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Phosphite Preparation

- ♦ If using 20% phosphite — Dilute 1 part phosphite with 3 parts water
- ♦ If using 40% phosphite — Dilute 1 part phosphite with 7 parts water
- ♦ If using 60% phosphite — Dilute 1 part phosphite with 12 parts water
- ♦ Use a good quality water source, for example scheme water or rain water

Timing

Injecting phosphite is most effective in spring, summer and autumn on warm sunny mornings. Avoid injecting on days over 30 °C.

Repeat injection every 3 to 5 years as required.

Further Training

The Dieback Working Group conducts regular field days demonstrating how to manage Phytophthora dieback in bushland and on private property.

You may also wish to seek the advice of a professional dieback treatment service.



Injecting phosphite at a Dieback Working Group treatment day using the F1-11 injector system

Information & Advice

Dieback Working Group

C/- Shire of Kalamunda, PO Box 42, Kalamunda WA 6926
Phone: 08 9257 9937, Mobile: 0438 044 488
www.dwg.org.au

Shire of Mundaring

7000 Great Eastern Highway, Mundaring WA 6073
Phone: 08 9290 6666, Fax: 08 9295 3288

Department of Conservation & Land Management

Phone: 08 9474 7044
www.calm.wa.gov.au

Dieback Mapping & Management

Gleван Dieback Consulting

Evan Brown
Phone: 08 9582 7772; Fax: 08 9582 9884

Department of Conservation & Land Management

Mike Pez
Phone: 08 9474 7046; Mobile: 0429 966 330

Phosphite Treatment

Dieback Treatment Services

Glenn Tuffnell
Phone: 1300 785 311

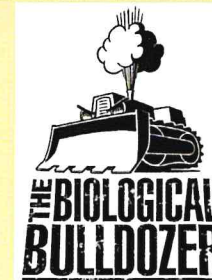


*This is an initiative of the Shire of Mundaring, the
Department of Conservation & Land Management
& the Dieback Working Group*

D.I.Y Phosphite Dieback Injections



Help “**Stop the
Dieback, the
Biological
Bulldozer**” in our
bushland



DIY Phosphite Treatment

Phosphite is an environmentally friendly and highly effective fungicide used to fight *Phytophthora* dieback. Research has shown that Phosphite increases a plant's resistance to the disease and thereby prevents the plant or tree from dying. This brochure details how you can help in the fight against this devastating plant disease.

Before commencing treatment of susceptible plant & tree species, it's important to know where the disease is and isn't. The Dieback Working Group or the Shire of Mundaring's Environmental Section are able to provide advice for identifying, mapping and demarcating areas of infested and un-infested bushland.

Phosphite is a systemic fungicide that can be sprayed on small plants (e.g. grass trees) or injected into large trees. While injection of Phosphite is a little more labour intensive it lasts 3-5 years, while spraying lasts 1-2 years.



Phytophthora dieback causing devastation in the Jarrah forest © CALM

Equipment for Loan

The Department of Conservation and Land Management has gifted 100 Chemjet syringe injectors to the Shire of Mundaring for use by residents on their private property or by Friends Groups or Catchment Groups in bushland reserves.

To arrange the loan of injectors, please visit the Shire of Mundaring and fill in your details on a register. A small information pack is also available consisting of:

- ♦ A pamphlet demonstrating use of the Chemjet syringe injectors
- ♦ AgriFos Material Safety Data Sheet
- ♦ DIY Phosphite Injection Feedback Sheet

Further treatment equipment, including a 200 L spray trailer can also be hired from the Dieback Working Group for a nominal fee.

Further Equipment Required

You will need to supply:

- ♦ Cordless Drill with 4.2 mm high speed drill bit
- ♦ Phosphite (e.g. AgriFos 600)
- ♦ 10 L buckets for loading and carrying syringes
- ♦ Rubber gloves & protective eyewear



Volunteers injecting a Jarrah tree during a treatment day at a local bushland reserve

Safety

Working in bushland and using injectors requires safe working practises. Here are some safe working tips:

- ♦ Wear protective clothing
- ♦ Use elbow length PVC gloves when diluting chemicals
- ♦ Use protective eyewear for drilling and injecting.
- ♦ Be careful when using sharp tools
- ♦ Be aware of uneven or slippery ground
- ♦ Wear a hat & apply sunscreen when working outdoors
- ♦ Avoid dehydration—drink lots of water
- ♦ Have a First Aid kit handy, including water to flush eyes if they come in contact with the phosphite solution
- ♦ Know how to treat tick bites and snake bites
- ♦ Always supervise young children when using equipment

Leaf Burning

In some cases stressed plants that are treated with phosphite will show signs of leaf burning (phytotoxicity). In most cases this is a short-term effect and the plant will recover with the change of the seasons.

To reduce the likelihood of any potential leaf burning, the phosphite rates described are chosen from the lower end of the prescribed range. For injecting the rate is five per cent; and for spraying one third of one percent.