



MANAGING PHYTOPHTHORA DIEBACK ON YOUR BLOCK AND IN BUSHLAND

What is Phosphite?

The standard fungicide used to fight Pc.

Properties include:

- It does not kill or eradicate the organism but does help to increase resistance of banksias, jarrahs and other native species to Pc
- Very low pollution risk and is simple to use as it is usually only injected into the plant or sprayed at a low concentration
- Binds to jarrah forest soils so it will not reach the water table
- Eventually forms phosphate in the soil, an essential plant nutrient, so is environmentally friendly
- Low risk of Pc becoming resistant to phosphite
- Inexpensive; less than 50 cents to treat a medium sized jarrah tree

It is recommended that you attend a field day with the Dieback Working Group

For More Information

Contact

Dieback Working Group Project Coordinator
Tel: 0438 044 488
Web: www.dwg.org.au.

Preventing the Spread

Disease prevention is easier than eradication.

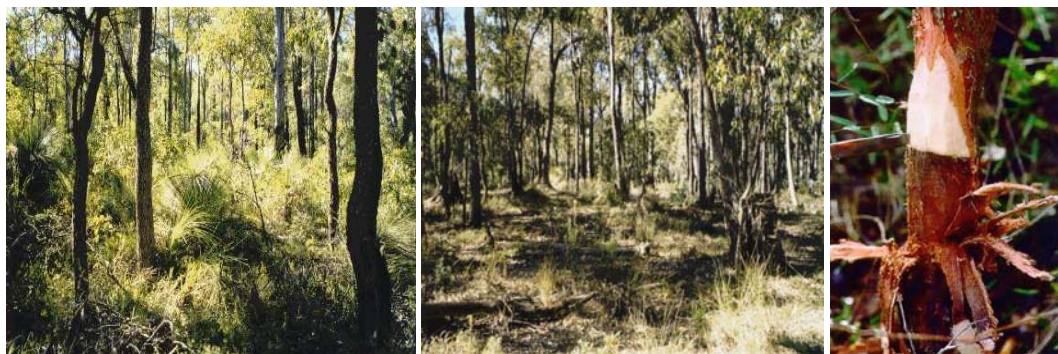
What You Can Do

A small effort makes a big difference.

- Phytophthora dieback management procedures must be integrated into all bushland management activities.
- Using quarantine and hygiene measures to eliminate the transfer of pathogen between sites.
- Do not bring soil/gravel/fill to your block unless you know it is "dieback-free".
- Buy plants from an accredited nursery only: <http://www.ngia.com.au/niasa/>
- Locate the plants in areas that have good soil drainage and do not suffer through extended wet periods.
- Do not allow the transportation of any mud from any vehicle through the bush.
- Sterilise car tyres, shoes etc with an appropriate sterilising agent.
- Clean equipment (including fire break gear) and follow good hygiene procedures when leaving an infected site; any part that has had contact with the soil.
- Avoid walking and driving in muddy areas and always walk and drive on designated roads and tracks.
- Avoid working in contaminated areas when soil is moist and plan activities and earthworks for the dry summer months.
- Prevent water draining into your block

and keep watering to a minimum

- Disturb the soil as little as possible in any of your activities.
- Remove plants diagnosed with the disease, from the site. Neighbouring plants should be carefully monitored to see if they start to show symptoms.
- Use phosphite on plants.



Prevention Using Phosphite

To manage the spread, need to plan ahead. It can be avoided with well planned management and procedures:

1. Assess your bushland. Determine whether the pathogen is present, absent or unsure - use professional consultant (see contacts) or DIY by studying plants in the bushland.

2. Develop and implement management procedures—depending on presence/absence.

3. Treat your plants with phosphite

