




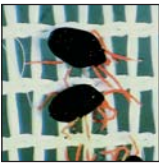



Pest	Effect	Control
 Black Beetle	A major pest on the Eastern coastline of Australia and WA, Black Beetle adults and larvae feed on the roots of grasses over summer causing the pasture to become loose and open and the damage appears similar to that of Grass Grub.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of SUPERSTRIKE® seed treatments • Use of grasses with Standard High AR6 or MaxP® endophytes • Insecticide application • Use of a summer forage crop (e.g. Pasja) • Use of resistant varieties e.g. Lucerne
 Black Field Cricket	Grass plants may be completely consumed down to the crown. Seeds and seedlings are attacked also so areas with heavy infestations may become totally devoid of vegetation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cricket Bait application • Insecticide application • Use of a summer forage crop (e.g. Pasja)
Clover Nematodes	Invade clover roots and cause damage at the growing tip which allow root diseases to occur. Damage may result in dwarfing, discolouration, wilting and plant death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of SUPERSTRIKE® seed treatment • Newer cultivars with greater tolerance • Programmed Approach™ to pasture renewal*
 Clover Root Weevil (CRW)	Adults feed nocturnally on leaves creating evenly shaped notches around the outside of clover leaves, while the larvae attack roots and remove clover root nodules creating wounds for disease infection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of SUPERSTRIKE® seed treatment • Newer cultivars with greater tolerance • Programmed Approach™ to pasture renewal*
 Cockchafer	Plants wilt and may eventually die due to the roots being eaten away. Yellow patches of stunted growth appear in the pasture and plants may be readily pulled from the ground due to loss of root. Period of maximum feeding by grubs is in autumn and early winter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of treated seed • Granular insecticides sown in the root zone • Cultivation • Heavy stocking or rolling to squash larvae
 Pasture Mealy Bug	Most damage is a direct result of feeding so that only high populations are important. Infestation can be recognised from the surrounding white, wax substance found in the crown of the plant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of grasses with standard high, AR1, AR6 or MaxP® endophytes
 Red Legged Earth Mite (RLEM)	The mites spend most of their time on the soil surface, moving onto plants to feed in aggregations on the upper surface of the leaves. They suck the fluid out of cells leaving them full of air. This gives the damaged areas their characteristic silvery look	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use SUPERSTRIKE PLUS Gaucho® treated seed. • Monitor RLEM numbers on a regular basis in Autumn • LEMAT® insecticide application • TIMERITE®, has been developed to control mites by spraying once in spring to prevent formation of overwintering eggs.
 Slugs	Feeding takes place mainly at night, and will be shown as holes in the leaves, stems or roots. Slime is a good indication of slugs or snails.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor slug numbers • Slugbait application.

* Photos supplied by Novachem, Bayer and AgResearch.