



FARMACIST

NEWS
SPRING
2023

Free

**YOURS TO
TAKE HOME**

In this issue

- Precision ag projects delivering for growers
- Granulated lime vs Ag-Lime
- Moth borers
- Tick Tock: Countdown to tick season and grazing regulations
- Building spray booms
- Biobed update + more!



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CONTACT US

info@farmacist.com.au
farmacist.com.au

OFFICES

Mackay

(07) 4959 7075
755 Homebush Road
Sandford Q 4740

PO Box 153
Walkerston Q 4751

Burdekin

(07) 4782 2300
178 Queen Street
Ayr Q 4807

PO Box 363
Ayr Q 4807

Far North QLD

(+61) 488 980 090
105 Norman Street
Gordonvale Q 4865

PO Box 1143
Gordonvale Q 4865

Northern NSW

(+61) 402 924 955
Northern Rivers Region

WE ARE HIRING!

We are looking for an **experienced Agronomist** to work within a dynamic and progressive team in precision agronomy. Do you have a good understanding of agronomy and delight in providing superior client support? Then Farmacist Ayr would love to hear from you!

Based in Ayr North Queensland, you will work with a supportive and close-knit team to provide agronomic support to growers in many different industries. An attractive salary package, including work vehicle, will be offered to the successful applicant.

What your day could look like

- Working on farm with your clients, you will help develop chemical and nutrient management plans and provide agronomic advice to overcome production limitations.
- As part of the Farmacist team, you will be involved in innovative farm practice change programs and research trials with universities and other partners.
- You will help develop tomorrow's agricultural technologies.
- Supporting the rural sector to minimise our environmental footprint and enhance our social licence to farm.



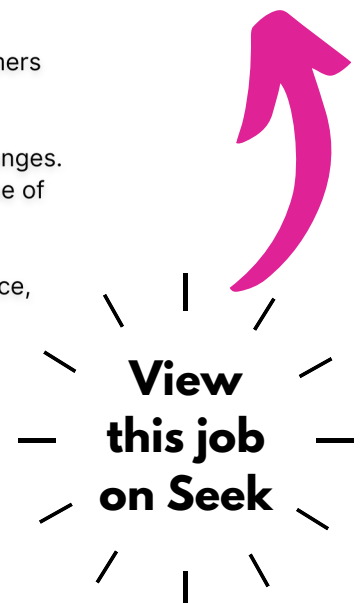
Who are we looking for

- Experience with agricultural chemicals and agronomy with a passion for helping farmers succeed.
- Good communication skills.
- A positive attitude and a team player with the ability to consistently overcome challenges.
- The ability to thrive in a dynamic, fast-paced working environment with a high degree of autonomy.
- A hunger for learning and personal growth.
- The successful candidate will ideally have tertiary qualifications in Agricultural Science, Science, Natural Resource Management, or similar.

Why our team loves working at Farmacist

- A competitive salary commensurate with skills and experience.
- A great learning environment working with over 20 experienced agronomists.
- A genuine connection with our partners in the agricultural sector.
- The opportunity to work in a team of industry leading professionals.
- An awesome opportunity to develop your career.

To apply, please send your cover letter and resume to recruitment@farmacist.com.au or call Jayson Dowie on 0408 009 348.



Are you, or someone you know, a good fit for Farmacist?

Moth borers

By Nakita Cally

As moths are flying around at this time of year, keep an eye out for "dead hearts" caused by the large moth borer (*Bathytricha truncate*) in young cane.

Look for dead leaves in the centre of plant cane. This pest tunnels into stalks causing foul-smelling frass and tunnels in dead shoots. The appearance of fully-grown caterpillars includes purple-pink back and small black spots.

Moths lay eggs in early spring on young cane and grasses,, especially crowsfoot, guinea grass, and rhodes grass. They can be controlled by reducing grass weeds and encouraging parasitoids like wasps and flies.

The good news is that the moth borer is a minor pest and the sugarcane will grow out of the effects, rebounding with new shoots and sideshoots. 🌱



Figures 1 and 2 above: Young larvae in sugarcane stem are white with black ends.



Figure 3: Look for dead younger leaves at the plant centre. These can be pulled easily from the rest of the stalk.

Precision ag projects deliver value back to growers

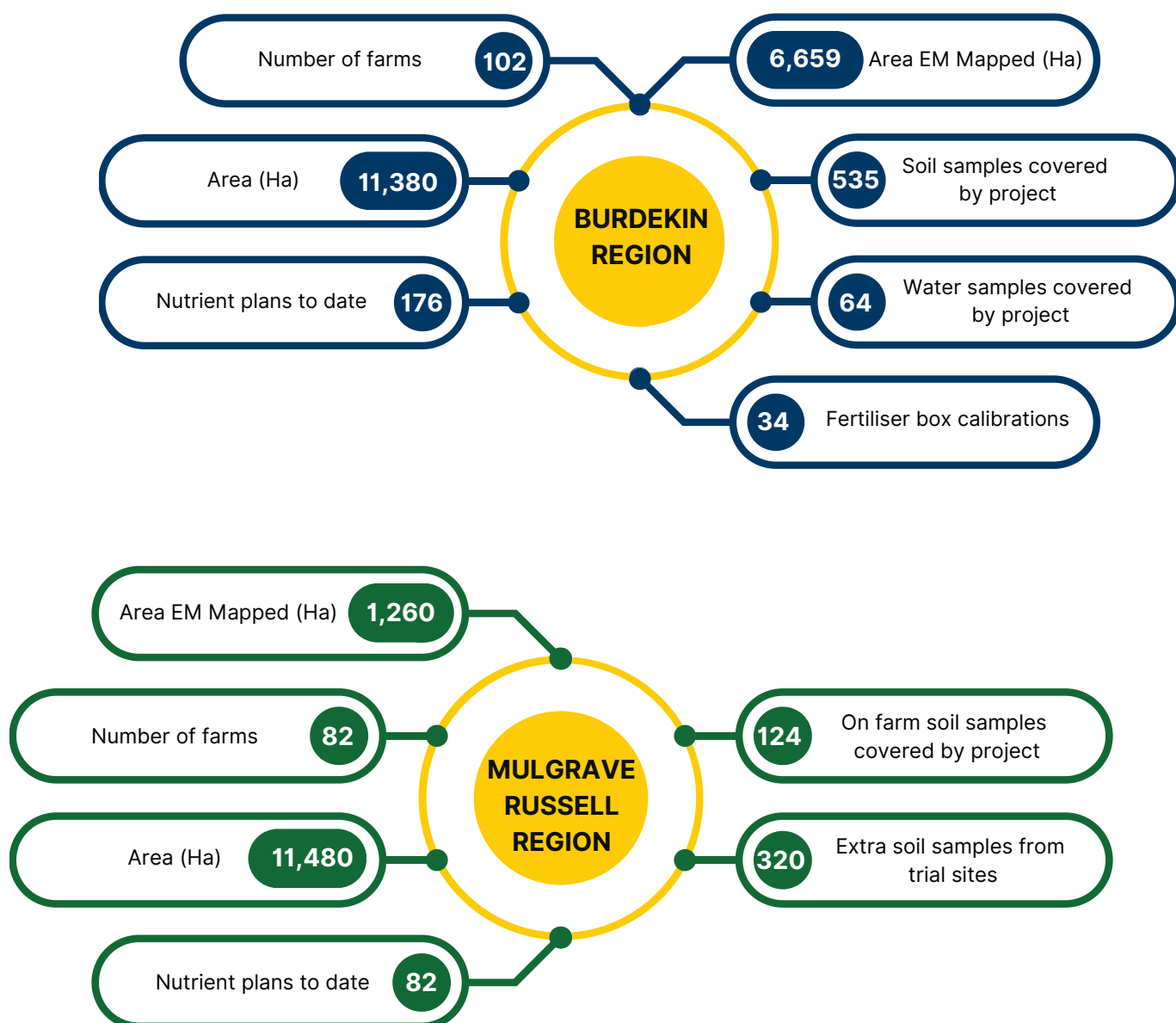
By Heidi Hatch Gordon, Will Higham & Zoe Egger
P2D/POD Project Managers

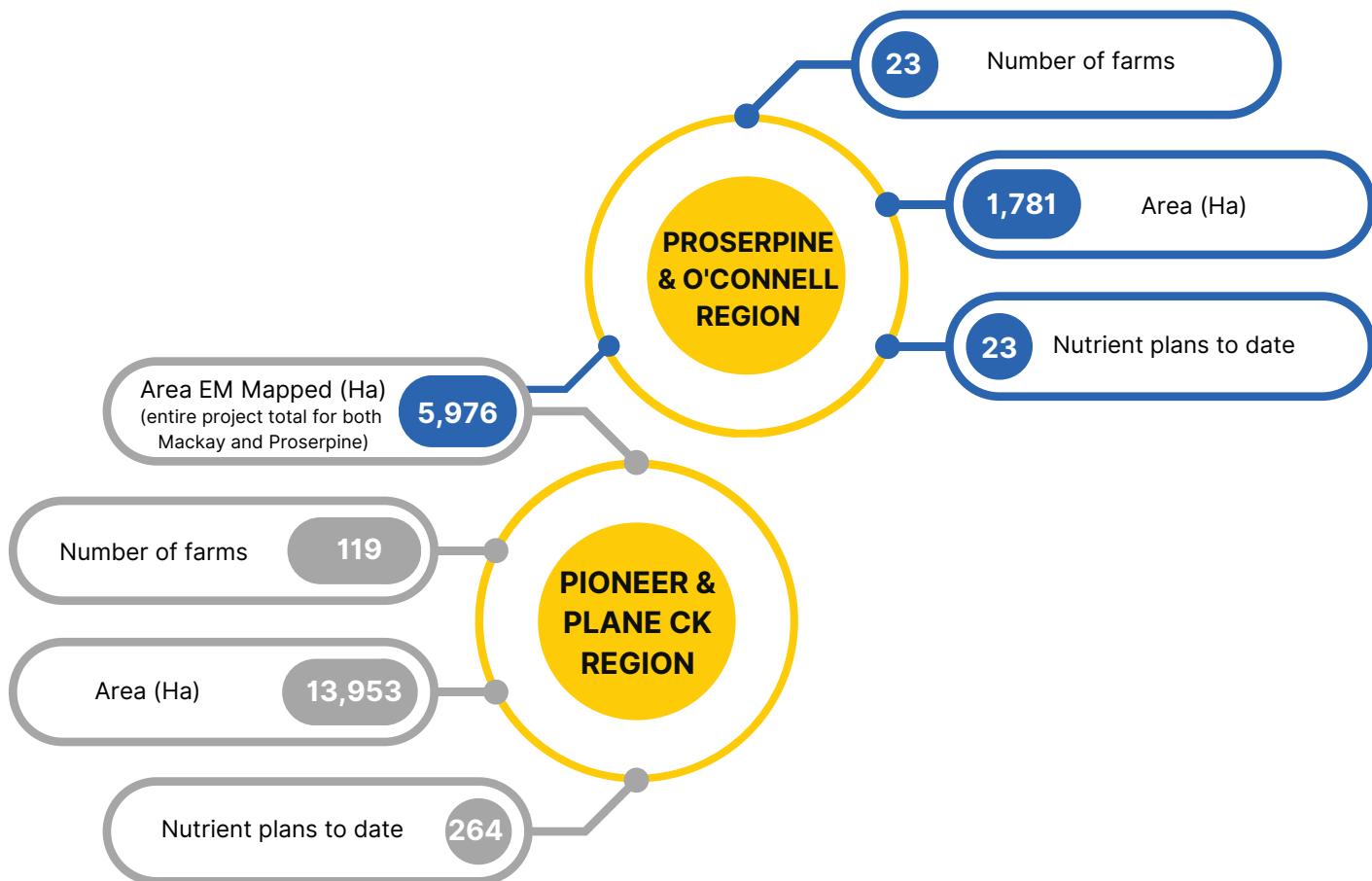
Since 2021, the Precision Ag (PA) projects (P2D and POD) have and continue to provide unmatched value directly back to the growers in the Burdekin, Russell Mulgrave, and Mackay Whitsunday regions.

Almost 40,000 hectares have been engaged in the project to fast-track the growers' journey with PA and provide data sets to make more informed decisions now and into the future.

The project also ensures growers are equipped with N and P budgets for the upcoming year in line with reef regulations.

And most importantly, the project is focused on providing a legacy to our participants for a long time after the project is finished through EM mapping, precision agriculture data sets, and a much better understanding of our farms.





Point Of Difference and Precision to Decision is funded by the partnership between the Australian Government's Reef Trust and the Great Barrier Reef Foundation, and Farmacist Pty Ltd.



Tick-tock: Countdown to tick season!

By Mandy Jeppesen

It's estimated that cattle ticks cost the Australian grazing industry \$160 million annually in productivity losses and control. An average tick burden of 50 ticks per animal can reduce weight gain by 1.5kg or milk production by 13.5 litres every 30 days¹. Cattle ticks are also a vector for the blood parasites that cause tick fever.

Cattle ticks prefer warm and wet conditions and with the milder winter this year, it could mean an early start to the tick season so it's important to be prepared now. Cattle ticks are most active from September to February but eggs can start hatching from late July/early August if winter conditions are milder. Eggs can lay dormant for up to three months in pastures over winter. Once hatched, larvae climb to the top of pasture where they can survive for up to 6 months waiting to come into contact with a host. The higher and lusher the pasture, the easier it is for tick larvae to attach.

Larvae attach and feed on a single host, and over a period of 3 weeks, phase through their growth cycle from larvae (5-6 days) to nymph (6-8 days) to adult (7-12 days). Engorged female ticks then drop from the host onto pasture and can lay up to 3,000 eggs before dying.

Chemical treatments options available:

Chemical treatment options available for tick control differ in a number of aspects. The choice of chemical used depends on chemical class, resistance status, length of protection, application method, management practices and residue limits.

- Short acting chemicals include pour-on mectins, Amitraz dip, organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids. Their effective period is approximately 18-21 days with a recommended treatment interval of 21 days.
- Medium acting chemicals include injectable methrins. These have a 28-30 day effective period with a treatment interval of 28 days.
- Medium to long-acting chemicals include Fluazuron with an effective period and treatment interval of 42 days.
- Long-acting chemicals include injectable moxidectin which has an effective period and treatment interval of 56 days.



Figure 1: Cattle tick numbers increase with warmer conditions.

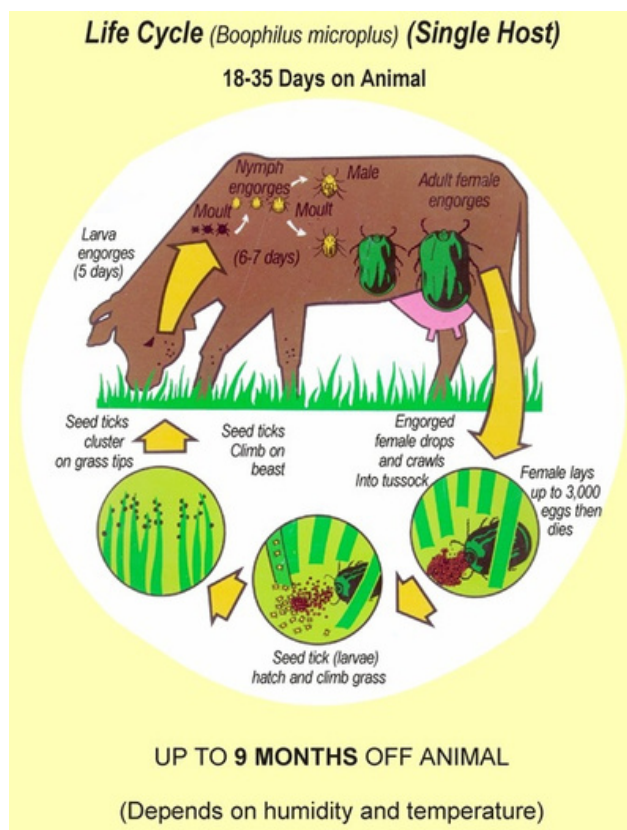


Figure 2: The cattle tick life cycle. (2 NSW Department of Primary Industries. April 2020.)

It's important to have a cattle tick management strategy in place before the season starts as unplanned or sporadic chemical treatments do not effectively reduce tick numbers. Management of cattle ticks takes a multi-pronged approach but integrating the following six strategies will increase any management plan's effectiveness:

1. Treat early:

Treat early in spring to prevent a high summer surge in tick numbers. Early control keeps populations low so treat with a medium-long or long-acting product as eggs start to hatch in August-September. This will reduce the number of larvae and nymphs reaching adulthood and reproducing, leading to lower numbers in the following generations.

2. Monitor and treat appropriately during the season peak:

During the peak season of November to January, cattle should be monitored to ensure treatments are effective and to retreat when necessary. The most susceptible animals include calves, bulls and *Bos taurus* herds, including cross-bred animals.

A shorter acting knockdown chemical can be applied once numbers reach the chosen treatment threshold if the spring preventative application has been missed and ticks are already in their adult phase. This is a reactive strategy where a treatment is applied every three weeks once ticks are present. Insect growth regulators are no longer effective at this point as the ticks have already completed their phases of moulting.

3. Treat in autumn to reduce pasture contamination:

Once autumn arrives, it may be prudent to treat cattle one final time to reduce the number of eggs being dropped on pasture for next season. Consider using a medium-long to long-acting product or a couple of short acting product applications to take you through to cooler weather.

4. Use treated cattle to 'sweep' paddocks of ticks to allow grazing for more susceptible animals:

Cattle that have been treated with a long-acting treatment can be used to graze tick infested pastures to reduce tick numbers. The pasture is then considered lower risk for more susceptible animals to graze afterwards.

5. Vaccinate to protect susceptible animals:

Newborn calves are at a higher risk of serious illness or death from ticks and as such, it's best to avoid calving when ticks are most active. Vaccinating calves with tick fever vaccine when they are 3-9 months of age will aid in their immunity development, protecting the animal against tick fever for life.

6. Utilise non-chemical strategies to reduce the frequency of chemical treatments:

Genetics is a management tool that can be used in any tick control program. Increasing the amount of *Bos indicus* (i.e. Brahman) genetics in your herd will provide inherited natural immunity and increased tolerance to cattle ticks and tick fever.

In addition, pasture management strategies can provide multiple opportunities to reduce tick numbers. Long term spelling can significantly reduce tick numbers as female ticks needs to feed in order to reproduce. In winter, a 5-month spell is required while in summer, 3 months spelling is adequate.

Controlling feral hosts for cattle ticks such as buffalo and deer is another effective management strategy. Horses, sheep, goats and camelids are considered secondary hosts as ticks don't always complete their lifecycle when using these animals as hosts². Reducing dense groundcover in frequently travelled areas will decrease habitat for the larvae while increasing sun exposure can cause tick desiccation.

Reducing the risk of resistance:

By following these six principles, you can ensure that your chemical treatments are effective while also reducing the risk of ticks developing resistance. Resistance to Fluzuron is found widely throughout Queensland, while resistance to organophosphates and synthetic pyrethroids is common in south-east Queensland and northern New South Wales. If you believe that you have tick resistance on your property, contact your local vet or biosecurity officer and enquire about sending tick samples away for testing. 🌿

References:

¹ Jonsson, N. N., Mayer, D. G., Matschoss, A. L., Green, P. E., & Ansell, J. (1998). Production effects of cattle tick (*Boophilus microplus*) infestation of high yielding dairy cows. *Veterinary parasitology*, 78(1), 65-77.

² NSW Department of Primary Industries. April 2020. Primefact: Cattle Tick. Animal Biosecurity and Welfare, NSW DPI.



Calling all graziers!

Are you ready to meet your Reef Regs obligations?

September 30th is fast approaching and for all landholders undertaking commercial beef cattle grazing in reef catchment areas, this means it's almost time to measure and record your ground cover for Reef Regulation reporting.

In addition to recording ground cover in each paddock, you are also required to keep records of measures you've undertaken to improve areas identified to be in poor or degraded land condition.

Additionally, the application of any fertiliser or mill byproducts that have been applied to grazing paddocks must be recorded, including date and location of application, product name, rate and percentage of nitrogen and phosphorus.

Farmacist have Nutrient and Chemical Record Books available for purchase that have been specifically designed to suit grazing activities. If you'd like to purchase one of these books or if you'd like further assistance with Reef Regulations pasture monitoring and record-keeping, please contact your local Farmacist office.

For further information on Reef Regulations for graziers in your area, check out the Queensland Reef Water Quality Program Grazing Guide and Agricultural ERA standard for Beef Cattle Grazing documents found at <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/agriculture/sustainable-farming/reef/reef-regulations/grazing>. 🌱


FARMACIST

Planning for Productivity

Being proactive and planning for the coming season allows your grazing enterprise to be more prepared for change, leading to improved productivity and more money in the bank.

Join us for a FREE information session to learn how you can manage production issues now so they don't become a problem in the future.

WHERE:

Western Suburbs Leagues Club,
10 Branscombe Road, Walkerston

WHEN:

9:00 am - 1:00 pm
Thursday 14th September 2023

TOPICS INCLUDE:

- Tick and intestinal worm monitoring, management and control options
- Nutritional requirements of different stock classes and how to manage seasonal gaps in energy and protein
- Disease identification, management and vaccination programs for different stock classes

Morning tea and lunch provided

FREE TO ATTEND





GUEST SPEAKERS:

Jim Wade:

- Consulting Nutritionist for Home Hill Stock Feeds, Wade Agricultural Consultants Pty Ltd

Lara Brotto:

- Home Hill Stock Feeds

Leon Buchanan:

- Senior Sales Representative, Zoetis Valley Vet Surgery

Please RSVP to Mandy from Farmacist Mackay
0408 849 902

Prilled lime vs Ag-Lime

By Shannon Byrnes & Hannah Van Houweninge

In a perfect world your soil pH is neutral and your paddock has sufficient calcium that never needs replacing... it's a farmer's dream!

Deciding between prilled and Ag-Lime products for your agricultural needs can be a bit perplexing however we are here to help shed light on the key considerations. Choosing the right lime product involves identifying the differences in effectiveness and benefits for your specific needs. To help you navigate this decision, let's demystify the differences.



KEY CONSIDERATIONS:

1. Lime quality and composition

- Both prilled and Ag-Lime products are formed using crushed limestone, which utilises the carbonate from the calcium carbonate limestone to balance pH and enhance calcium in soils.
- Prilled lime often contains around 5% binder, whereas Ag-Lime is mined limestone without additives.
- The particles in prilled lime are actually smaller (<0.3mm) than Ag-Lime (as seen in Table 1), but the binding agent is added to hold the particles together to form granules so it can be applied through fertiliser applicators.

2. Particle size and neutralising value

- The key indicators of an agricultural liming product's quality are neutralising value and particle size.
- Particle size distribution can be seen in Table 1 for both products.
- The effective neutralising value considers the particle size and neutralising value. This can help you work out how quickly your lime product is going to react in the soil.
- The finer the particle size of the liming product the more rapidly it reacts with the hydrogen ions neutralising acidity.

3. Wind losses

- Prilled lime doesn't suffer wind losses due to its size and weight, making application straight forward.
- While some finer particles of Ag-Lime may be carried by the wind, these losses are minimal and do not significantly impact overall effectiveness.

4. Cost and availability

- Prilled lime can sometimes be more expensive than Ag-Lime due to the additional processing required to produce the pellets. It may also be less widely available. Provides convenience for timing of spreading.
- Ag-Lime offers convenient options for bulk purchase, delivery, and spreading without extra expenses, maximising efficiency.

Table 1: Effective Neutralising Value

Classification	Prilled Lime (NV = 95%)	Ag-Lime (NV = 98.71%)
Grade 1 (particle size < 0.3mm)	95 x 100% = 95%	98.71 x 62.8% = 61.99%
Grade 2 (particle size 0.3-0.85mm)		98.71 x 36.5% = 36.03%
Grade 3 (particle size >0.85mm)		98.71 x 0.7% = 0.69%

Liming product recommended rates:

Soil Type	Top Dressed 0.5 pH increase
Sand/Loamy Sand	300 kg/ha
Sandy/Silt Loam	500 kg/ha
Clay/Loamy Clay	625 kg/ha

Example of prilled lime recommended application rates. (CalciPrill, Omya International AG).

Ameliorants			
Table 1 – Lime guidelines for acid soils (when pH water < 5.5)		Table 2 – Lime guidelines based on exchangeable soil calcium (Ca)	
CEC (meq/100g)	Lime application (tonnes/ha)	Soil calcium (meq/100g)	Lime application (tonnes/ha)
< 3.0	2.25	< 0.20	4
3.0 – 6.0	4.0	0.20 – 0.40	3.5
> 6.1	5.0	0.41 – 0.60	3
		0.61 – 0.80	2.5
		0.81 – 1.20	2
		1.21 – 1.60	1.5
		1.61 – 2.00	1
		> 2.00	0

Industry guidelines for lime applications (Sugar Research Australia).

FIELD EXAMPLES:

Example 1 Soil Sample	
Soil Colour	Brown
Soil Texture	Clay
Cation Exchange Capacity	2.46
Calcium (cmol)	0.52
Aluminium %	60

Using Example 1 soil sample data: 2.25t/ha of Ag-Lime is required to correct the soil pH and 3t/ha of lime is required to correct calcium deficiency. Calcium deficiency is the block's limiting factor therefore we are targeting the application of 3t/ha of lime.

3t/ha of Ag-Lime will deliver 1080kg/ha of Calcium (36% calcium) over 3 years.

Using the recommended application rate for prilled lime for a clay soil, 625kg/ha is required.

Each year, 625kg/ha of prilled lime will deliver 225kg of calcium to your crop. This would take 4.8 years of applications to achieve the same calcium quantity achieved from the application of 3t/ha of Ag-Lime.

Example 2 Soil Sample	
Soil Colour	Orange/yellow
Soil Texture	Clay
Cation Exchange Capacity	3.7
Calcium (cmol)	1.6
Aluminium %	34

Using Example 2 soil sample data: 4t/ha of Ag-Lime is required to correct the soil pH and 1.5t/ha of Ag-Lime is required to correct calcium deficiency. Soil pH has been determined to be the limiting factor.

1.5t/ha of Ag-Lime will deliver 540kg/ha of Calcium (36% calcium) over 3 years.

Using the recommended application rate for prilled lime for a clay soil, 625kg/ha is required.

Each year, 625kg/ha of prilled lime will deliver 225kg of calcium to your crop. Over 3 years this will deliver 675kg of calcium. This would take 2.4 years of applications to achieve the same calcium quantity achieved from the application of 1.5t/ha of Ag-Lime. Please note, this may not be enough to correct soil pH and reduce aluminium saturation to a sustainable crop level.


Example 3 Soil Sample	
Soil Colour	Brown
Soil Texture	Sandy loam
Cation Exchange Capacity	1.79
Calcium (cmol)	0.19
Aluminium %	76

Using Example 3 soil sample data: 2.25t/ha of Ag-Lime is required to correct the soil pH and 4t/ha of lime is required to correct calcium deficiency. Calcium deficiency is the block's limiting factor, therefore we are targeting the application of 4t/ha of Ag-Lime.

4t/ha of Ag-Lime will deliver 1440kg/ha of Calcium (36% calcium) over 3 years.

Using the recommended application rate for prilled lime for a loam soil, 500kg/ha is required.

Each year, 500kg/ha of prilled lime will deliver 180kg of calcium to your crop and over 3 years this will deliver 540kg of calcium. This would take 8 years of applications to achieve the same calcium quantity achieved from the application of 4t/ha of Ag-Lime.

The choice between prilled lime and Ag-Lime depends on the specific needs of the crop and the soil. Prilled lime might be more suitable for crops that require a rapid pH adjustment or in situations where quick results are desired. Ag-Lime is often used for general soil pH improvement and can be applied in larger quantities due to its lower cost. 

RESOURCES:

Calciprill Information Sheet, Omya International AG, www.omya.com.

Sugar Research Australia, Nutrient Management Guidelines For Sugarcane In The Herbert District.

Miriwinni Lime and Gypsum, Granulated versus Ag Lime, 2023.

Biobed project update: Koumala commercial biobed outcomes

By Nick Hill

Under the Great Barrier Reef Foundation (GBRF) funded Project Bluewater 2, Farmacist Mackay has been investigating the ability of biobeds to remove herbicides and pesticides from contaminated water sourced from chemical mixing sites and spray tank wash down areas.

Farmacist has identified these sites as significant sources of point source pollution with an associated negative affect upon the quality of water entering the Great Barrier Reef Lagoon.

As a brief recap, biobeds are a form of bioreactor that contains a mixture of straw or cane trash, compost and topsoil. They operate via retaining water for a period of time allowing for the microbial breakdown of pesticides and herbicides. Currently, there are three biobed sites in operation: two on commercial sugarcane farms, Koumala and Marwood - investigating biobed capacity in a "real world" situation; and one research site at the Farmacist Mackay Sandiford office - investigating the capacity of biobeds to break down targeted chemistries.



Figure 1. Koumala commercial biobed site.

The Koumala commercial biobed site was established in March 2023 (Figure 1). Samples were taken before Biobed filtration and after Biobed filtration on both the 17th of April 2023 and 27th of June 2023.

Results

Overall results showed that for both sampling events multiple forms of pesticides were present and the biobed system was able to either substantially reduce their concentration or, in a number of cases, remove them all together. In the majority of instances, the "after" biobed filtration results for individual pesticides were below PC95 Ecotoxicity threshold values. However, across both sampling events, although substantially reduced in concentration, Imazapic and Picloram remained above PC95 values indicating a greater resistance to microbial breakdown.

As an example of the Koumala biobed filtration outcomes, results for Atrazine, Metolachlor, Diuron and Imidacloprid are provided for the 17th of April in Figures 2 to 5, and for the 27th of June in Figures 6 to 8.

To note, Imidacloprid is excluded from the 27th of June results as "before" filtration concentration values were minimal. Outcomes show that across sampling events, "before" biobed concentrations were above PC95 threshold values and after biobed filtration they were just detectable via analysis and below PC95 values.

Results so far are demonstrating that the biobed systems do have a place in negating point sources of pollution originating from spray tank washdown and chemical mixing sites, with an associated benefit upon water quality.

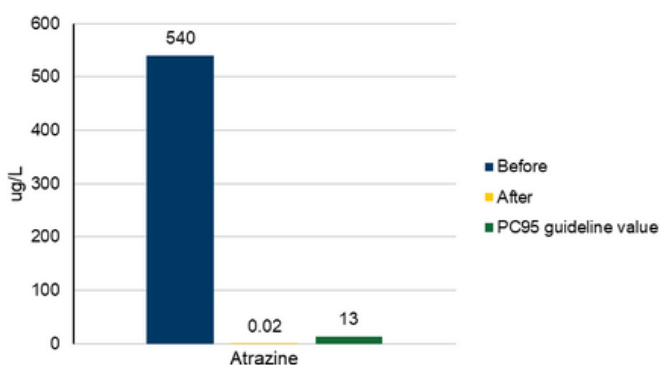


Figure 2. Biobed filtration results for Atrazine (sample taken 17/04/23).

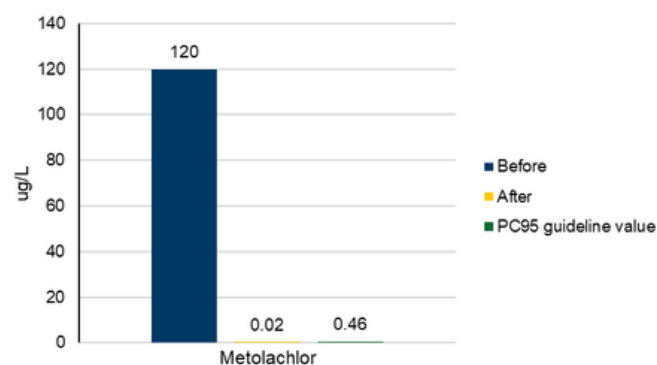


Figure 3. Biobed filtration results for Metolachlor (sample taken 17/04/23).

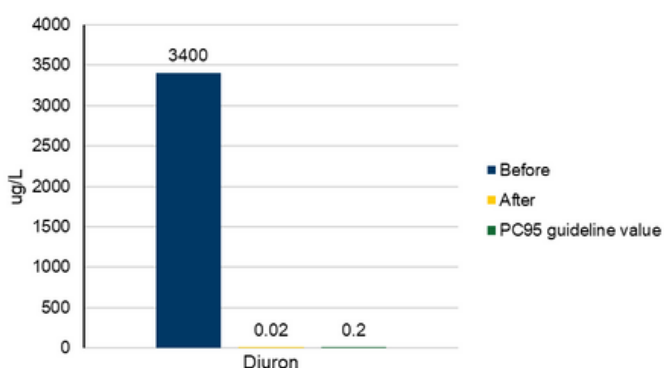


Figure 4. Biobed filtration results for Diuron (sample taken 17/04/23).

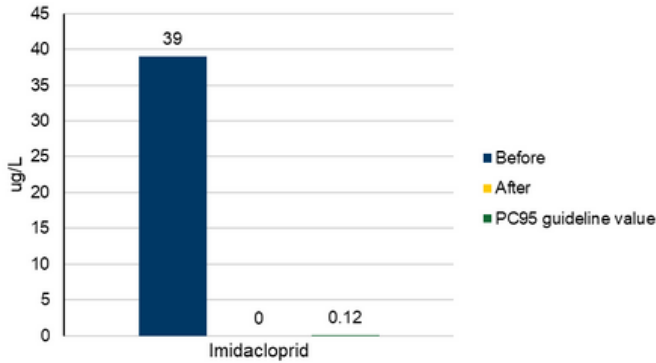


Figure 5. Biobed filtration results for Imidacloprid (sample taken 17/04/23).

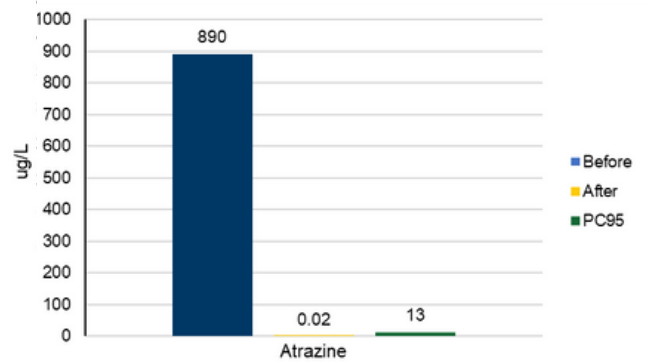


Figure 7. Biobed filtration results for Atrazine (sample taken 27/06/23).

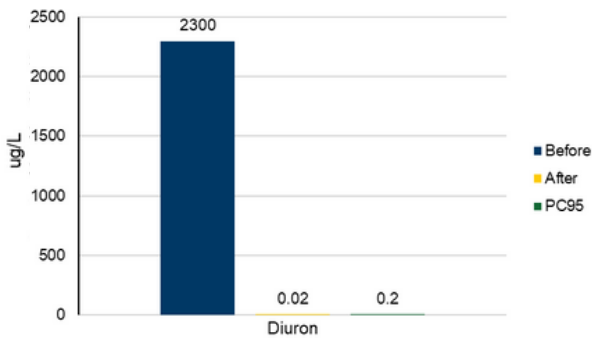


Figure 6. Biobed filtration results for Diuron (sample taken 27/06/23).

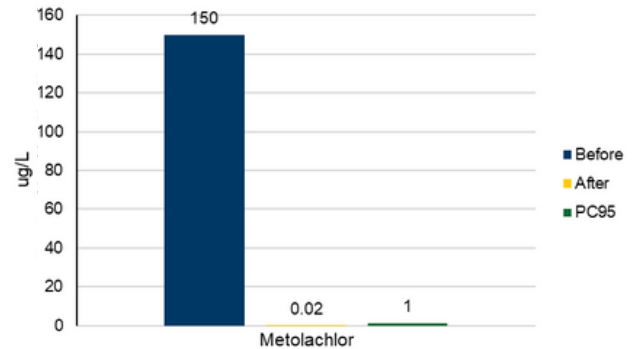


Figure 8. Biobed filtration results for Metolachlor (sample taken 27/06/23).

For further information about biobeds please contact Nick Hill from Farmacist Mackay on 0428 422 997. 🌿

Project Bluewater is funded by the partnership between the Australian Government's Reef Trust and the Great Barrier Reef Foundation, and Farmacist Pty Ltd.



Great Barrier Reef Foundation



Farmacist sprayer service centre Burdekin

Farmacist Burdekin is now providing a one stop shop for all of your spray rig requirements.

Simply book in, drop off, and collect when ready! We provide sales, repairs, and installations of everything including pumps, controllers, flat boom construction, nozzle setup and banding options.

Our service centre is located on Webber road, McDesme. Call Chris today on 0438 331 527 for bookings and quotes. 🌿





PayDirt (Northern Australia)

Making the right investment

Workshop 1

LOCATION: Mackay, Queensland

DATE: 26 October, 23 November and 14 December 2023

PRICE: \$1,400 p.p. + GST (including the MLA subsidy)

DELIVERED BY: Farmacist Pty Ltd

Workshop 2

LOCATION: Proserpine/ Bowen, Queensland

DATE: 12 October, 9 November and 7 December 2023

PRICE: \$1,400 p.p. + GST (including the MLA subsidy)

Program overview

This is a simple and straight forward three-session training package to empower participants to make informed decisions about managing the improvement of their soil to lift enterprise productivity.

You will learn:

- to compare all pasture improvement strategies, including altering grazing regimes or species to changing soil conditions
 - to establish what soil deficiencies exist and how to address them
 - to identify and address nutrient short falls and what investments should be given priority
 - about the interconnected elements of pasture production and its response to fertiliser application and land type, land condition and grazing management - you will then be ready to build a soil management plan
- This decision making process can be applied repeatedly to weigh up soil improvement opportunities.

As well as small group get togethers, participants will have access to one-on-one coaching to develop property-specific plans.

Deliverers

This will be delivered by Farmacist Pty Ltd

How to participate

Delivery locations will be determined based on participant interest. With the support of MLA's Profitable Grazing Systems program, this course is subsidised for producers. Cost per participant is \$1,400 + GST (including the MLA subsidy).

SESSION 1:

Is fertiliser the answer for this paddock?

You will work through the five critical factors to be assessed before considering fertiliser:

1. Land type
2. Land condition
3. Pasture rundown
4. Pasture utilisation
5. Grazing method.

This session includes time in the paddock assessing pastures and soil types before learning how to take a quality soil sample for testing.

SESSION 2:

Soil test results: What do they mean?

Everyone will bring along their soil test results, and the coach will work through the analyses to help you understand what is really going on and what can be improved through various interventions.

You will also learn about delivering nutrients through a range of fertiliser products and application techniques.

SESSION 3:

Getting the best bang for your buck

In this session, you will work through various scenarios using a priority decision matrix.

These decisions will stem from the plans you have established based on product choice, cost, application technique and potential return on investment.

RSVP: Mandy Jeppesen 0408 849 902 or Jessica Bennett 0429 843 125

Casino: Biosecurity workshop date claimer

Take the easiest step to make sure your farm or contracting service is compliant with biosecurity regulation. Identify and prioritise your risks, proactively plan for biosecurity management in day-to-day operations, and ensure traceability should a biosecurity incursion occur!

Your workshop facilitators will be Marguerite White & Alice Moore who have developed the Farm Biosecurity Management Action Plan tool, in consultation with industry and biosecurity experts.

Grower Biosecurity Planning Workshop

Date: Tuesday 11th October

Time: 8.00am- 12:00 pm (followed by lunch)
Venue: Casino Community and Cultural Centre

Contractor Biosecurity Planning Workshop

Date: Tuesday 11th October

Time: 12:00 pm- 1pm lunch provided
1:00pm- 4:00 pm workshop
Venue: Casino Community and Cultural Centre

As the workshop will be fully interactive you will need to bring a laptop/device that has a recent version of Microsoft ® Excel ® and Wi-Fi access. Let us know if you are unable to BYO and we will arrange something for you!

RSVP by September 6th to alicew@farmacist.com.au or 0402 924 955

VISITORS

PLEASE RESPECT
FARM BIOSECURITY

Please phone or visit the office before entering



Do not enter property without prior approval
Vehicles, people and equipment can carry weed seeds,
pests and diseases







Missed our videos? Scan and watch here!



POD: Hydraulic fertiliser application

Point Of Difference is a precision nutrient project headed by Zoe Egger in our Mackay office. This video demonstrates how simple it is to move to a hydraulic fertiliser system to accurately apply the correct rate of fertiliser, which saves you money and assists with better nutrient planning.



Applying herbicides at the right time

Join Project Bluewater Senior Agronomist Michael Macpherson as he discusses with grower Joe Quagliata the agronomical benefits of a timely spray plan in plant cane (Burdekin region, QLD).



Inversions

Farmacist in the Field, Ep2: Michael looks at how to spot inversions and what that means for spraying. This video was shot one morning of a particularly foggy week in the Burdekin and demonstrates what an inversion can look like and when you should not spray.



Spray tracks

Farmacist in the Field, Ep3: Michael and Joe take a look at what spray tracks can do to weed and grass management in plant cane. Michael also discusses the seed banks that can build early if grasses are left unmanaged.




Air seeder behind harvester


Industry-first innovation to spread mixed seed from the harvester. Che Trendell, Senior Extension Agronomist at Farmacist Mackay, manages the Innovation Project.





Use phone camera app to scan QR code. You will be taken to the video on YouTube.

 info@farmacist.com.au

 farmacist.com.au

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 [farmacist_ptyltd](https://www.instagram.com/farmacist_ptyltd)

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