

PFR SPTS No. 17750

Phosphite large tree treatment trials: brief report

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1 INTRODUCTION

Forest trials established in 2012, testing phosphite for kauri dieback (casual agent *Phytophthora agathidicida*) control, provided promising results with demonstration of a curative effect (Horner et al. 2015, 2017). But these trials were all carried out with trees in the ‘ricker’ size class, mostly 15–35 cm diameter, with no testing on larger trees. Before any future deployment to treat moderate-sized trees or large iconic trees, and to allow informed decisions to be made, information on safe and effective treatment regimens for large trees is required. Doses based on trunk girth have previously been used to calculate required phosphite volumes. But with giants such as kauri, scaling up from rickers to trees with girths of 5–15 m may be difficult. Earlier trials also indicated some problems with phytotoxicity, particularly with higher phosphite rates, so it is very important that effects on larger trees are assessed before widespread release of the treatment. A balance must be struck between rates sufficient to suppress the disease, yet still safe for the tree.

In 2016, new trials were established on large kauri trees to help to determine appropriate treatment regimens, with emphasis on phosphite rates and doses lower than those used in previous trials. This report summarises results of assessments made on all trial trees in February/March 2019, and supersedes a similar report in December 2018 (Horner 2018).

2 METHODS

2.1 Trial sites and tree selection

Three sites were selected for the trials: Puketotara Road, near Kerikeri in Northland; Trounson Park in Northland; and the Cascades in the Waitakere Ranges, Auckland. The Puketotara block is on a private land, and Trounson Park and the Cascades are under Department of Conservation and Auckland Council jurisdiction, respectively.

Trees in the trial are in the mature stage. At Puketotara, trees range in size from 0.4 to 1.1 m trunk diameter. At Trounson, trial trees range from 1.0 to 2.1 m trunk diameter, and trees at the Cascades range from 0.6 to 2.4 m diameter. All trial trees showed symptoms of kauri dieback at the start of the trial, including basal trunk lesions.

2.2 Treatments

1. Untreated control.
2. 4% phosphite trunk injection, 20 mL every 40 cm around the trunk circumference.
3. 4% phosphite trunk injection, 20 mL every 80 cm around the trunk circumference.

Treatments were applied at the Puketotara site in March 2016 and at the Trounson and Cascade sites in November 2016. Treatment 3 applications were repeated at the Puketotara site in March 2018, and in the Trounson and Cascade sites in March 2019.

The determination of phosphite concentration and doses for the large trees was difficult. With trunk girth being the main determinant of dose, and with no international experience with treating trees of such size, a very conservative approach was taken. This decision was in part influenced by previous experiences with phytotoxicity. The selected phosphite concentration of 4%, with injector frequency of one every 40 cm, corresponds to the lowest rate and dose used in the concurrent ‘Trunk spray and low rate trial’ (Horner 2019). We have also included another treatment with an even lower dose of one injector every 80–cm girth. Although this dose may be too low to provide adequate long-term control, we had the opportunity to observe effects over the first year or two, then make another application if deemed appropriate. This has now been done, as noted above.

2.3 Trial design

There were a total of 42 trial trees (nine at Puketotara, 15 at Trounson and 18 at the Cascades). This is double the number that was proposed in the initial trial outline, but should lead to more robust data. At each site, trees were divided evenly among the three treatments. To ensure a relatively even distribution of disease symptoms across treatments, at each site trees were placed into groupings based on disease parameters such as lesion activity and canopy symptoms, before random assignment of the various treatments within each grouping.

2.4 Initial assessments

Before treatment, baseline assessments were made on various tree growth and health parameters. These included tree girth, canopy health score, canopy colour, plus trunk lesion size and activity. Selected lesion margins were marked for subsequent measurement of expansion, and canopy photographs were taken for later comparison.

2.5 Periodic assessments

Tree health and lesion expansion plus activity has been measured approximately every 6 months. Assessments to date have been in August 2016 for the Puketotara site and February/March 2017, August 2017, March 2018, October 2018 and February/March 2019 for all three sites. The later than planned assessment in October 2018 was because of delays in gaining permission to access sites in the Waitakere Ranges with the recent Controlled Area Notice.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To date, no phytotoxicity symptoms have been observed in any of the trees. At the Cascade site, two untreated control trees have died, as has one of the six trees in each of the injected treatments. One untreated control tree at Trounson has shown substantial canopy decline, as has one treated (20 ml phosphite/80 cm spacing) tree at Puketotara. Otherwise, there are no major changes in canopy density to date, and no sign of yellowing of leaves in any of the treated trees.

It is now almost 2½ years since treatments were first applied at Trounson and the Cascades sites, and 3 years since the Puketotara treatment. There has not been complete healing of lesions in either phosphite treatment at any of the sites, as shown by the numbers of active lesions still present (Figure 1). It should be noted that the lesion activity scoring system used underestimates the amount of healing in some trees. A single active spot on a large lesion that is mostly healed will still be scored as an active lesion. Many instances of this were observed, with substantial bark peeling on large portions of lesions (similar to that seen in earlier ricker trials) but still some areas with active or aggressive lesions. Nevertheless, such activity after 2–3 years was not observed in the earlier trials with rickers, where most lesions were dried up and healed 12–18 months post-injection and remained dry for at least 5 years (Horner 2017).

Sufficient time has passed to conclude that the chosen rates of phosphite in this trial are insufficient to adequately suppress *P. agathidicida*-lesion growth in large trees. The conservative and cautious approach with treating these big trees (in order to avoid phytotoxicity) has stretched the lower limit too far. The highest rate used in this trial (20 ml of 4% phosphite injected every 40 cm) is substantially lower than the 20 ml of 7.5% phosphite injected every 20 cm in the earlier ricker trials. While phytotoxicity symptoms seem to have been avoided, lesion healing has not been sufficient and a number of trees still have active bleeds.

It was always intended to give a second dose of phosphite if early results suggest inadequate healing. This second treatment has now been applied to all trees in the lowest rate treatment (20 ml/80 cm), 2–2½ years after initial treatment. Results from this latest round of assessments suggest that a second treatment should also be applied for the 20 ml/40 cm treatment, and we recommend that such treatment is carried out within the next few months.

In the concurrent ‘Trunk spray and low rate trial’, a rate of 4% phosphite injected every 40 cm around the trunk has to date been effective at stopping lesion activity in rickers (Horner 2019). This same dose (based on trunk circumference) in the current large tree trial has not been fully effective, suggesting that these large trees need a higher dose to facilitate total lesion healing and a different formula may be required. Given that there have been no obvious phytotoxicity symptoms noted to date, higher dose rates or higher frequency of application should be considered.

4 PLANS

Six-monthly assessments of tree health, lesion activity and spread, and phytotoxicity symptoms will continue for a period of at least 2 years, to evaluate whether the second treatment has been effective. A brief report will follow each assessment.

Re-application of injection treatments to the higher rate (20 ml/40 cm) as noted above should be seriously considered following discussion with the P&I team and other interested parties. There should also be consideration of new trials evaluating higher doses from the outset.

5 REFERENCES

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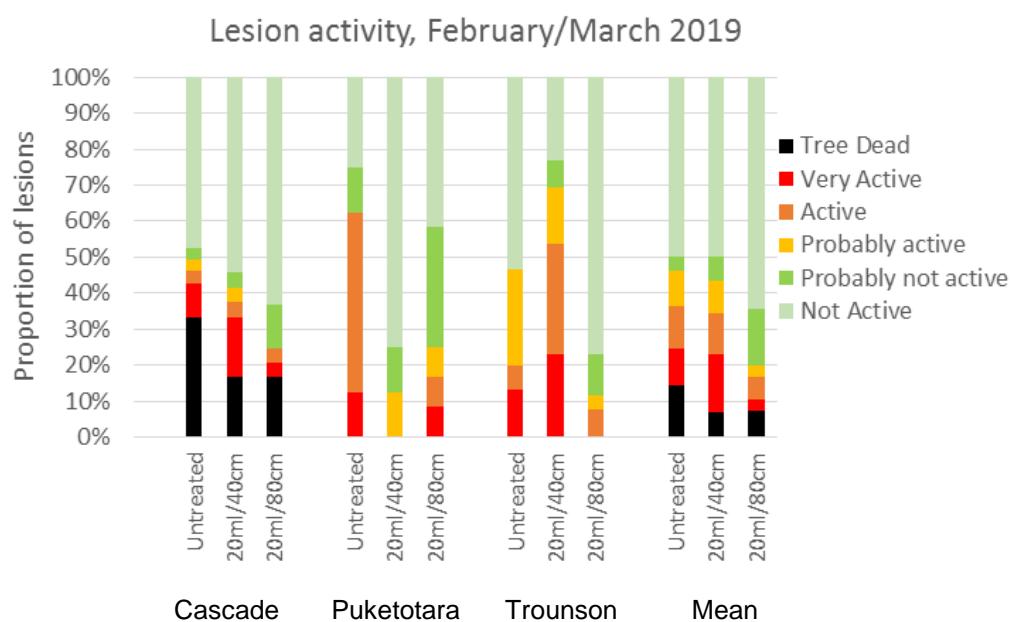


Figure 1. Proportion of lesions in various lesion activity categories, in *Phytophthora agathidicida*-infected kauri trees on three sites, assessed in February/March 2019. Phosphite injections were applied in March 2016 (Puketotara site) or November 2016 (Cascades and Trounson sites). A 4% phosphite solution was applied as one 20-mL injection every 40 cm or one injection every 80 cm around the trunk circumference. Phosphite was re-applied to trees in the low dose (4% injection every 80 cm) in the Puketotara site in March 2018 and Cascades plus Trounson sites in February/March 2019.

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