The purpose of this experiment was to determine whether Sluggo applied at a rate of 1 lb. per 93m² at larger buffer reduced slug incursion. We manipulated the size of our smallest site to see if a weeks (bi-monthly, or the label rate). We also intervals longer than or equal to one month, provides within 48-72 hours. Unlike other molluscicides Sluggo interferes with digestion, causing death molluscs) invertebrates. Once ingested by the slug, not toxic to birds, mammals, fish, or (apart from late 2015. This label is up for renewal in use in forest settings under a Special Local Needs brand name Sluggo (Neudorff Co., Fresno, CA) - for habitats, slug control can be the key to successful seedling recruitment even following ungulate, rat A number of rare plant species have little or no success or failure of rare plant restoration efforts such as slugs, are some of the most important grazers of temperate grassland species. Because these animals are known to target seedlings, they can have profound consequences for native plant recruitment and therefore adult species composition. They also play an important role in the success or failure of rare plant restoration efforts (Joe & Daehler, 2008). Slugs will feed on a variety of foods including carrion, animal feces, lichens, a variety of small animals and other slugs. Hawaii lacks native slugs; the 15 species found here are all tramp species and generalist herbivores. A number of rare plant species have little or no seeding recruitment even following ungulate, rat and weed control. When these occur in wet forest habitats, slug control can be the key to successful seedling regeneration and establishment. To that end, the Oahu Army Natural Resource Program (OANRP) collaborated with other conservation agencies to successfully register a molluscicide - brand name Sluggo (Neudorff Co., Fresno, CA) - for use in forest settings under a Special Local Needs Label (SLN) in 2010. This label is up for renewal in late 2015. Sluggo contains iron phosphate as its active ingredient (1%). It is an organic molluscicide and is not toxic to birds, mammals, fish, or (apart from molluscs) invertebrates. Once ingested by the slug, Sluggo interferes with digestion, causing death within 48-72 hours. Unlike other molluscicides which are contact poisons (e.g. Corry’s Slug and Snail Death or Deadline) dead slugs are not found in exposed locations. They die in their burrows and under refugia. This research took place during the rainy season (Oct. – May) of 2011-2014. The various treatments did not take place simultaneously, rather they were staggered over time. The monthly interval between Sluggo applications provided slug control equal to that in the bi-monthly Group for the two largest sites (Ekahanui and Palikea). At West Makaleha, only the bi-monthly application Significantly reduced slugs over the control group (MWU, P =>0.05). The monthly treatment was relatively ineffective (MWU, P = ns). The following year, we more than doubled the size of the treatment area at West Makaleha and found this compensated for the less frequent Sluggo application...