

Guidelines to Minimize *Phytophthora* Pathogens for Restoration Projects

These guidelines aim to avoid contamination of restoration sites with exotic pathogenic *Phytophthora* species or other plant pathogens during planting and related activities.

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Definitions:

- **Job site:** The job site includes the planting area, staging areas, parking areas, and access roads within and leading to these areas.
- **Nursery stock:** All types of nursery grown plants.
- **Planting area:** Area where being planted for habitat restoration, erosion control, or other purposes.
- **Planting site:** An individual planting basin or other spot, typically no larger than one square yard, where an individual plant or several grouped plants will be installed.
- **Sanitize:** Clean and treat with a sanitizing agent or via a lethal heat exposure to kill plant pathogens present as external contamination.
- **Sanitizing agent:** Materials such as bleach (sodium hypochlorite solutions), alcohol, quaternary ammonium compounds, and peroxides that can directly kill exposed propagules of *Phytophthora* or other plant pathogens when used properly. Most sanitizing agents can also kill a wide variety of bacteria and deactivate many viruses. Note that most materials referred to as fungicides are applied to plants to suppress disease but do not kill the pathogens and are not sanitizing agents.

I. Construction projects

In an effort to minimize the spread of plant pathogens the exterior and interior of all equipment and tools must be clean and free of debris, soil and mud (including tires, treads, wheel wells and undercarriage) prior to arrival at a new job site.

General guidance – suggested standard operating procedures:

- a. Vehicles need to stay on established roads unless infeasible.
- b. In general, vehicles and equipment need to be maintained clean – interior and exterior free of mud, debris and soil especially during the wet season.
- c. In general, work shoes need to be kept clean- inspect shoe soles and knock mud, debris and soil off treads before moving to a new job site.
- d. To minimize the potential for spreading potentially contaminated soil and time required for decontamination, if possible, avoid vehicle traffic and field work when soils are wet enough to stick readily to shoes, tools, equipment and tires.

II. Planting at Field Sites

Overview: Three aspects of introduction or spread of *Phytophthora* and other soilborne plant pathogens are addressed in these guidelines for Planting at Field Sites: 1) contamination of planting inputs, including clean nursery stock and other materials installed at the site, 2) maintenance of a clean planting area, and 3) potential movement of undetected contamination within the planting area.

1. Prevent contamination of clean nursery stock or other clean plant materials

Planting stock shall be protected from potential contamination from the point that it leaves the production nursery or collection site until planting. Note that nursery stock has a high risk of infection by *Phytophthora* species if exposed to these pathogenic agents. Exclusion of these pathogens provides the only viable option for maintaining nursery plants free of *Phytophthora*.

1.1. Maintaining nursery stock in a holding facility

When holding stock (after delivery and before planting), the following practices need to be followed to prevent contamination of the nursery stock with *Phytophthora*.

- 1.1.1. Delivered nursery plants that will be held before planting shall be transferred to cleaned and sanitized raised benches and maintained as described in the **Guidelines for Holding Nurseries**, Section III.

1.2. Handling and transporting nursery plants

- 1.2.1. Nursery plants shall be transported on or in vehicles or equipment that has been cleaned before loading the stock. Truck beds, racks, or other surfaces need to be swept, blown with compressed air and/or power washed as needed) so they are visibly free of soil and plant detritus. More information on sanitizing surfaces are described in the Appendix.
- 1.2.2. Keep plants in sanitized vehicles or on sanitized carts, trailers, etc. until delivered to their planting sites. (More information may be found in sections 1.3.3. and 1.3.4.)
- 1.2.3. At the job site, plants shall be handled to prevent contamination until delivered to each planting site. Nursery stock shall not be placed on the soil or other potentially contaminated surfaces until they are placed at their specific planting sites.
- 1.2.4. If it is necessary to offload plants at the job site, plants may be placed on clean waterproof plastic tarps or other clean, sanitized surfaces. If tarps are used for holding plants, one

surface needs to be dedicated for contact with nursery stock and will be cleaned and sanitized to maintain phytosanitary conditions.

1.3. Other planting site inputs

- 1.3.1 Washing, soaking, or irrigation of plant material shall be conducted using clean water sources as specified in the Appendix below. Untreated surface waters should not be used for these purposes.
- 1.3.2. On-site or off-site collection of plant materials, including seed and cuttings for direct planting, shall be conducted in a phytosanitary manner (see guidelines for collection practices at www.calphytos.org).
- 1.3.3. Mulch, compost, soil amendments, inoculants, and other organic products need to be examined and determined to be low-risk for pathogen introduction. The composition, manufacturing conditions, heat treatment, handling and storage need to all support prevention or elimination of contamination. At the job site, delivered materials shall be handled to prevent contamination until delivered to each planting site in the same manner specified for nursery stock in section 1.2 above.
- 1.3.4. All other materials to be installed at the site shall be of new or sanitized material that has not been stored in contact with soil, untreated surface waters, or other potentially contaminated materials. This includes irrigation supplies (such as pipe, fittings, valves, drip line, emitters, etc.), erosion control fabrics, fencing, stakes, posts, and other planting site inputs.

2. Cleaning and sanitation required before entering planting area to prevent introducing contamination from other locations

Phytophthora contamination can be present in agricultural and landscaped areas, in commercial nursery stock, and in some infested native or restored habitat areas. Contamination can be spread via soil, plant material and debris, and water from infested areas. Arriving at the site with clean vehicles, equipment, tools, footwear, and clothing helps prevent unintentional contamination of the planting site from outside sources.

2.1. Vehicles, equipment, and tools

- 2.1.1. Equipment, vehicles and large tools must be free of soil and debris on tires, wheel wells, vehicle undercarriages, and other surfaces before arriving at the planting area. A high pressure washer and/or compressed air may be used to ensure that soil and debris are completely removed. Vehicles that only travel and park on paved roads do not require external cleaning.
- 2.1.2. The interior of equipment (cabs, etc.) should be free of mud, soil, gravel and other debris. Interiors may be vacuumed or washed prior to use.
- 2.1.3. Small tools and other small equipment (including hoses, quick couplers, hose nozzles, and irrigation wands) need to be washed to be free of soil or other contamination and sanitized (see Appendix).
- 2.1.4. Hoses shall be new or previously used only for clean water sources (see Appendix).

2.2. Footwear and clothing

- 2.2.1. Soles and uppers of footwear need to be visibly free of debris and soil before arriving at the planting area. (See the Appendix for more details.)
- 2.2.2. At the start of work at each new job site, worker clothing shall be free of all mud, soil or detritus. If clothing is not freshly laundered, all debris and adhered soil should be removed by brushing with a stiff brush.
- 2.2.3. Gloves and non-porous knee pads must be new (if disposable) or laundered/sanitized at the start of each work day, and/or clean coveralls must be worn. Non-disposable gloves should be made of or coated with material, such as nitrile, that can be sanitized.

3. Prevent potential spread of contamination within planting areas

Phytophthora can also be spread within plantings areas if some portions of the site are contaminated. However, it is not possible to identify every portion of a planting area that may contain *Phytophthora*. Because *Phytophthora* contamination is not visible, working practices should minimize the movement of soil within the planting area to reduce the likelihood of pathogen spread.

Note that areas with higher risk of *Phytophthora* infestation include areas adjacent to planted landscaping, areas previously planted with *Phytophthora*-infected stock, areas with existing or recently removed woody vegetation, and areas directly along watercourses. Areas with low risk of contamination typically include upland sites with only grassy vegetation or sites where surface soils have been removed.

3.1. Worker training and site access

- 3.1.1. Before entering the job site, field workers need to receive training that includes information on *Phytophthora* pathogens and how to prevent the spread of these and other soilborne organisms by following approved phytosanitary procedures.
- 3.1.2. Do not bring more vehicles into the planting area than absolutely necessary. Within the planting area, keep vehicles on surfaced or graveled roads whenever possible to minimize potential for soil movement.
- 3.1.3. Travel off roads or on unsurfaced roads should be avoided when such roads are wet enough that soil will stick to vehicle tires and undercarriages.
- 3.1.4. To allow for adequate decontamination of equipment, tools, gloves, and shoes, avoid planting under wet conditions or when soil is saturated.

3.2. Minimize unnecessary movement of soil and plant material within the planting area, especially from higher to lower risk areas

- 3.2.1. Brush off soil from tools and gloves when moving between successive planting sites to prevent repeated collection and deposition of soil across multiple sites.
- 3.2.2. Avoid contaminating clothing with soil during planting operations. Use nonporous knee pads that are cleaned between planting sites if kneeling is necessary.
- 3.2.3. When possible, plant nursery stock from a given block in the same local area rather than spreading it widely. If a problem is associated with a given block of plants, it will be easier to detect and deal with it if the plants are spatially grouped.

- 3.2.4. Phase work to minimize movement between areas with high and low risk of contamination. Where possible, complete work in low risk areas before moving to higher risk areas. Alternatively, restrict personnel to working in either high or low risk areas exclusively to reduce the need for decontamination.
- 3.2.5. Clean soil and plant debris from large equipment and sanitize hand tools, buckets, gloves, and footwear when moving from higher risk to lower risk areas or when moving between widely separated portions of the planting area.
- 3.2.6. All non-plant materials to be installed at the site (irrigation equipment, erosion control fabric, fencing, etc.) shall be handled to prevent movement of soil within the site, especially movement from higher risk to lower risk areas. Materials should be kept free of soil contamination by maintaining them in clean vehicles or carts, trailers, etc., or stockpiling in elevated dry areas on clean tarps until used.

4. Clean water specifications

Objective: use only uncontaminated, appropriately-treated water for irrigation.

- 4.1.1. Water used for irrigating plants needs to be uncontaminated. See Appendix for specifications.

Appendix

A. Procedures for sanitizing tools, surfaces, and footwear

Surfaces and tools should be clean and sanitized before use. Tools and working surfaces (e.g., potting benches) should be smooth and nonporous to facilitate cleaning and sanitation. Wood handles on tools should be sealed with a waterproof coating to make them easier to sanitize.

Before sanitizing items, remove all soil and organic material (roots, sap, etc.) from their surfaces. If necessary, use a detergent solution and brush to scrub off surface contaminants. The sanitizing agent may also be used as a cleaning solution. Screwdrivers or similar implements may be needed to clean soil out of crevices or shoe treads. Brushes and other implements used to help remove soil must be visibly clean and sanitized after use.

After surface soil and contamination are removed, treat the surface with one of the following sanitizing agents, allowing the appropriate contact time before rinsing. If surfaces are clean and dry, wet surfaces thoroughly and allow for the appropriate contact time listed. If the sanitizer has been used to help clean the surface, use fresh sanitizer to rinse off any dirty solution and then allow the required contact time. If treated surfaces are wetted with water, the sanitizing solution will become diluted. Apply enough sanitizer to completely displace the water film and then allow the required contact time. Sanitizing agents may be applied with spray bottles to thoroughly wet the surface. Observe all appropriate safety precautions to prevent contact with eyes or skin when using these solutions.

- 70-90% ethyl or isopropyl alcohol - spray to thoroughly wet the surface and allow to air dry before use

- freshly diluted bleach solution (0.525% sodium hypochlorite, Table 1) for a minimum of 1 minute (due to corrosivity, not advised for steel or other materials damaged by bleach)
- 2000 ppm quaternary ammonium disinfectant for 1 min (or according to manufacturer recommendations) - freshly made or tested to ensure target concentrations

Table 1. Dilutions of commonly available bleach products needed to obtain approximately 0.525% sodium hypochlorite concentrations (5000 ppm available chlorine).

Percent sodium hypochlorite in bleach	Parts bleach	Parts water	Diluted bleach percent sodium hypochlorite
5.25%	1	9	0.525%
6.0%	1	10.4	0.526%
8.25%	1	14.6	0.529%
8.3%	1	14.8	0.525%

For example, adding 100 ml of 5.25% bleach to 900 ml of water will make 1000 ml of 0.525% NaOCl solution. If using 8.3% bleach, add 100 ml of bleach to 1480 ml of water to make 1490 ml of 0.525% NaOCl.

B. Clean water specifications

Surface waters, including untreated water from streams or ponds and nursery runoff, can be sources of *Phytophthora* contamination. Only uncontaminated water or water that has been effectively treated to remove or kill *Phytophthora* should be used for rinsing or irrigating plant material.

- 5.1. Water used for irrigation shall be from treated municipal water supplies or wells and delivered through intact pipes with backflow prevention devices. Tertiary-treated municipal recycled water is acceptable.
- 5.2. If well water is used, wellheads shall be protected from contamination by surface water sources.
- 5.3. Untreated surface waters and recycled nursery runoff shall not be used, and plants shall not be held where potential contamination from such sources is possible via splash, runoff, or inundation.
- 5.4. Irrigation equipment must be kept free of contamination that could be transferred to irrigation water or plants. All hose ends, nozzles, emitters, sprinklers, and other irrigation equipment used to apply water to plants must be sanitized before use on plants. Drip lines, hoses, and other irrigation equipment that is suspended over plants or may come in contact with plants must also be sanitized if they happen to contact the ground or other potentially contaminated surfaces. Sanitize drip irrigation equipment whenever it is moved to a different set of plants.