Proposed changes to the environmental weeds minor use permit (PER11463)
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• Input from Queensland Weed Symposium delegate’s and members of the Queensland Weed Society
  – Review PER11463
  – Capture emerging weed management needs
  – Modify permit for submission to APVMA

What want to hear from you!

Agricultural and Veterinary products in Australia
• Undergo rigorous assessment by Australian Pesticide Veterinary and Medical Authority (APVMA)
• Process safeguards human health, environment, trade and ensures that uses are effective
• Costs to register chemicals for emerging or minor environmental weeds, outweighs economic returns to chemical manufacturers
• APVMA implemented range reforms and initiatives to enhance registration of minor and emergency use permits
  – while maintaining high standards of safety and efficacy

Agricultural and Veterinary Permits Search

NSW DPI - Noxious and environmental weed control handbook a guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations

Qld Minor-use and Emergency-use Permits
• 38 permits issued
• Additional 6 permits under evaluation
**Environmental weeds**
Large number of significant or emerging environmental weeds

- Lucid lists >1020 plant species
- Herbicides primary method used weed control
- >95% listed weeds without registration

**Registered products in PER5385 & PER7485 from 2002-2009**

- 2,4-D
- Dichlobenil
- Fluroxypyr
- Glyphosate
- Haloxyfop
- Imazapyr
- MCPA
- Metolachlor
- Picloram
- Triclopyr

**Registered products under PER11463**

- 120 g/L PICLORAM and 240 g/L TRICLOPYR (PER11463 V6)
- 10 g/L ANMOPYRALID as tripropyleneamine salt and 140 g/L FLUROXYPYR as methyl heptyl ester (PER11463 V2)
- 212 g/L FLUAZIFOP-P as butyl ester
- 200 g/L DICAMBA as dimethylamine salt
- 625 g/L 2,4-D dimethylamine and diethanolamine

**To available actives under PER11463**

Currently 12 herbicide actives belonging to 4 mode of action groups

- Group A
  - Flumioxazin
- Group B
  - Imazapyr
- Group C
  - 2,4-D
  - Dichlobenil
  - Glyphosate
- Group D
  - Picloram

**Origins of the Environmental weeds permit**

- Key orchestrators of the permit: Helen Haapakoski, Tom Anderson, John Swarbrick

- 1st Environmental weeds permit PER5385 (13 November 2002 – 30 June 2004):

- Reason for permit: Environmental weeds were identified as having the ability to dominate local habitat, reduce biological diversity and threaten native flora and fauna.

- Options to control the growing list of environmental weeds was limited particularly in:
  - non-agricultural areas, bushland,
  - forests, wetlands,
  - coastal and adjacent areas

- Aim of the permit: To allow the use of various herbicides as part of an integrated weed management program in an attempt to achieve long-term management of environmental weeds.
Definition Non-food & Other situations for weed control

- Agricultural non-crop areas
- Pastures
- Domestic and public service areas
- Commercial and industrial areas
- Roadsides
- Non-agricultural areas
- Rights of way
- Wastelands
- Aquatic areas

Proposed changes to situations listed

- Non-agricultural areas
- Domestic and public service areas
- Commercial and industrial areas
- Bushland and native forests
- Roadsides
- Rights of way
- Wastelands
- Non-crop areas
- Aquatic areas

Proposed 24 (12 new) herbicide actives belonging to 8 mode of action groups

- Group A
  - Diclofop-methyl
  - Flumetsulam
  - Chlorsulfuron
  - 2,4-D
  - Aminopyralid
  - Picloram
  - MCPA
  - 2,4-D
- Group B
  - Simazine
  - Triasulfuron
  - Imazapyr
  - Flupropanate
  - Diflufenican
- Group C
  - Metosulam
  - Glufosinate-ammonium
  - Glyphosate
  - Triclopyr
  - Picloram
  - MCPA
  - Fluroxypyr
  - Dicamba
- Group Q
Mix match of terminology for plants covered

- Classification by growth habit/appearance
  - Bulbs, herbs, shrubs, trees and vines
- Classification by longevity
  - Annual grasses, perennial grasses
- Classification by weed type
  - Broadleaf weeds, pasture weeds and woody weeds
- Classification by Families
  - Asteraceae, Solanaceae etc

No mention of succulents or broader geophytes (plants with underground bulbs, corms, rhizomes, tubers).

Improving terminology of weeds covered under PER11463

Does a mix match of terminology work the best?

Improving terminology of weeds covered under PER11463

Low volume application options (e.g. scrape-and-paint, splatter gun, stem injection, wick wipers, ThinLine® and cut stump applications) expanded

- Low volume methods
  - Offer more efficient method treating environmental weeds in difficult to access terrain
  - Reduce the need to transport large volumes of water/diesel
  - Offer benefits to operator health and safety
  - Reduce the risk of runoff and overspray
Application methods outlined in PER11463

Provide brief description of application methods outlined in the permit

Is there a need to change the permit?

Summary

- Situations
- Herbicides and rates
- Environmental weeds covered
- Method of application

if it ain't broke, don't fix it

Feedback

Please contact myself or

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