

# Biosecurity checklist for forest managers

Biosecurity practices help to protect your plantation from pests and diseases. The following checklist can be used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of your plantation biosecurity activities.



To ensure your plantation has the best protection against the introduction and spread of new pests and diseases, use the following self-assessment questions to identify the strengths and weaknesses of your plantation activities.

Date of biosecurity check: \_\_\_\_\_

RECOMMENDED PRACTICES	ASSESSMENT	ACTION REQUIRED
<b>Pests and diseases</b>		
Staff and contractors are familiar with common established and high priority exotic pests and diseases		
Staff and contractors know how to report unusual pests, diseases or symptoms		
Forest health surveillance is regularly conducted, with activities and results recorded, even when nothing is found		
Biosecurity awareness material and training is available to staff and contractors		
<b>Planting and propagating material</b>		
The origin of planting or propagation material is known and is sourced from reputable suppliers		
The health status of propagation material is thoroughly checked upon arrival		
Records of planting material and its source are maintained		
Equipment used to store or transport propagation material is cleaned on arrival, and exit from the plantation		
Forest nursery staff are familiar with exotic and established forest pests and diseases		
<b>People and machinery movement</b>		
Biosecurity signs with contact details at strategic locations		
Biosecurity messages incorporated into visitor and contractor induction material		
The manager/owner collaborates with neighbours to reduce biosecurity threats and to promote biosecurity at a regional level		
Managers know where high risk areas are to inform hygiene procedures		
Appropriate procedures in place to manage the risks posed by machinery entering the plantation		