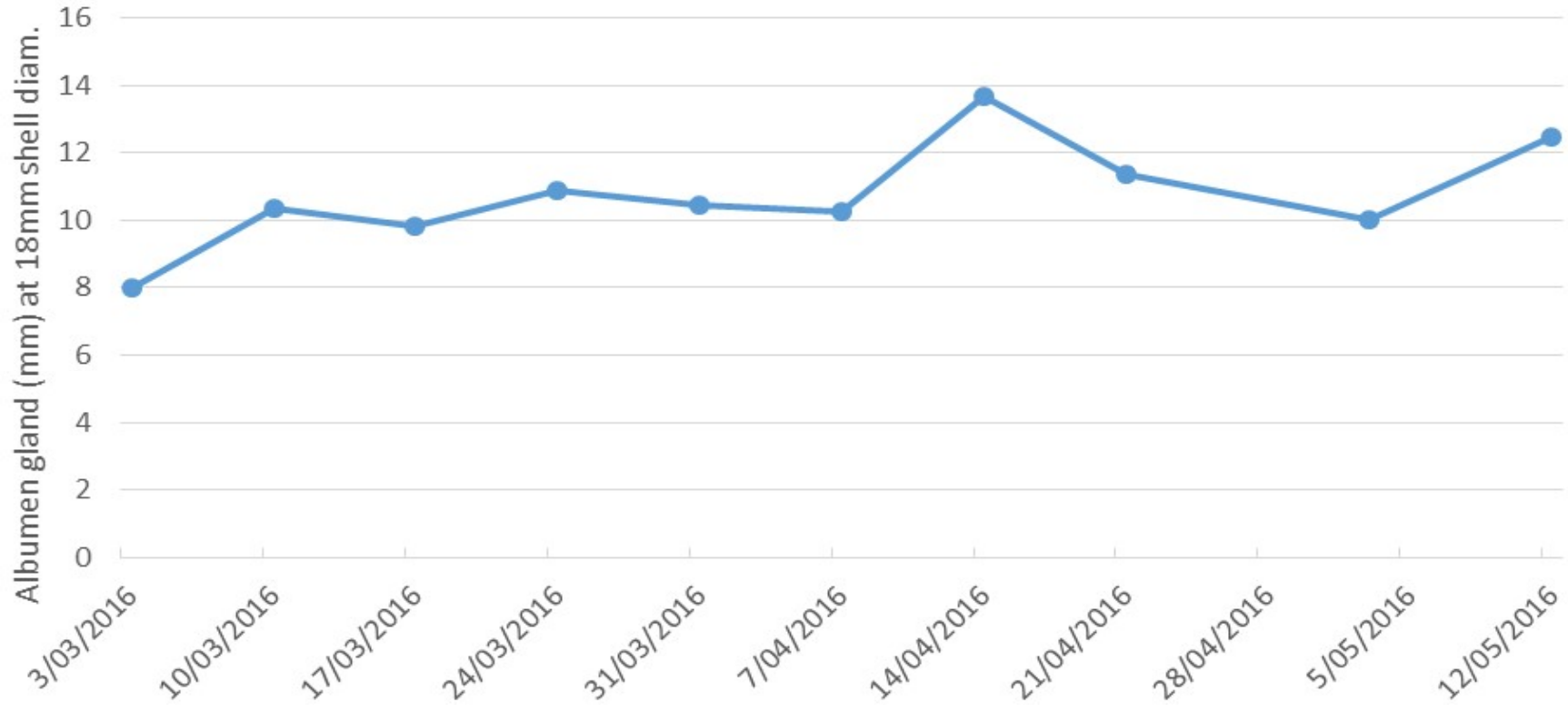


Monitoring round snails on the LEP

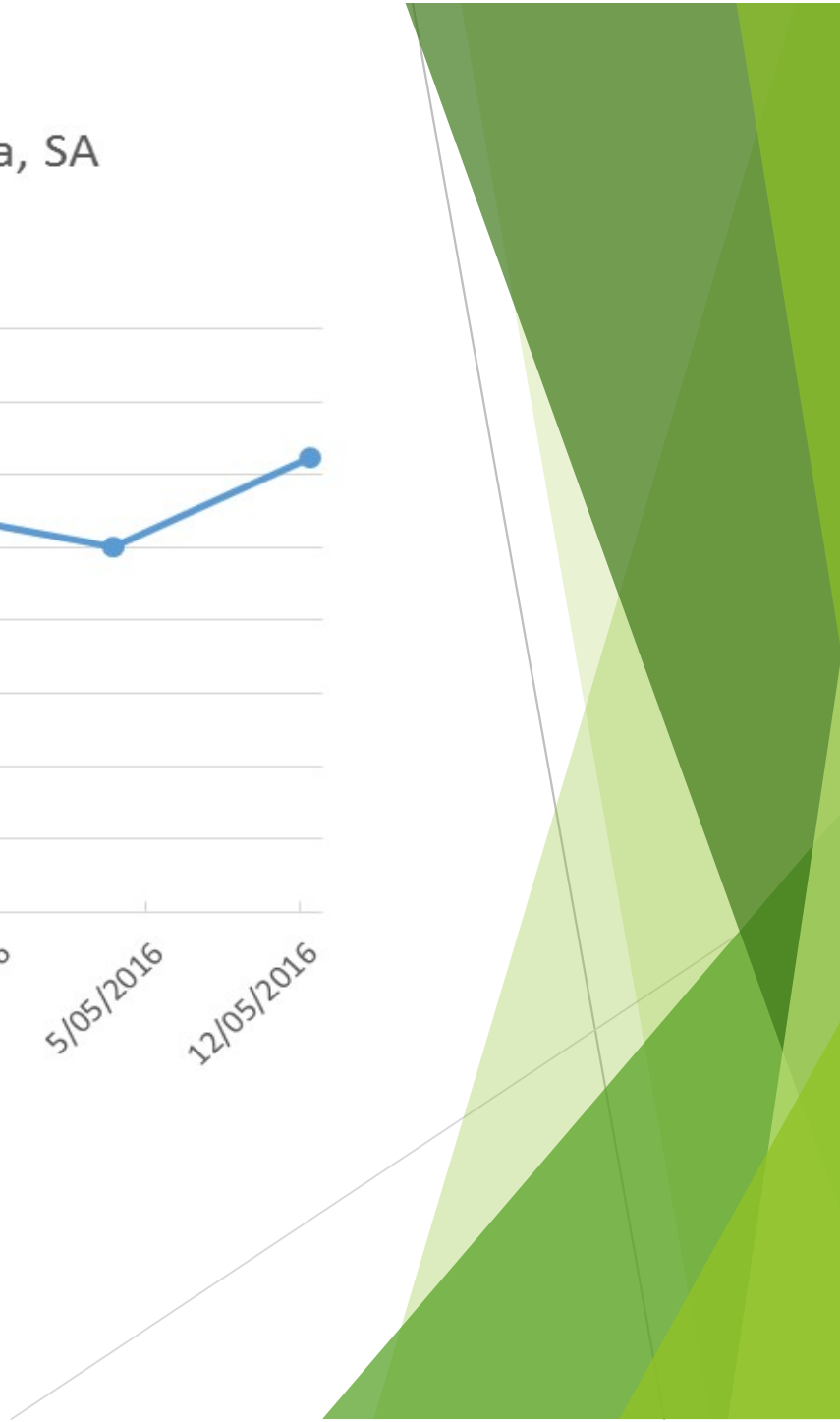
Jacob Giles, with thanks to Dustin Parker
and the SARDI entomology team.



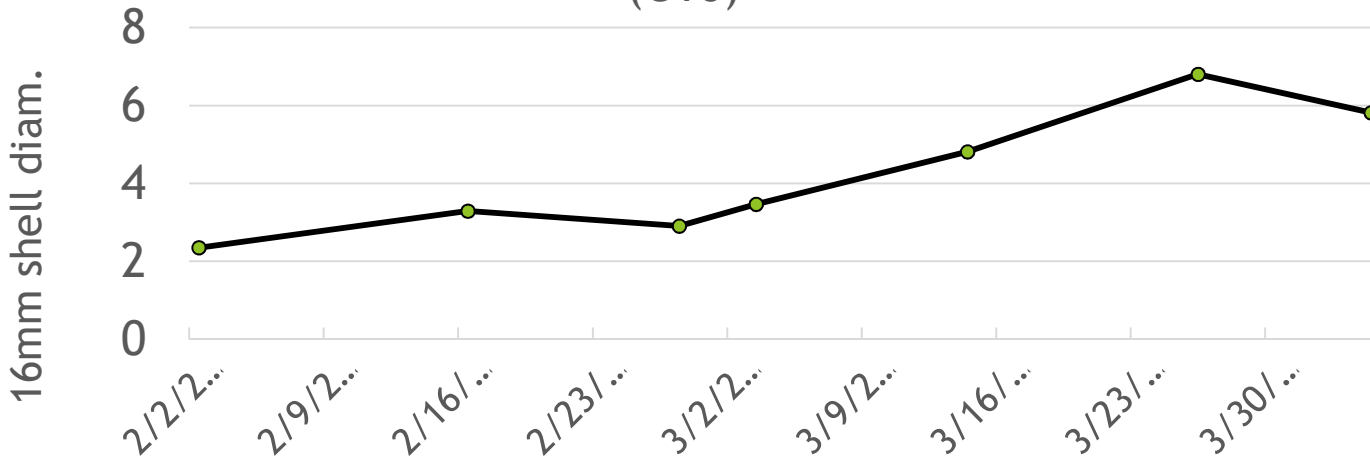
Albumen gland length for *Cernuella virgata* at Couлта, SA



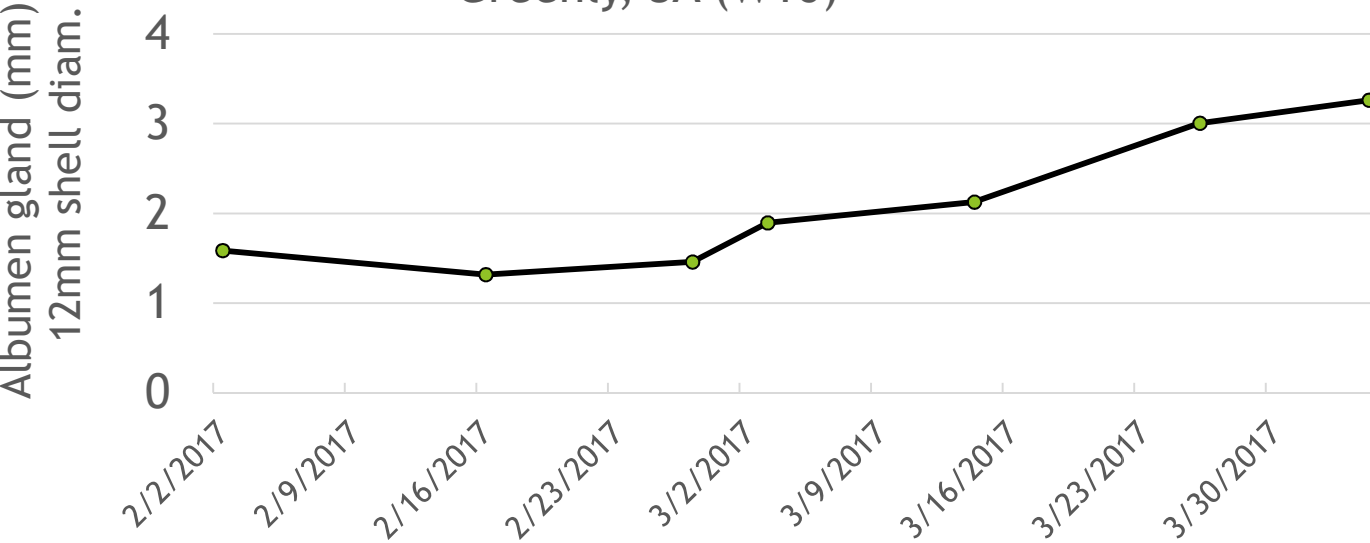
Gontar, Nash 2016



Albumen gland length for *Cernuella virgata* at Greenly, SA (C16)



Albumen gland length for *Cernuella virgata* at Greenly, SA (W16)



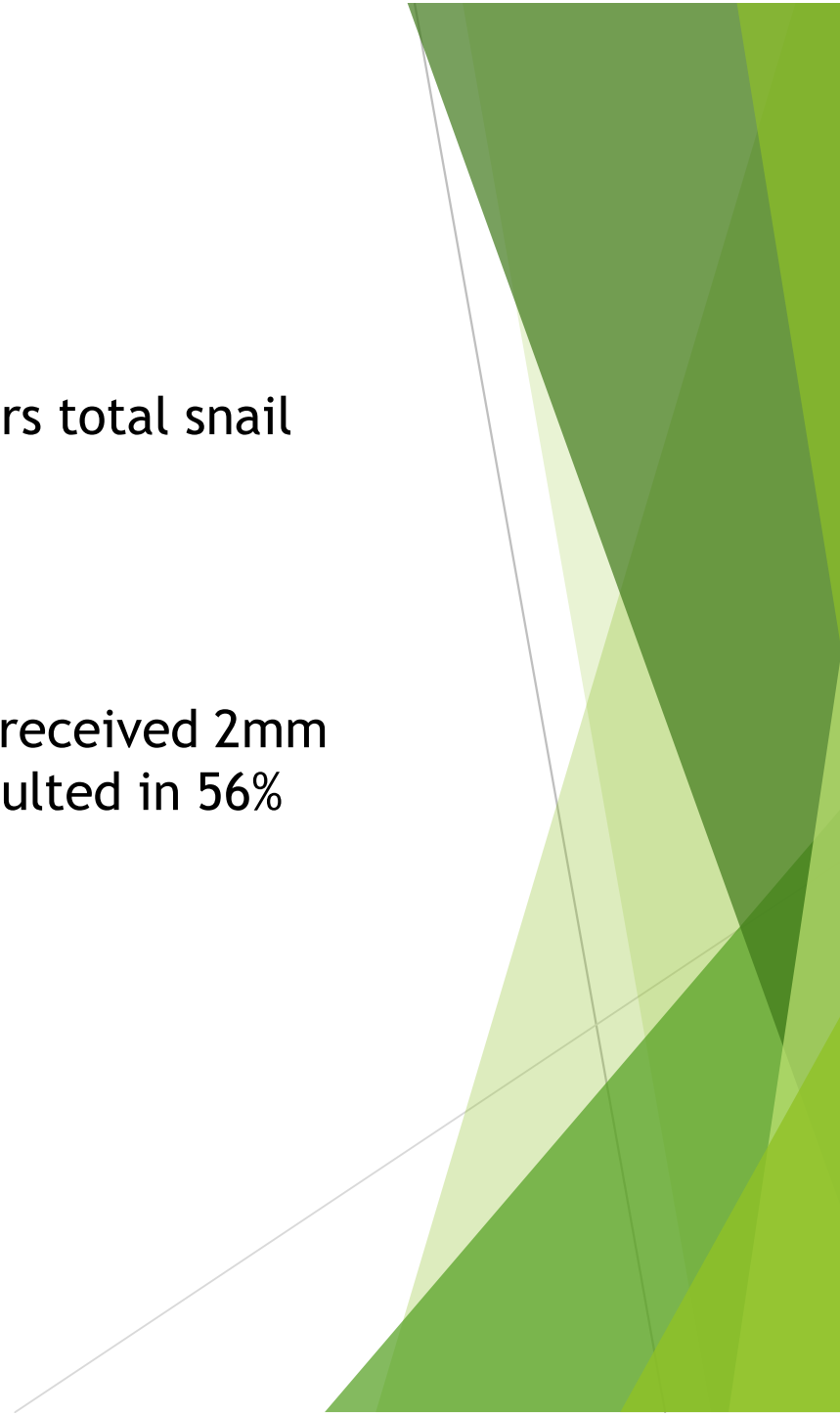
2017

T1

Feb 6th 2017: Followed 25mm rain, was dry, windy, 2 hours total snail activity. Resulted in 22% bait efficacy.

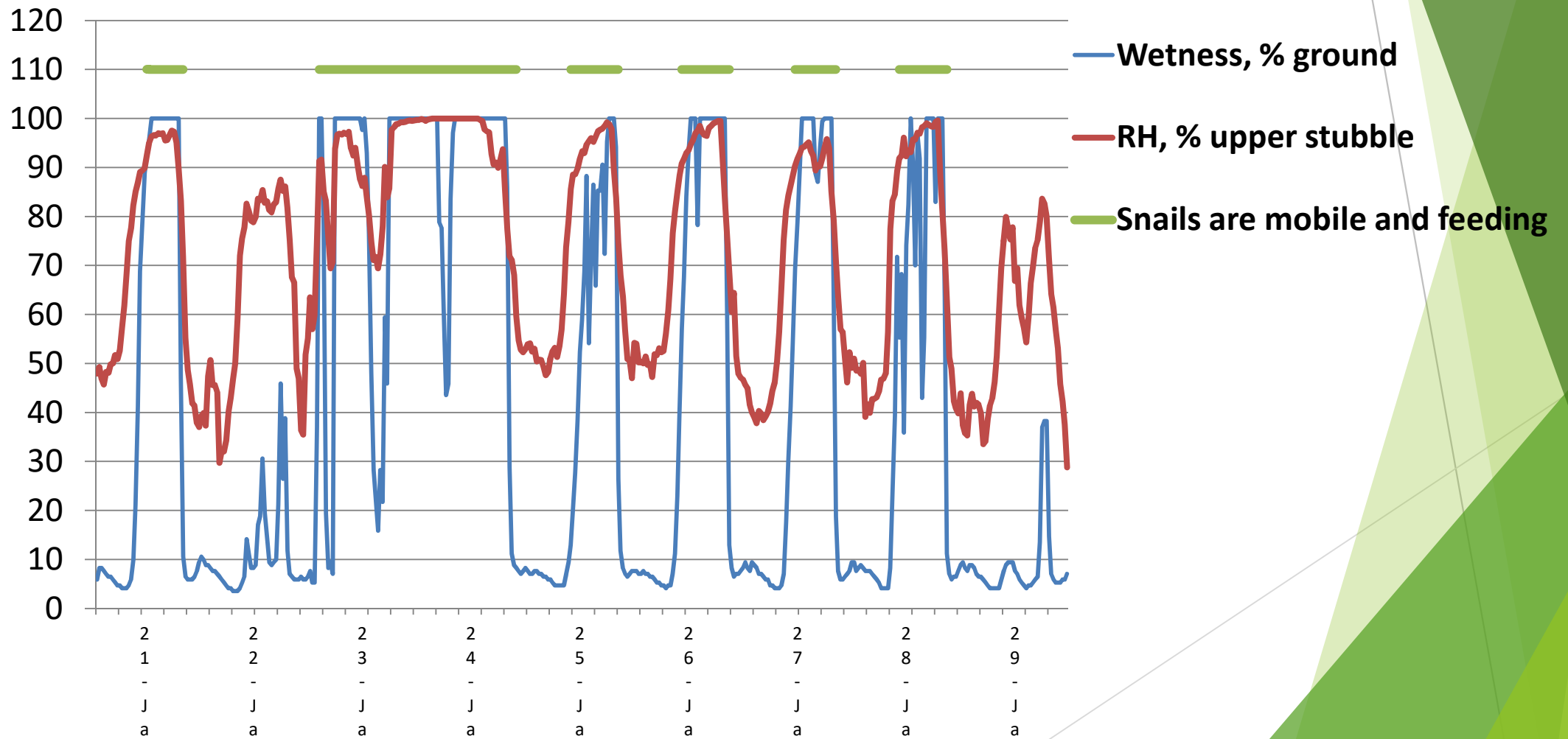
T2

March 6th 2017: Baited prior to several dew events, only received 2mm rain to produce 2 hrs activity. 15 hours total activity. Resulted in 56% bait efficacy.



Summer 2017

Snail activity in relation to RH% and ground wetness at Greenly, South Australia. January 20-29th, 2017



Reduce risk, know the weather

- ▶ BOM, (half hourly observations)
- ▶ Low daytime temperatures.
- ▶ Soil moisture near the surface.
- ▶ Clear high pressure systems (easterly winds, clear nights)
- ▶ Still days following rainfall
- ▶ More activity in a short period of time reduces risk of interference
- ▶ Monitor the issue (before and after)



Every little counts

- ▶ Control efficacy:-
 - ▶ spray summer weeds
 - ▶ snail activity
 - ▶ baits /m²
 - ▶ Stubble height
 - ▶ T°C when rolling/ cabling

- ▶ Bait mice before snails!

