



PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT

PERMIT NUMBER -PER10147

This permit is issued to the Permit Holder in response to an application granted by the APVMA under section 112 of the Agvet Codes of the jurisdictions set out below. This permit allows a person, as stipulated below, to use the product in the manner specified in this permit in the designated jurisdictions. This permit also allows any person to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 1 JULY 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2010.

Permit Holder:

AUSVEG
C/- AgAware Consulting Pty Ltd
21 Rosella Avenue
STRATHFIELDSAYE VIC 3551

Persons who can use the product under this permit:

Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Product to be used:

MARLIN INSECTICIDE
LANNATE-L INSECTICIDE
NUDRIN 225 INSECTICIDE
FARMOZ ELECTRA 225 INSECTICIDE
MACPHERSONS SENECA INSECTICIDE
SINMAS 225 INSECTICIDE
DUPONT LANNATE L INSECTICIDE
OSPRAY METHOMYL 225 INSECTICIDE
DUPONT MARLIN INSECTICIDE
PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS
Containing: 225 g/L METHOMYL as their only active constituent.

Directions for Use:

Crop	Pest	Rate
PARSLEY and CORIANDER (field crops only)	THRIPS and WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS	1-2 L/ha or 100-200mL/100L 2 L/ha or 200mL/100L

RESTRAINTS:

- DO NOT use in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.

Withholding Period:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Critical Use Comments:

Western Flower Thrip insecticide-resistance management strategy

Chemicals alone will not control western flower thrips. Effective control can only be achieved with an integrated approach using additional cultural control methods. The most important cultural control method is the removal of all flowering weeds (especially white clover) from within and around the crop. Uncontrolled flowering weeds harbour abundant thrips that reinfest the crop and overwhelm chemical control. Crop debris may harbour western flower thrips and so should be ploughed in or burned. If the crop is at all sensitive to viruses, such as Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV), it is essential to remove the virus infected plants (burn or bury).

Effective chemical management of WFT is made difficult by its resistance to a wide range of insecticides and limited accessibility of pesticide to different life stages during spraying. Only the larval and adult stages of WFT are contacted by insecticide sprays. Eggs are protected in plant tissue, while pupal stages shelter in soil and debris. In order to effectively manage WFT in crops, chemicals should be sprayed at intervals. The intervals are governed by the length of the life-cycle, which is affected by temperature.

Monitoring allows insecticides to be used only when necessary and so vigilant crop monitoring will reduce insecticide costs, reduce insecticide impact on beneficial insects, and lessen the likelihood of resistance development. Sticky traps at a minimum density of approximately 3 to 10 traps per hectare should be used to monitor thrip numbers. This should be done at least weekly, to determine if chemical treatments have worked. Stop spraying when WFT numbers are low, and start a fresh series of sprays using an approved chemical from a different chemical group when WFT re-appear in the crop. A new series of 3 sprays should not be commenced without appropriate monitoring.

Chemical applications should be applied in a series of sprays until population levels have fallen to acceptable levels. To keep resistance levels down, change chemical groups between series of sprays. A series of sprays will be three applications of a chemical or chemicals in the same group (e.g. acetyl choline esterase inhibitors). Apply three consecutive sprays of the same chemical and alternate to a chemical in a different group for the following series of sprays. If the temperature is less than 20 °C, there must be at least a 3-week break before another series of sprays is commenced. If the temperature is greater than 20°C, there must be at least a 2-week break before another series of sprays is applied.

Note that a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days need to be observed with consecutive applications of methomyl.

If monitoring indicates the need to spray earlier, then insect resistance, inappropriate spray application or inadequate cultural control methods should be suspected and expert advice sought.

Jurisdiction:

ALL States (except Victoria)

(Note: Schedule 7 Poisons are 'specified chemical products' under Victoria's control of use legislation. These products must be used in accordance with the approved label unless the Victorian Department of Primary Industries has issued a permit. For further information please contact the Chemical Standards Branch, Vic DPI).

Additional Conditions:

- PERSONS who wish to prepare for use and/or use products for the purposes specified in this permit must read, or have read to them, the details and conditions of this permit.
- THIS PERMIT provides for the use of a product in a manner other than specified on the approved label of the product. Unless otherwise stated in this permit, the use of the product must be in accordance with instructions on its label.
- Precaution
The sensitivity of some species and varieties of the crops to be treated under this permit has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

Issued by

Delegated Officer