

Dieback Management Plan (Basic Checklist)



Phytophthora Dieback is a deadly introduced plant disease that is a major threat to local native plants and animals. It is a tiny water mould (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) that attacks the roots of plants and causes them to rot. It lives in soil and infected plant tissue, and over 40% of WA native plant species can be killed or badly weakened by it. Fruit trees and ornamental plants like roses can also be harmed.

The movement of infected soil, plant material or water containing dieback spores can spread it into new areas and cause trees and bushland to die off. Native animals can then be affected if they are reliant on susceptible plant species for their food sources and habitat.

To minimise the risk of new dieback infestations occurring, the following control measures should be implemented as a basic Dieback Management Plan (DMP). More significant developments will require a more comprehensive plan. Please tick all that are applicable and once completed, return to the Shire's Environmental Services Team, shire@mundaring.wa.gov.au

✓	Control measure:
	Consider engaging the services of an accredited dieback interpreter to determine the disease status and location on your property. A list of recognised dieback interpreters is available from the Dieback Working Group website at https://www.dwg.org.au/ .
	Follow good hygiene procedures and ensure all machinery and equipment is clean (free of soil and mud) on entry and exit. Come clean, leave clean.
	Ensure contractors that access the property with machinery or equipment are aware of best dieback hygiene practices, as listed in this management plan.
	Where possible, schedule activities when the soil is dry and will not stick to footwear, equipment or machinery. Soil moving activities in dry conditions greatly reduce the risk of introducing and spreading the disease.
	If introducing soil, gravel, mulch or sand to your property, ensure that it is from an accredited or low risk source. <i>Note: limestone is a preferable material for pathways and driveways as it is more alkaline and poses a lower risk for introducing dieback.</i>
	Design irrigation systems efficiently as Phytophthora requires warm moist conditions to reproduce. Ensure water pooling from reticulation systems is minimised through an efficient, waterwise design and improved soil drainage.
	For landscaping and revegetation, consider planting dieback resistant species (https://www.cpsm-phytophthora.org/resources_supRes.php) and ensure plants are sourced from an accredited nursery (https://ngiwa.com.au/members/ngiwa-members).
	When completing firebreak maintenance, minimise soil disturbance by mowing or slashing rather than grading or ploughing.

If you would like to carry out dieback treatment on your property, the Shire may be able to loan syringe injectors. Contact the Supervisor of Environment and Horticulture on 9290 6666.

Property where DMP will be implemented: _____

Name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____