

B&W Rural and GVIA



Mimosa Management Demonstration

Technique	Treatmt No.	Product	Volume	Treatment dates	
	5	Lontrel Advanced 250 mL + Pulse Penetrant 100mL	100L	Application Site 1: 7Nov16 Site 2: 23Nov16 & 5Jan17	
Mechanical / Chemical (Slashed/Mulch 13th Nov 2015 &	6	Lontrel Advanced 150mL + Stinger 20 g + Pulse Penetrant 100 mL	100L	Application Site 1: 7Nov 16 Site 2: 4Jan17	
regrowth Spray Nov 2016 to Jan 2017)	pray Nov 7 Starane Advanced 1.8		100L	Application Site 1: 7Nov16 Site 2: 3 Jan 17	
	8	Access 1L + Diesel 60L	60L	Application Site 1: 7Nov16 Site 2: 3Jan17	
	9	Lontrel Advance 250mL + Pulse Penetrant 100mL	100L	Application Site 1: 7Nov16 Site 2: 23Nov16 & 5Jan17	
Chemical (Application Nov	10	Lontrel Advance 150mL + Stinger 20g + Pulse Penetrant 100mL	100L	Application Site 1: 7Nov16 Site 2: 16Nov16 & 23Nov16	
2016 to Jan 2017)	11	Grazon Extra 500mL + Lontrel Advance 150mL + Stinger 20g + Pulse Penetrant 100mL	100L	Application Site 1: 7Nov16 Site 2: 17Nov16 & 4Jan17	
Pellets (Applied Nov 2016)	12	Graslan 2g/m2		Application Site 1: 15Nov16	

The majority of the plots in the trial had quite heavy infestations and access was difficult.

The initial assessments were encouraging but the second assessment showed regrowth in most plots. Good conditions in spring, and issues with complete coverage in heavily infestated segments may help explain the results.

There does not appear to be any clear improvement in the level of control from slashing or mulching the treatments prior to chemical application.

The primary benefit of slashing or mulching in heavy infestations is to improve access. Where plots had been slashed access was significantly increased and coverage was easier. Despite allowing 12 months for regrowth, there was significantly less leaf area for chemical uptake following slashing, this may have impacted the level of control.

Importantly as Mimosa (Vachellia farnesiana) is difficult to get long term control of, it is not uncommon for the bush to regrow up to 12 months after a chemical or mechanical treatment. Secondary treatments are likely to be necessary with most control methods adopted.

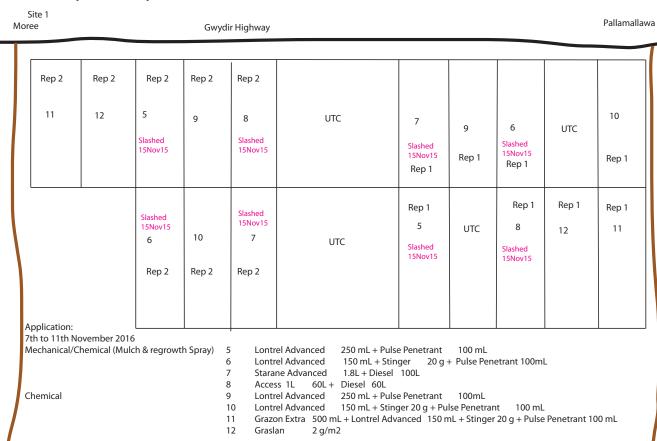






Local Land Services North West

Site 1 (Western)



10

11

Site 2 (Eastern)

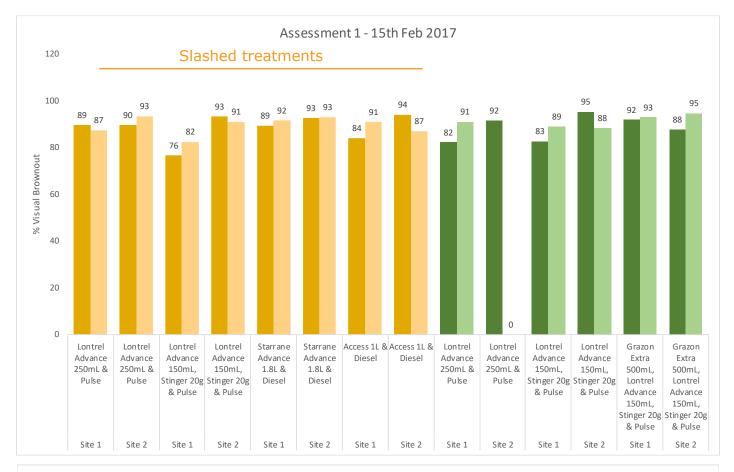
Site 2

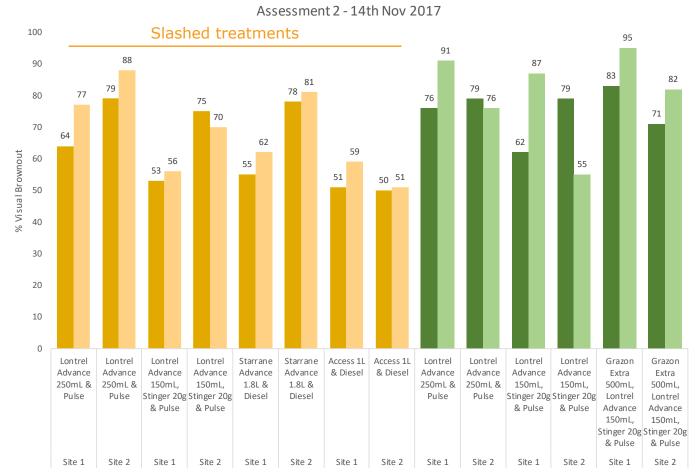
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	-			11	7	12	9	8	Rep 1
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Rep 2	Rep 2	Rep 2			Rep 1				
	: hber 2016 to /Chemical (N			6 Lon 7 Star	trel Advanced ane Advanced	1.8L + Diesel 100	20 g + Pulse Pene	etrant 100mL	
hemical			 Access 1L 60L + Diesel 60L Lontrel Advanced 250 mL + Pulse Penetrant 100mL Lontrel Advanced 150 mL + Stinger 20 g + Pulse Penetrant 100 mL Grazon Extra 500 mL + Lontrel Advanced 150 mL + Stinger 20 g + Pulse Penetrant 100 mL Graslan 2 g/m2 (no applied as of 17 July 17) Lontrel Advance 250mL + Stinger 20 g + Pulse Penetrant 						

Native Vegetation Guidelines: Information on the current legislation for the control of Mimosa can be found at: www.landmanagement.nsw.gov.au

The first and second assessments were visual brown-out ratings on 40 plants in each plot. No plants were given a 100 percent rating. Ratings below 95 percent had some green leaves still present on the plants and some green colour to some of the stems. A rating of 95 percent was for plants where there were no green leaves, but still some green on some of the stems.

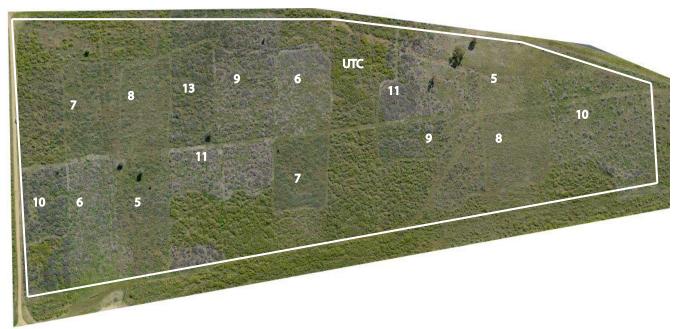




Aerial Image Site 1 17th July 2017



Aerial Image Site 2 17th July 2017





Thank You to B&W Rural for their support in site mapping, treatment assessments and drone images



203 Balo Street, Moree, NSW, 2400, Ph 02 6750 9000, or Waggamba Square, Brook Street, Goondiwindi QLD 4390, Ph: 07 4671 0518.



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Thank You to Dow AgroSciences for the donation of chemcal towards this project.