Legislative Council question on notice 5649

(a)-(b)

Pesticide applications are tailored to the specific requirements of the site and other relevant environmental conditions. Actual application can therefore vary widely, even within species programs. The treatments outlined below represent average regimes.

WEED CONTROL

Eucalypt sawlog

- Where perennial weeds are present, a broadspray of glyphosate (0.225-0.9 kg/ha) and metsulfuron-methyl (0.0072 kg/ha) is applied prior to site preparation.
- Following site preparation and before planting, Simazine (3.0 to 4.5 kg/ha) is applied in a 1.5 meter wide strip over the planting line.
- If a late germination of grass weeds occur in the planting season, a strip spray of clethodim (120 g/ha) may be employed.
- If survival rates necessitate infill planting in the second year, a directed strip spray of amitrol (0.25-0.75 kg/ha) and simazine (2.8 kg/ha) may be employed.

WA sandalwood

- Where perennial weeds are present, a broadspray of glyphosate (0.225-0.9 kg/ha) and metsulfuron-methyl (0.0072 kg/ha) is applied prior to site preparation.
- Following site preparation and before planting, Simazine (3.0 to 4.5 kg/ha) is applied in a 1.5 meter wide strip over the planting line.
- If survival rates necessitate infill planting in the second year, a strip overspray of flumetsulam (20 g/ha), clethodim (120 g/ha) and simazine (2.8 kg/ha) may be employed.

Maritime pine

- The majority of weed control for P. pinaster establishment is achieved via mechanical means. This involves the removal of the weed burden by “scalping” off a thin layer of soil from the planting line.
- Where site conditions preclude scalping, atrazine (2.5-4.5 kg/ha) and glyphosate (0.18-0.72 kg/ha) may be applied in a 1.5 meter wide strip over the planting line after site preparation.
- If survival rates necessitate infill planting in the second year a directed strip spray of amitrole (0.25-0.5 kg/ha), sulfometuron methyl (25 g/ha) and simazine (2-3 kg/ha) may be employed.
Monterey pine

- Where perennial weeds are present, a broadspray of glyphosate (0.225-0.9 kg/ha) and metsulfuron-methyl (0.0072 kg/ha) is applied prior to site preparation.
- Following site preparation and before planting, atrazine (2.5-4.5 kg/ha) and glyphosate (0.18-0.72 kg/ha) may be applied over the planting line.
- If survival rates necessitate infill planting in the second year, or where early growth is limited, amitrole (0.25-0.5 kg/ha) and atrazine (2-3 kg/ha) may be applied. Atrazine is excluded from use in Public Drinking Water Source Areas with hexazinone applied as an alternative either through a hand held “weed-o-meter”.

INSECT CONTROL

Chemical control of insects is only undertaken when damage or pest numbers reach a threshold level. The threat, and therefore the level of intervention required, varies widely by species and location. For example, some species of eucalypts and WA sandalwood are prone to attack from a range of insect pests when grown on ex agricultural sites. Pine species are somewhat more resistant to attack.

Chemicals and rates of application for a cross section of identified insect pests are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bluegum Psyllid, Autumn Gum Moth, Leaf-blister Sawfly, Leaf Rollers, Spring Beetle, Rutherglen Bug</td>
<td>150 to 300 ml/ha of Alpha-cypermethrin 100 gm/L EC, 310 to 750 ml/ha of Dimethoate and 2 per cent agricultural spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysomelid Beetles, Eucalyptus Weevils, Catasarcus Weevil</td>
<td>100-300 gm/ha of Alpha-cypermethrin 100 gm/L EC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australian Plague Locusts, Wingless Grasshoppers</td>
<td>6.25 to 12.5 ml/ha of Regent 200 SC (fipronil).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red legged Earth Mite, Bryobia Mites</td>
<td>100 ml/ha of Talstar 100 EC (bifenthrin) for Redlegged Earth Mite 200 ml/ha where Bryobia Mite are present.</td>
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</tbody>
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