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Department of Biodiversity,
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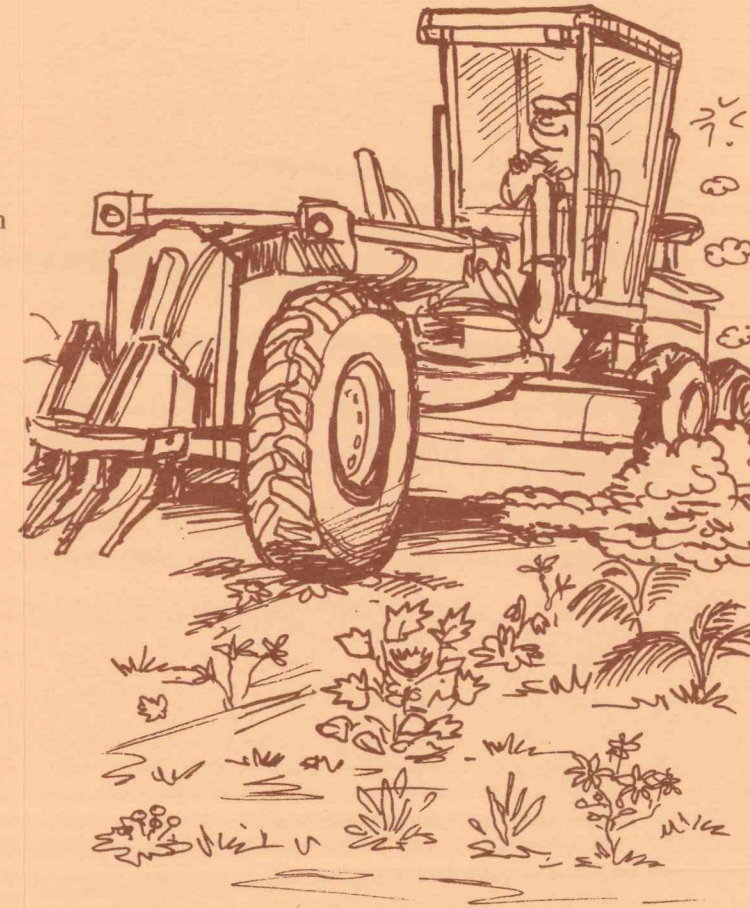
DON'T LET YOUR ROADWORKS SPREAD DISEASE!

To minimise the disease spread, the following guidelines are suggested:

- DO** read the Dieback Hygiene Manual produced by CALM before you plan your works.
- DO** learn to recognise dieback indicator species and outbreaks of the disease.
- DO** contact CALM for further advice if you suspect the presence of dieback.
- DO** set up hygiene measures as outlined in the Dieback Hygiene Manual.
- DO** program works for the drier months.
- DO** plan haul routes from pit to job to avoid crossing dieback infected areas.
- DO** take special care if the road is a Flora Road, or if it adjoins a National Park, Nature Reserve or State Forest.
- DO** ensure that dieback hygiene specifications are written into contracts and are strictly adhered to.
- DO** provide the public with on-site information about dieback and the control measures being taken.

- DON'T** program earth works for the wetter part of the year.
- DON'T** assume machinery is clean. Any soil from an infected area can carry spores.
- DON'T** fail to inspect and clean any machine before transport to a new area.
- DON'T** forget that streams in infected areas will carry the fungal spores, so water obtained from them should not be used in healthy areas.
- DON'T** use road construction material from a dieback site on an uninfected road.
- DON'T** allow the water to pond in a pit during operation.
- DON'T** construct drains which result in ponding.
- DON'T** grade deeper or wider than is necessary.

DIEBACK KILLS WILDFLOWERS



Department of Conservation
and Land Management.

Roadside Vegetation
Conservation Committee 

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WHAT IS DIEBACK?

Dieback is an introduced disease which can destroy much of the flora in the forests, woodlands and heaths of W.A.

About one tenth of Western Australia's unique native plants are susceptible, including the many beautiful coastal banksias and, of course, jarrah.

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

The disease is caused by a microscopic fungus, *Phytophthora* species, which lives in the soil and plant roots and spreads by the movement of spores in water.

It can also be spread rapidly by man transporting soil from infected to healthy areas.

Infected gravel, if used for roadworks, will spread the disease to previously healthy areas.

Vehicles, especially road-making plant, can carry infected soil on their tyres or underbody and so spread the disease.

There is no known method for eradicating dieback once it is established at a site.

HOW CAN DIEBACK BE RECOGNISED?

Deaths of susceptible "indicator species" such as banksias, blackboys, zamias, dryandras, hakeas and heaths give a good indication of fungal presence.

Marri, karri, wandoo, salmon gum, peppermint or ti-tree are not susceptible to *Phytophthora*, and similar symptoms of "dying back" at their tips are due to different factors.

Refer to the Dieback Hygiene Manual produced by CALM for further details.

If your roadworks are taking place within the area shown below there is a risk of spreading dieback. In wet seasons, the risk area could be even further inland.

Take precautions before you do any work.

