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Snail and slug baiting guidelines:

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Key Determinants of Molluscicide Baiting Effectiveness:

- Chance of Encounter
 - Level of individuals' activity
 - Weather
 - Life-stage/health/species
 - Attractiveness of bait
 - Product formulation
 - Alternate food (green plant and stubble)
 - Baits per unit area
 - Application rate (dependent on population density)
 - Uniformity of distribution (spreader performance/calibration for specific bait type)
 - Ground obstruction (stubble, etc. for snails)
- Ingestion of lethal dose
 - Palatability of bait
 - Product formulation
 - 'Hardness' (for snails)
 - Field degradation (e.g. loss of physical integrity)
 - Quantity of bait
 - Bait size
 - kg / ha
 - Adequate active ingredient
 - Formulation
 - Field degradation (possible causal factors: temperature, UV, moisture, microbial)

The effect of these determinants (with the exception of uniformity of bait distribution and field degradation of bait a.i.) are likely to be species specific. This represents a complex matrix of individual x bait x environmental context influences on baiting performance.

A comparison of the key attributes for the commonly used snail and slug bait products registered for use in Australia agriculture

Products should always be applied as per label recommendations where these are available. This table is provided as a guide only.

Product	Active Ingredient	A.I. g / kg	APVMA Product No.	Label Rate kg / ha	Pellets / kg	At label rates Pellets / m ²	Pellet	Relative hardness ^a 0= soft 10 = very hard	Efficacy 2 weeks after rain ^b (35mm)	Ability to be broad- cast ^c	Distance spread ^c (based on twin spinner machine)
Delicia® Sluggoff® Lentils	Metaldehyde	30	60931/0409	3	100,000	30	flour	3.8†	Reduced	Fair	18m
Metarex® Snail and Slug Bait	Metaldehyde	50	58910/49354	5-8	60,000	30-50	flour	6.7	Similar	Good	22-24m
Metarex® Micro Slug Bait	Metaldehyde	50	68958/59492	5 drilled	100,000	-	flour	6.1†	Reduced	-	-
Imtrade Metakill® Snail & Slug Bait	Metaldehyde	50	64990/105219	4-8	100,000	40-81	flour	2.2	Reduced	Fair	18-20m
Slimax® Broadacre Slug and Snail Bait	Metaldehyde	30	68963/59506	3-5	50,000	15-25	bran	2.6	Similar	not tested	not tested
SlugOut® All Weather Slug and Snail Bait	Metaldehyde	18	49324/58633	10	85-93,000	85-93	granule	8.7†	Reduced	Good	24m
Meta® Slug and Snail Pellets	Metaldehyde	15	49568/100778	5-7.5	24-27,000	18-21	bran	0.9	Reduced	Poor-fair*	20-24m
Slugger® Slug and Snail Pellets (2.5 mm)	Metaldehyde	15	46023/103982	5-7.5	21-26,000	11-20	bran	1.5	Reduced	Poor-fair*	20-24m
Slugger® Slug and Snail Pellets (4 mm) φ a	Metaldehyde	15	46023/56819	5-7.5	10-11,000	5-8	bran	0.6	Reduced	Poor*	not tested
Pestmaster® Snail & Slug Pellets (2.5 mm) φ a	Metaldehyde	15	51102/56581	5-7.5	26-32,000	13-24	bran	8.0	Reduced	Fair*	20-24m
Pestmaster® Snail & Slug Pellets (4 mm) φ a	Metaldehyde	15	51102/56581	5-7.5	9 -10,000	5-7	bran	0.7	Reduced	Poor*	not tested
Multicrop Multiguard® Snail and Slug Killer	Iron chelate	60	60104/0905	5-16	18-24,000	9-38	bran	0.9	Reduced	Poor-fair*	20-22m
Eradicate® Snail and Slug Killer	Iron chelate	60	68634/58804	5-16	25-26,000	13-39	bran	0.9	Reduced	Fair*	20-24m
Mesurol® bait φ b	Methiocarb	20	33274/1209	5.5	28-30,000	15-18	bran	0.5	Similar	Poor*	not tested

Explanatory Notes

Data from testing conducted by SARDI unless stated, updated by MA Nash Nov 2016.

φExtra technical comment by Protech Consulting Pty Ltd Jul 2016

The full pesticide label must be consulted for full and up to date application instructions. Observe all restraints and withholding periods.

Pellets / m2 applied varies depending on the rate (kg/ha) applied by the number of pellets/kg and the pellets ability to remain intact as determined by hardness.

- φ a Registered label rate is 5g/m2. Label recommendations for bran based baits can be misleading hence the rate used in broad acre is often 5 7.5 kg / ha.
- φ b Registered label rate is 5.5kg ha or 11-22kg/ha. For most infestations apply low rate.
- a/ Hardness was assessed by SARDI using pellets of a standard size (2-3mm) except where pellets were smaller (1-2mm) as indicated by †. Results will vary depending on size and batch.
- b/ Efficacy 2 weeks after rain was assessed by SARDI using a bioassay with non-significant changes in snail mortality reported here as similar (Nash et al. Feb 2016) GRDC Update papers.
- * Field and lab results indicate these products break up, hence spreadability varies depending on the hardness and length of pellet from each batch.
- c/ Data obtained from Ashley Wakefield spreader trials is presented as provided. Always calibrate and check bait distribution for individual situations.





Methodology to determine bait efficacy after rain

Bait products were weathered by spreading approximately 50g of each on the surface of soil (Warooka red loam) in large planter trays (400 x 300 x 120 mm). Trays were placed on benches in an exposed position at the Waite Campus, Urrbrae, SA. Various bait products were assessed by exposing to rainfall (>35 mm) over 14 days in 2015 and 2016, with products exposed on two or three different occasions. On each exposure, for comparative purposes, baits were exposed to the same environment but under a rain shelter to exclude rainfall. Pellets were removed directly after exposure for efficacy testing. Italian snails (Theba pisana) were used to test the efficacy of molluscicidal baits once they had been exposed to the environment on soil. Five snails, 8 replicates per treatment (n=40) were added to each test arena with eight baits at the completion of weathering periods. Baits were removed 3 days after initiation of the experiment due to the formation of mould, which was scored as present/absent and the number and condition of pellets remaining recorded. Snail mortality was assessed 5 days after bait was removed. Combined mortality data (%) from the experiments was assessed for significant differences between 'exposed to rain' and 'exposed to dry' using a Generalised Linear Model (Poisson distribution with log ling). Rainfall resulted in a significant reduction (X^{2}_{16} = 658, P <0.001) in efficacy that interacted with product, hence significant differences between individual products were tested using Honest Significance Difference (P < 0.05), but due to variability we were not able to detect significance when less than a 25% effect size.

Other resources

- http://ipmguidelinesforgrains.com.au/pests/slugs-and-snails/
- http://www.grdc.com.au/Resources/Factsheets/2013/03/Slug-control-identification-and-management
- https://grdc.com.au/Resources/Factsheets/2012/09/Snail-Management
- https://grdc.com.au/Research-and-Development/GRDC-Update-Papers/2016/07/New-insights-into-slug-control
- http://www.grdc.com.au/Research-and-Development/GRDC-Update-Papers/2016/02/New-insights-into-slug-and-snail-control
- https://asnugblog.wordpress.com/2015/07/03/fact-sheet-grey-field-slug/
- https://asnugblog.wordpress.com/2015/07/03/fact-sheet-back-keeled-slug/