Collate available historical forest pest data (grey and published literature, Forest Health Surveillance (FHS) databases, trapping data).	Medium	12 months
3.1.2 Develop guidelines for formulating appropriate actions in response to detection of new pests of unknown origin (native or exotic).	Medium	Nine months
3.1.3 Conduct forest specific national blitz surveillance.	Medium	24 months

ACTION 3.2	DESCRIPTION
Improve diagnostic capacity and capability to support forest biosecurity surveillance.	To maintain a national forest biosecurity surveillance program diagnostic support is required. This includes establishment of a forest diagnostic node within the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Network to assist with sample diagnostics of suspected exotic forest pests. There will be a need to increase efficiency and improve detection of new forest pests from the surveillance activities undertaken across stakeholders within urban, peri-urban and forested areas. These improvements will be driven by the development or customisation of current or emerging diagnostic protocols, methods and tools.

OUTCOMES

- Improved diagnostics capability and capacity.
- Integrated forest biosecurity surveillance activities, data and training.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

DAWR, FWPA, ANIC, state diagnostic labs, CSIRO, state biosecurity and environment agencies.

ACTION 3.2	TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
Improve diagnostic capacity and capability to support forest biosecurity surveillance.	3.2.1 Review current forest pest diagnostic capability and capacity across stakeholders and identify opportunities for integration with available or emerging diagnostic networks, methods or digital identification tools.	High	Six months
	3.2.2 Establish and maintain a forest diagnostic node within the National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Network that integrates forest pest diagnostics with currently available diagnostic processes and networks in state or national diagnostic laboratories.	Medium	12 months
	3.2.3 Develop national diagnostic protocols for forest High Priority Pests.	Medium	Three years
	3.2.4 Develop or adapt available diagnostic methods and tools to support forest biosecurity across stakeholders.	Medium	Two years

ACTION 3.3	DESCRIPTION		
Improve surveillance capacity and capability across all forest stakeholders.	To establish a national forest biosecurity surveillance program capacity and capability gaps in specific and general forest biosecurity surveillance across stakeholders need to be identified. Identified capacity or capability gaps will be addressed through the development or customisation of surveillance networks, methods or tools to support the specific needs of forest biosecurity surveillance across stakeholders.		
	OUTCOMES ▪ Improved surveillance capability and capacity. ▪ Integrated forest biosecurity surveillance activities, data and training.		
	POTENTIAL PARTNERS DAWR, FWPA, PHA, AFPA, ALGA, state biosecurity and environment agencies.		
	TASKS	**PRIORITY**	**DURATION**
	3.3.1 Review current forest surveillance capability and capacity across stakeholders including specific and general surveillance.	High	Nine months
	3.3.2 Develop National Surveillance Protocols for forest High Priority Pests.	High	Two years
	3.3.3 Develop or adapt available methods and tools to support specific or general forest biosecurity surveillance across stakeholders.	Medium	Three years

ACTION 3.4	DESCRIPTION
Identify, enhance and establish opportunities for integration of surveillance efforts, information and training across forest stakeholders to support forest biosecurity.	Current surveillance efforts across forest stakeholders vary in intensity and lack integration. Determining data sharing arrangements and implementing platforms and tools to enable diagnostic and surveillance data-sharing across stakeholders will improve data aggregation, analysis and reporting at a national level. Improvements in surveillance, diagnostics and data collection will need to be supported by a training framework that addresses and maintains forest capabilities across all stakeholders. Integration of surveillance efforts across stakeholders will increase the chances of forest pest detection along the biosecurity continuum.

OUTCOMES

- Integrated forest biosecurity surveillance activities, data and training.
- Improved surveillance capability and capacity.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

PHA, FHaB, AFPA, state biosecurity and environment agencies.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
3.4.1 Develop data-sharing arrangements and methods to integrate pest records from surveillance efforts across different stakeholders with existing pest collection records.	Medium	12 months
3.4.2 Develop or adapt available networks or tools to enable collation and sharing of forest diagnostic and general and specific surveillance data across stakeholders.	Medium	Two years
3.4.3 Negotiate and implement data sharing agreements among stakeholders that include general and specific surveillance information.	Medium	Nine months
3.4.4 Develop and implement a forest biosecurity training framework to address diagnostic and surveillance capability gaps and to ensure competencies are maintained across forest stakeholders.	Medium	Two years

Goal 4

Reduce the risk of establishment of exotic forest pests

ACTION 4.1	DESCRIPTION
Improve risk mitigation of exotic forest pests along the biosecurity continuum.	An analysis of forest and plant biosecurity activities across the current biosecurity continuum is required to identify potential risk pathways for exotic forest pests. Pathway risk assessments to determine the points of highest risk of entry or establishment will enable improvements through optimisation of surveillance and other risk mitigation activities into areas providing the greatest return for effort.

OUTCOMES

- Risk-based resource optimisation for forest biosecurity surveillance.
- Improved forest pest detection along the biosecurity continuum.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

DAWR, state agencies, FWPA, AFPA, AFG, state biosecurity and environment agencies.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
4.1.1 Conduct pest and pathway risk analyses for forest High Priority Pests and identify surveillance gaps based on existing surveillance activities across the biosecurity continuum.	Very high	12 months

ACTION 4.2	DESCRIPTION
Establish a National Forest Pest High Risk Site Surveillance Program.	The establishment of a national High Risk Site Surveillance (HRSS) program will be an essential component of a coordinated national forest biosecurity surveillance program designed to improve the chances of early detection of potential forest pest incursions. Initially, a pilot HRSS program will be undertaken which in conjunction with the results of the pathway risk analysis (Action 4.1) will be used to develop a national forest pest HRSS program. This staged approach will enable the optimisation of diagnostic and surveillance resources and maximise the chances of early detection of forest pests at points of highest risk and greatest return.

OUTCOMES

- Risk-based resource optimisation for forest biosecurity surveillance.
- Improved forest pest detection along the biosecurity continuum.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

DAWR, state biosecurity and environment agencies, FHaB, SNPHS.

TASKS	PRIORITY	DURATION
4.2.1 Establish Forest HRSS Working Group.	High	Six months
4.2.2 Review, analyse and report on current state-based HRSS surveillance programs.	High	Six months
4.2.3 Design and implement pilot Forest Pest HRSS Program.	High	Two years
4.2.4 Design an optimised National Forest Pest HRSS Program.	High	12 months
4.2.5 Conduct stakeholder consultation workshop to obtain a national agreement for the National Forest Pest HRSS Program.	High	Three months
4.2.6 Implement National Forest Pest HRSS Program.	High	Two years (ongoing)

ACTION 4.3	DESCRIPTION		
Develop Incursion Preparedness Plans for high priority forest pests.	Development of incursion preparedness plans for forest High Priority Pests will ensure timely response activities following exotic pest detections. These plans will include information on surveillance (techniques, lures and traps), control methods for pests (chemical, tree destruction) and domestic/international quarantine implications.		
	OUTCOMES		
	▪ Improved incursion responses to the detection of exotic forest pests.		
	POTENTIAL PARTNERS		
	DAWR, FWPA, APVMA, SPHD, SNPHS, PHA, IUFRO, agrochemical companies.		
	TASKS	**PRIORITY**	**DURATION**
	4.3.1 Review and prioritise current forest High Priority Pests.	Very high	Six months
	4.3.2 Develop Incursion Preparedness Plans for High Priority Pests.	High	Two years

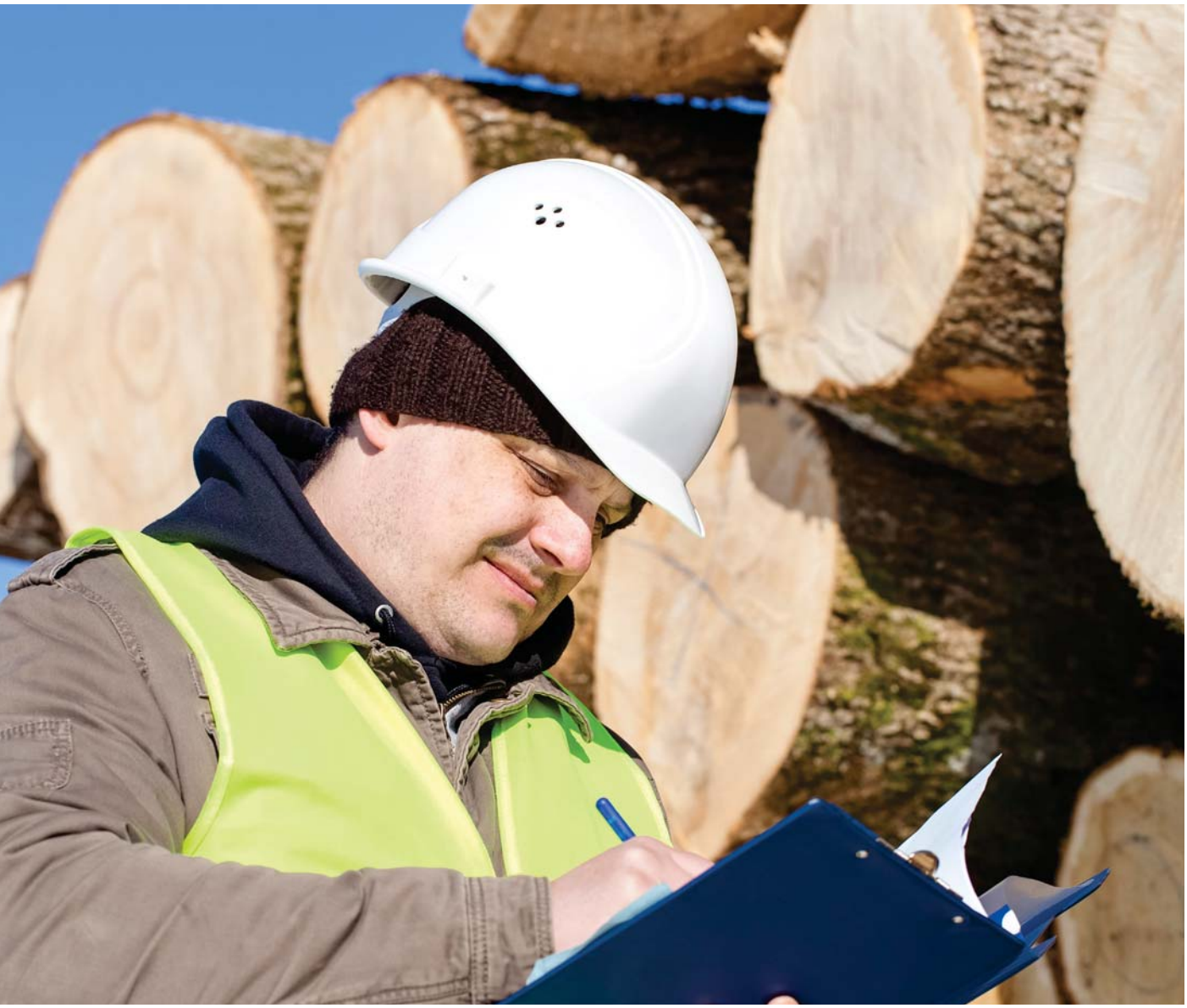
Timelines and priorities

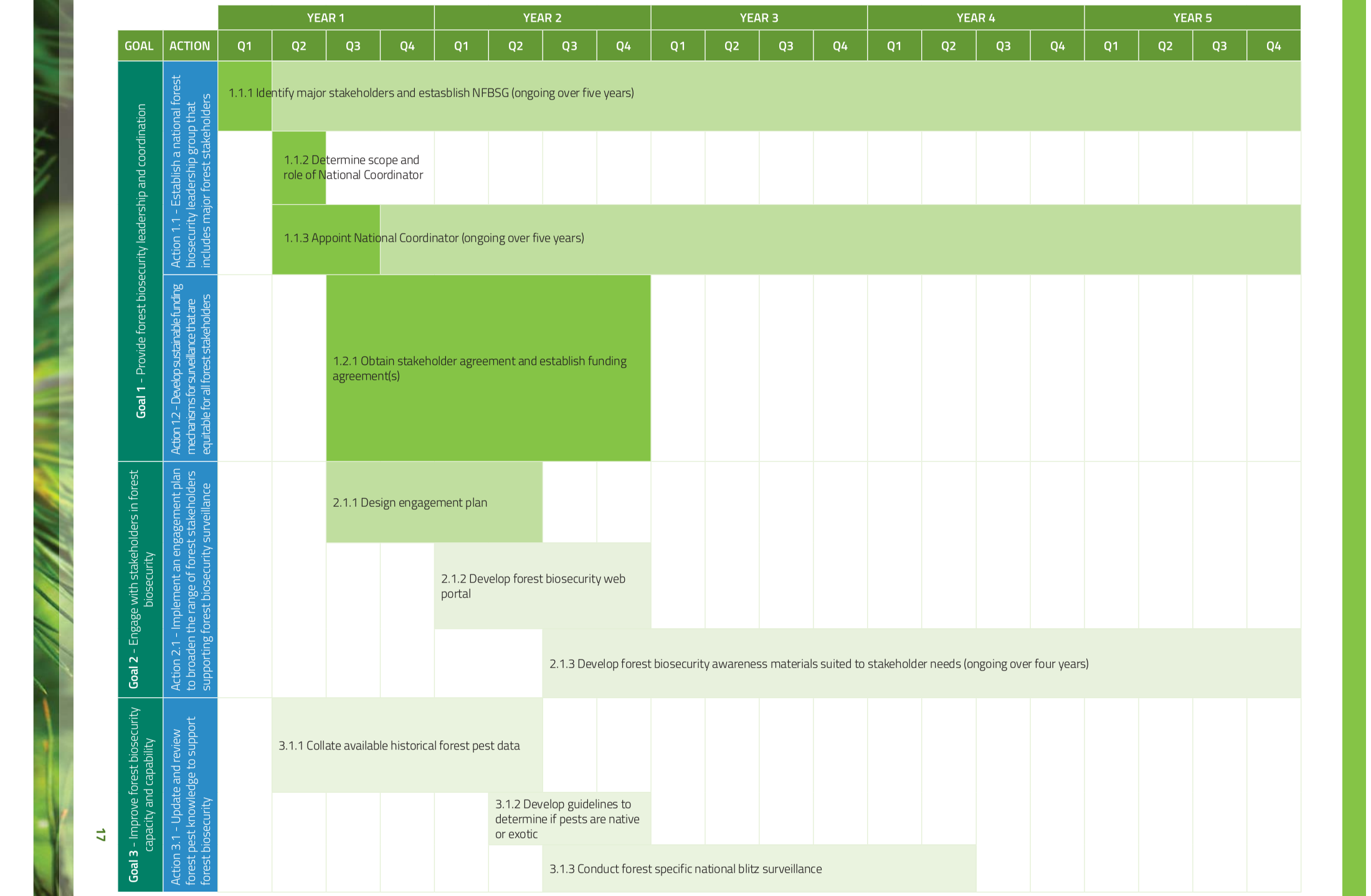
Outlined over the following pages are suggested timelines for completion of goals, actions and tasks designed to achieve the outcomes of the National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy. Different colours denote priority, indicating how urgently the work needs to be undertaken.

= Very high priority for implementation

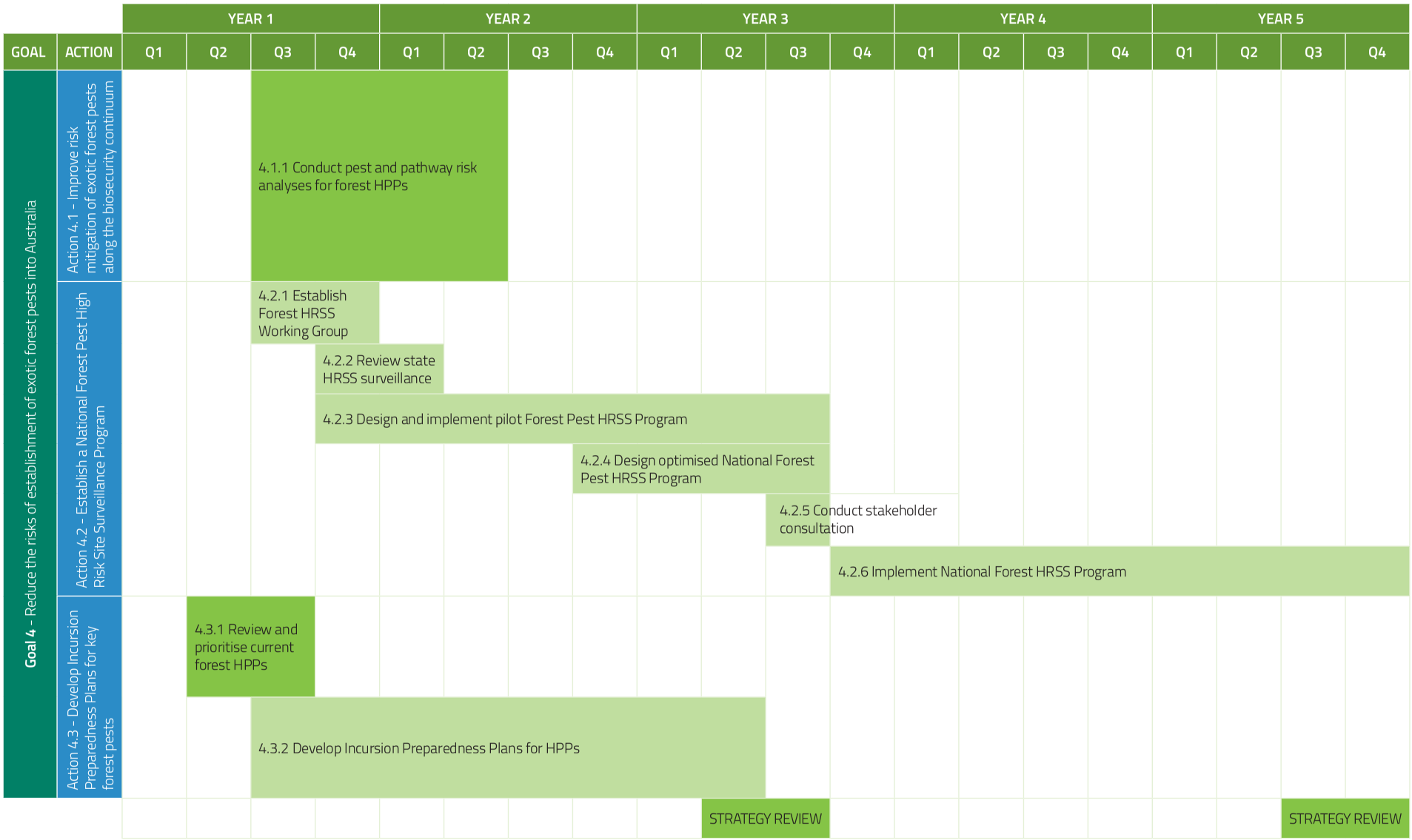
= High priority for implementation

= Medium priority for implementation




YEAR 1
YEAR 2
YEAR 3
YEAR 4
YEAR 5
GOAL
ACTION
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
Goal 1 - Provide forest biosecurity leadership and coordination
Action 1.1 - Establish a national forest biosecurity leadership group that includes major forest stakeholders
1.1.1 Identify major stakeholders and estasblish NFBSG (ongoing over five years)
1.1.2 Determine scope and role of National Coordinator
1.1.3 Appoint National Coordinator (ongoing over five years)
Action 1.2 - Develop sustainable funding mechanisms for surveillance that are equitable for all forest stakeholders
1.2.1 Obtain stakeholder agreement and establish funding agreement(s)
Goal 2 - Engage with stakeholders in forest biosecurity
Action 2.1 - Implement an engagement plan to broaden the range of forest stakeholders supporting forest biosecurity surveillance
2.1.1 Design engagement plan
2.1.2 Develop forest biosecurity web portal
2.1.3 Develop forest biosecurity awareness materials suited to stakeholder needs (ongoing over four years)
Goal 3 - Improve forest biosecurity capacity and capability
Action 3.1 - Update and review forest pest knowledge to support forest biosecurity
3.1.1 Collate available historical forest pest data
3.1.2 Develop guidelines to determine if pests are native or exotic
3.1.3 Conduct forest specific national blitz surveillance

GOAL	ACTION	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Goal 3 - Improve forest biosecurity capacity and capability	Action 3.2 - Improve diagnostic capacity and capability to support forest biosecurity surveillance		3.2.1 Review current forest pest diagnostic capability and capacity			3.2.2 Integrate forest pest diagnostics with state or national diagnostic labs or networks															
								3.2.3 Develop National Diagnostic Protocols for forest HPPs													
						3.2.4 Develop diagnostic methods and tools to support forest biosecurity across stakeholders															
	Action 3.3 - Improve surveillance capacity and capability across all forest stakeholders		3.3.1 Review current forest surveillance capability and capacity across stakeholders																		
				3.3.2 Develop National Surveillance Protocols for forest HPPs																	
					3.3.3 Develop or adapt current methods and tools to support targeted or general forest biosecurity surveillance across stakeholders																
	Action 3.4 - Identify, enhance or establish opportunities for integration of surveillance efforts, information and training across forest stakeholders to support forest biosecurity				3.4.1 Review integration options for pest records																
							3.4.2 Develop networks or tools to enable forest diagnostic and surveillance data-sharing														
								3.4.3 Implement data sharing agreements among stakeholders													
					3.4.4 Develop and implement a forest biosecurity training framework																


YEAR 1
YEAR 2
YEAR 3
YEAR 4
YEAR 5
GOAL
ACTION
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
Goal 4 - Reduce the risks of establishment of exotic forest pests into Australia
Action 4.1 - Improve risk mitigation of exotic forest pests along the biosecurity continuum
4.1.1 Conduct pest and pathway risk analyses for forest HPPs
Action 4.2 - Establish a National Forest Pest High Risk Site Surveillance Program
4.2.1 Establish Forest HRSS Working Group
4.2.2 Review state HRSS surveillance
4.2.3 Design and implement pilot Forest Pest HRSS Program
4.2.4 Design optimised National Forest Pest HRSS Program
4.2.5 Conduct stakeholder consultation
4.2.6 Implement National Forest HRSS Program
Action 4.3 - Develop Incursion Preparedness Plans for key forest pests
4.3.1 Review and prioritise current forest HPPs
4.3.2 Develop Incursion Preparedness Plans for HPPs
STRATEGY REVIEW
STRATEGY REVIEW

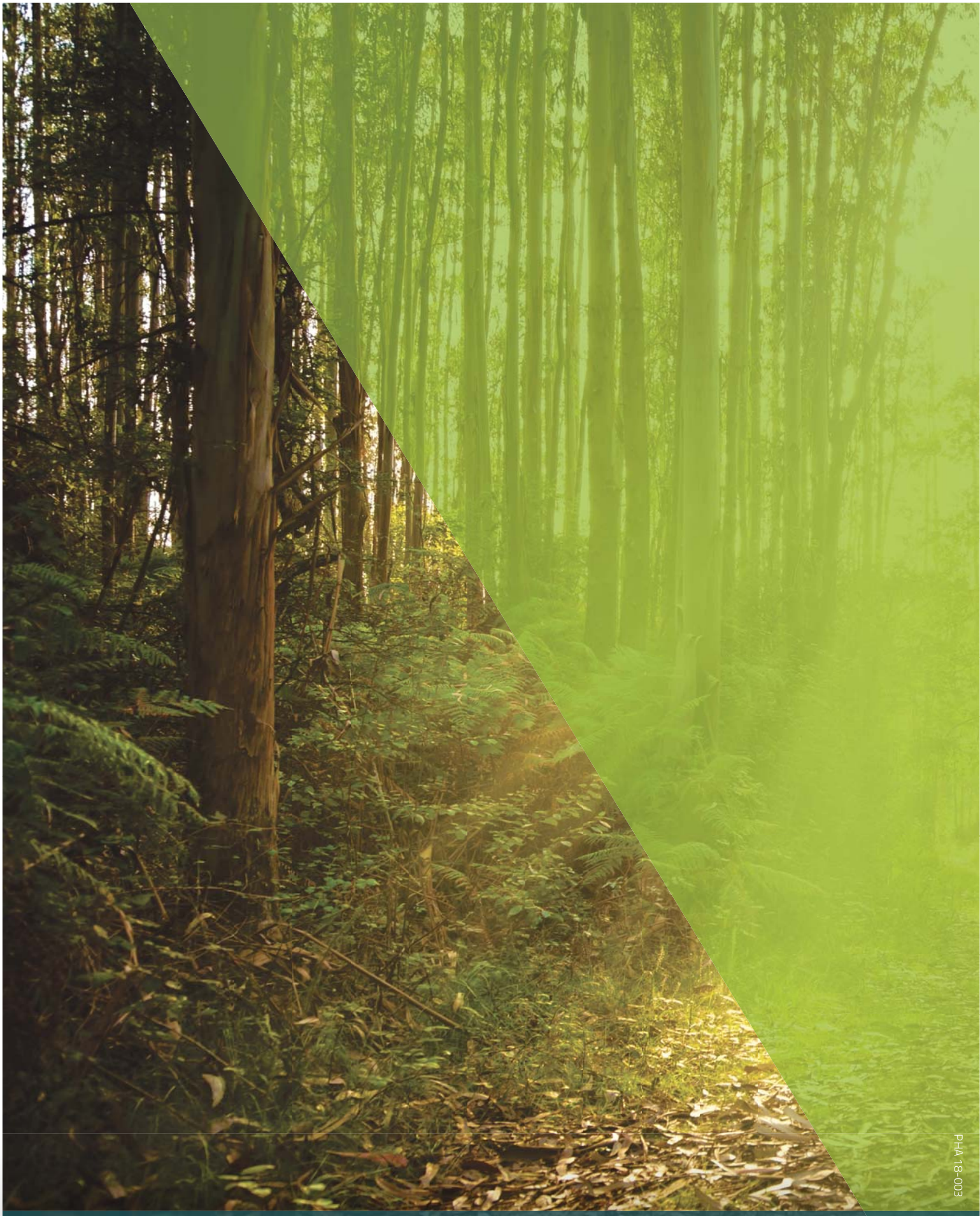
Acronyms

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
AFPA	Australian Forest Products Association
AFG	Australian Forest Growers
ALA	Atlas of Living Australia
ALCA	Australian Land Conservation Alliance
ALGA	Australian Local Government Association
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
ARC	Australian Research Council
ATIF	Australian Timber Importers Federation
CSIRO	Commonwealth Science and Industry Research Organisation
DAWR	Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
DEE	Department of the Environment and Energy
EPPRD	Emergency Plant Pest Response Deed
FHaB	Forest Health and Biosecurity Subcommittee
FWPA	Forest and Wood Products Australia
HPP	High Priority Pest
HRSS	High Risk Site Surveillance
ISP	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
IURFO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
NFBC	National Forest Biosecurity Coordinator
NFBSG	National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Group
NFPSP	National Forest Pest Surveillance Program
NFBSS	National Forest Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy
NGIA	Nursery and Garden Industry Australia
NPBDS	National Plant Biosecurity Diagnostic Strategy
NPBS	National Plant Biosecurity Strategy
NPBSS	National Plant Biosecurity Surveillance Strategy
NPHSP	National Plant Health Surveillance Program
PaDIL	Pest and Disease Image Library
PestPoint	Web-based diagnostics network
PHA	Plant Health Australia
PHC	Plant Health Committee
PLANTPLAN	Australian Emergency Plant Pest Response Plan
SDQMA	Subcommittee on Domestic Quarantine and Market Access
SNPHS	Subcommittee on National Plant Health Surveillance
SPHD	Subcommittee on Plant Health Diagnostics

Plant Health Australia
ABN 97 092 607 997
Level 1, 1 Phipps Close
Deakin ACT 2600

Phone 02 6215 7700
Email biosecurity@phau.com.au
planthealthaustralia.com.au

Courtesy of Australian Forest Products Association



Phone 02 6215 7700
Email biosecurity@phau.com.au
planthealthaustralia.com.au

Plant Health AUSTRALIA

PHA 18-003