

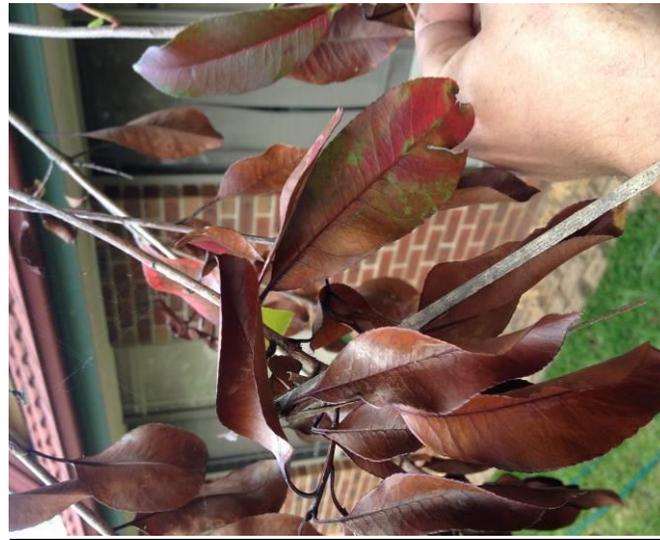
### Disease Profile

<b>Common name</b>	Round-up poisoning	<b>Pest/disease type</b>	Abiotic disease
<b>Host</b>	Various species	<b>Looks like</b>	Dehydration or blight
<b>Symptoms</b>	<p>Over spray (low dose)- sporadic chlorosis, minimal dieback, mutated growth, discoloration of foliage often deep reds or purples.</p> <p>Intentional poisoning (Full dose) - necrosis, dieback, mutated growth, discoloration of foliage often deep reds or purples. Drill holes, If a tree has been drilled and then poisoned, the side of the trunk that has been drilled will usually be the side of the canopy that has symptoms. (This is dependant on the vascular arrangement of the species). Many conifers have a spiral orientation of their vascular system.</p> <p>Glyphosphate is systemic. The application of even a minor dose on one part of the tree may cause symptoms in other parts of the tree.</p> <p>Full dose glyphosphate poisoning will usually result in a rapid change of the canopy to a dull brown colour and the foliage will have a papery appearance.</p> <p>Glyphosphate is a non-selective poison with limited residual life within soil which makes it an ideal poison for weed control in the landscape.</p>		
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>Round-up is the original trade name for the active constituent glyphosphate. There are now many other trade names for this poison as it is no longer protected by patent. Glyphosphate is probably one of the most widely used chemical in both rural and residential properties. It is also probably the most widely used chemical for intentional poisoning of trees.</p> <p>Overspray is also a common problem with glyphosphate as this poison is commonly used to control garden weeds or perimeter fence weeds/grass. Overspray symptoms (low-dose) may appear different to those of intentional poisoning (full dose).</p> <p>Tress located along the margins of roadways are a good place to see the symptoms of overspray.</p> <p>Phoenix species do not have the biochemical pathway required for this poison to be affective.</p> <p>Avoid applying herbicides in warm dry weather as volatile herbicides have the potential to evaporate before hitting the intended target and cause drift damage. Large droplets are better than finer misting herbicide sprayers. Hot dry weather may also enhance the affects of the herbicide as the plant may be water stressed.</p>		
<b>Control options</b>			
<b>Environmental controls</b>	<p>The application of water to wash the chemical off (or dilute it) will reduce effects if applied within a few hours of poisoning. A suitable irrigation schedule set-up post poisoning may reduce the affects of the poison. An application of molasses within the drip line of the tree may be of benefit as this will improve conditions for micro-organisms which are involved with water and mineral uptake.</p> <p>Apply dry molasses at between 50-80 grams per square meter or liquid molasses at 100mls per square meter.</p>		

## Lab analysis

Sydney soil laboratories can conduct soil or tissue analysis to detect glyphosate (including approximately 20 other poisons) which will cost approx. \$660.00 inc gst.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will usually test and investigate for free if they believe they will be able to prosecute.







**References:**  
Hartley, M  
All images by Shaun Talent

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