

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

NOXIOUS INSECTS REGULATIONS, 1988

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

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SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS UNDER THE NOXIOUS INSECTS ACT, 1934

Noxious Insects Regulations, 1988

being

No. 270 of 1988: *Gaz.* 22 December 1988, p. 2150¹

¹ Came into operation 1 January 1989: reg. 2.

Citation

1. These regulations may be cited as the *Noxious Insects Regulations, 1988*.

Commencement

2. These regulations will come into operation on 1 January, 1989.

Revocation

3. All regulations previously made under the Act are revoked.

Interpretation

4. (1) In these regulations—

"the Act" means the *Noxious Insects Act, 1934*.

(2) For the purposes of these regulations, an eggbed is an area where migratory grasshoppers have laid eggs.

Responsibilities of occupiers

5. (1) If the occupier of any land becomes aware of the presence of migratory grasshoppers on the land, the occupier must—

(a) immediately notify the chief executive officer of the council for the area in which the land is situated or, if the land is not situated in an area, the person in charge of the nearest office of the Department of Agriculture, of—

- (i) the location of the grasshoppers;
- (ii) the areas affected by the grasshoppers;

and

- (iii) the location of any eggbeds;

(b) mark, by using stakes or other appropriate markers, the location of any eggbeds;

(c) ensure that any eggbeds are kept under observation so as to know when the grasshoppers begin to hatch;

and

(d) inform the chief executive officer, or the person in charge of the office of the Department of Agriculture, when the grasshoppers begin to hatch.

(2) For the purposes of the Act, the occupier of any land where migratory grasshoppers or their eggbeds are located must take such of the measures set out in the schedule as may be appropriate for the destruction or suppression of the grasshoppers or eggbeds.

(3) If migratory grasshoppers or their eggbeds are located on land in a council area, the occupier of the land must take the measures set out in the schedule in accordance with any requirements specified by the council in a notice to the occupier under the Act.

3.

Responsibilities of councils

6. (1) Where a council is notified of the presence of migratory grasshoppers in its area, the council must—

- (a) mark the location of the grasshoppers and the location of any eggbeds on a map of the area;
 - (b) undertake periodic inspections of the land where the grasshoppers or eggbeds are located to ensure that appropriate action is being taken to destroy or suppress them;
 - (c) undertake periodic inspections of council property and unoccupied land within its area so that action can be taken against any grasshoppers or eggbeds that appear on the property or land;
 - (d) furnish, in accordance with the directions of the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture, reports to the Director-General in which the council—
 - (i) lists the locations of the grasshoppers and any eggbeds;
 - (ii) sets out the action that is being taken to destroy or suppress the grasshoppers and eggbeds and in particular lists—
 - (A) the areas that have been treated;
 - (B) the types and quantities of insecticides and equipment that have been used;
 - (C) such other matters as the Director-General may require;
- and
- (iii) assesses the effectiveness of that action.

(2) In addition to its responsibilities under subregulation (1), a council may—

- (a) require the occupier of any land in its area where grasshoppers or eggbeds are located to take, in accordance with the directions of the council and within a time specified by the council, any of the measures set out in the schedule for the destruction or suppression of the grasshoppers or eggbeds;
- (b) issue to the occupier of any such land appropriate supplies of insecticide, and any necessary equipment.

Responsibilities of Director of Department of Lands

7. (1) The Director of the Department of Lands must ensure that periodic inspections of Crown lands are undertaken in order to ascertain whether or not migratory grasshoppers or their eggbeds exist on those lands.

(2) If it becomes apparent that migratory grasshoppers or eggbeds are on Crown land, the Director of the Department of Lands must—

4.

(a) take appropriate action in accordance with the schedule for the destruction or suppression of the grasshoppers or eggbeds;

and

(b) furnish reports to the Director-General of the Department of Agriculture on the action that is being taken.

5.

SCHEDULE

1. Eggbeds may be ploughed over in appropriate cases.
2. The Australian plague locust may be controlled by the use of any or the following insecticides at the specified rates:
 - Chlorpyrifos (emulsifiable concentrate): 560g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 560ml per hectare or 500g/L product.
 - Chlorpyrifos (ultra low volume formulation): 350g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 350ml per hectare or 500g/L product.
 - Diazinon (emulsifiable concentrate): 400g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 500ml per hectare of 800g/L product.
 - Diazinon (ultra low volume formulation): 400g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 400ml per hectare of 985g/L product applied with ultra volume equipment.
 - Fenitrothion (emulsifiable concentrate): 420g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 420ml per hectare of 1 000g/L product.
 - Fenitrothion (ultra low volume formulation): 380g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 300ml per hectare of 1 270g/L product applied with ultra low volume equipment.
 - Maldison (ultra low volume formulation): 650g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 550ml per hectare of 1 180g/L product applied with ultra low volume equipment.
3. The small plague grasshopper may be controlled by the use of any of the following insecticides at the specified rates:
 - Fenitrothion (emulsifiable concentrate): 325g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 650ml per hectare of 500g/L product.
 - Fenitrothion (ultra low volume formulation): 380g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 300ml per hectare of 1 270g/L product applied with ultra low volume equipment.
 - Maldison (ultra low volume formulation): 530g active constituent per hectare, e.g. 450ml per hectare of 1 180g/L product applied with ultra low volume equipment.