



Compare the Parkinsonia treatments

Chemical Control

This is the most popular method for controlling Parkinsonia. Major limitations of chemical control are:

- relatively high cost,
- inability to spray in certain weather conditions (e.g. high wind)
- inability to spray in certain areas (e.g. near waterways)
- inability to differentiate between species
- relatively high intensity of labour (for example if using the cut stump technique)
- Development of herbicide resistance
- Undesirable chemical residues left in the environment.

Mechanical Control

This method involves the use of heavy machinery, such as bulldozers or blade ploughing.

The limitations of this method include

- Ineffective results as Parkinsonia has the ability to re-shoot from damaged stems and roots.
- restricted by seasonal variations –wet conditions can impede access to land

Fire Control

There are limitations due to environmental impacts and the inability to utilise fire if weather conditions are not appropriate.

Biological Control

Three types of insects have been utilised to-date, but have generally proved unsatisfactory due to their failure to establish a sufficiently wide foundation population or their failure to have a significant impact on Parkinsonia

Di-Bak Parkinsonia

Chemical control

Mechanical control

Natural, non-toxic to humans and animals	Toxic to other plants and animals	Can damage other vegetation
Can be used in all locations	Cannot be used near waterways	Difficult to access all locations
Sustainable eradication over many years	Must be re-applied every year	Does not eliminate all trees and seedlings
Cost-effective long term solution	Expensive and gives only short term results	Expensive and gives only short term results
Can be used all year round	Can only be used if there is no wind	Cannot be used in wet conditions
Effective against all species of Parkinsonia	Is not effective against all species of Parkinsonia	Is not effective against all species of Parkinsonia
Not labour intensive (just a drill, capsules and sealant are needed)	Highly labour intensive (especially cut stump technique)	Highly labour intensive (especially ploughing and bulldozing)
Controls trees and seedlings	Does not control seedlings	Does not control seedlings
Minimal follow up treatment required	Considerable follow up treatment required	Considerable follow up treatment required
Safe to handle	Requires safety controls	Requires safety controls
No chemical resistance build up	Chemical resistance occurs	Needs regular treatment as seeds are not destroyed and damaged stems can still re-shoot