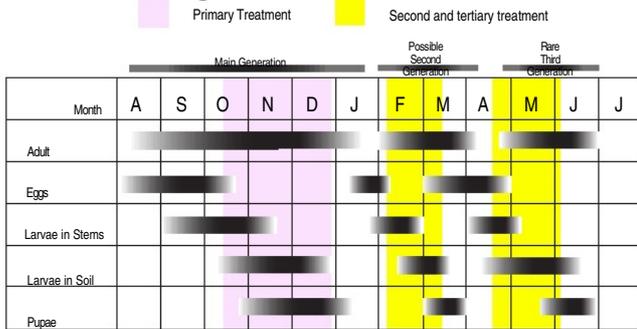


Monitoring:



The best results and most effective control for Billbugs occurs during larvae stages, and more importantly, when the larvae are in the soil. ENs are not effective against adult billbugs. ENs need to detect movement of larvae, and then follow the CO₂ gradient in order to locate and infect them. Thus, control is more rapidly achieved as the larvae increase in size - during the 3rd and 4th instar stages.

Monitoring is the key to good integrated pest management and effective biological control. It is therefore useful to adopt a monitoring program so as to correctly identify the optimum time to treat a turf area.

There are a number of ways in which this can be achieved.

1. A soil flushing mixture, using a pyrethrum mixture, will bring adults and larvae to the surface. The pyrethrum/water mixture should be around 25:1
2. Surface checks carried out during August, September and October can determine an adult weevil population. Low lying areas, which generally have a higher moisture profile are higher 'risk' areas and monitoring may concentrate on these.

Although most areas where billbugs are typically evident will exhibit a single generation each year, seasonal factors including climate may be such that a second egg-laying period can result. In rarer cases, a third generation has been noted.

It is therefore important to maintain an on-going monitoring program in order to be able to treat secondary and tertiary generations before late season turf damage can occur.

Maintaining accurate and detailed turf inspection records will provide a good profile of the site, and will greatly assist in the identification of higher risk areas. Records will also aid in the development of the threshold level; that is the population density from which damage results.

Golden Rules for Success:

1. Only apply nematodes at dusk. Do NOT apply at other times, even if overcast!
2. Do not apply when the ambient temperature exceeds 32°C, or the soil temperature exceeds 25°C
3. Avoid high or drying winds
4. Ensure treated area is irrigated both before and after application of ENs
5. Apply ENs as evenly as possible
6. Maintain moist soil conditions for not less than two weeks after treatment

Application:

Handling:

1. Your supply of ENs will be packed fresh in our Canberra factory and will arrive on the day you specified in your order.
2. Ideally, the product should be used immediately, however with care, this product may be stored for a limited period - but not more than 7 - 10 days.
3. Store flat and unopened in a cool place. Avoid storing in any area with a temperature exceeding 21°C. **Do not refrigerate.**
4. Your order contains a chill pack. This is non-toxic and can be discarded safely.

Application via Boom Spray:

1. Ensure that the soil temperature exceeds 12°C
2. Ensure spray equipment has been rinsed and that all filters have been removed
3. If using a boom spray, fit nozzles equivalent to Hardi size 25 or greater (fertiliser type jets)
4. Ensure that the area to be treated is moist, pre-irrigate moist soils
5. Fill the spray tank with approx. 2/3 of the required water. (You will require 500 litres of water per hectare of treatment)
6. With the agitation operating, add the required number of packs of Billbug product. (see application rates below)
7. Spray area as evenly as possible. In some cases, greater evenness may be achieved by increasing the water (see 5.) and spraying twice in a cross-hatch pattern may also be useful
8. Irrigate at a rate of 12mm immediately after treatment, and maintain moist soil conditions for the next 1 to 2 weeks.



Application Rate:

The Billbug treatment has been formulated such that optimum results are achieved at the rates specified in the accompanying instructions. These should be applied with a minimum quantity of 500 litres of water per hectare.

Call your distributor or Ecogrow if you have any questions about your application.

Ecogrow also supplies ENS for:

- * Argentine Scarab
- * African Black Beetle
- * Argentine Stem Weevil
- * Blackheaded Cockchafer
- * Armyworm, Sodwebworm, Cutworm