Australian Government
Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF AN AGVET CHEMICAL PRODUCT TO CONTROL WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS IN SHALLOTS AND SPRING ONIONS

PERMIT NUMBER – PER14890

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 25 NOVEMBER 2014 TO 31 JULY 2029

Permit Holder:
HORTICULTURE INOVATION AUSTRALIA LTD
Level 7, 141 Walker Street
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

Persons who can use the product under this permit:
Persons generally.

CONDITIONS OF USE

Product to be used:
NUFARM METHOMYL 225 INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 47336)
PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS
Containing: 225 g/L METHOMYL as the only active constituent.

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

Directions for Use:

Crop	Pest	Rate
Shallots (*Allium cepa* var. *aggregatum*) Spring onions (*Allium fistulosum*)	Western Flower Thrips (WFT) (*Frankliniella occidentalis*)	2 L product / ha

Critical Use Comments:
- Apply at the first signs of western flower thrip infestation. It is important to monitor the crops to check if western flower thrip is present, as it can be confused with other less damaging species of thrips. Monitor using yellow sticky traps and crop inspections.
- Apply spray to ensure thorough and uniform coverage of all leaf surfaces.
- Observe the *Western Flower Thrips Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy.*

Withholding Period:
Harvest: Do not harvest for 3 days after application.

Western Flower Thrips (WFT) Insecticide-Resistance Management Strategy

Available at: http://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/content/agriculture/horticulture/pests,-diseases-and-disorders-in-horticultural-crops/wft-resistance (NSW DPI Updated July 2012).

Chemicals alone will not control western flower thrips. Effective control can only be achieved with an integrated approach using effective cultural control methods. Effective chemical management of WFT is made difficult by its resistance to a wide range of insecticides and limited accessibility of chemical sprays to different life stages. Only larval and adult stages of WFT can be contacted by the insecticide. Vigilant crop monitoring will reduce insecticide costs, reduce insecticide impact on beneficial insects, and lessen the likelihood of resistance development. Chemical applications should be applied in a series of sprays until population levels have fallen to acceptable levels. Apply three consecutive sprays of the same chemical and alternate to a chemical in a different *Mode of Action (MoA)* group for the following series of sprays. The recommended interval between consecutive sprays is dependent on prevailing temperatures. A minimum of 5 days between consecutive sprays should be used when temperatures are greater than 20°C or at 6-12 day intervals when temperatures are less than 20°C. There must be at least a 3 week break (<20°C) or a 2 week break (>20°C) before another series of sprays from the same chemical group is applied. If monitoring indicates the need to spray earlier, then insecticide resistance, inappropriate spray application or inadequate farm hygiene should be suspected, and expert advice sought.

Jurisdiction:
All States and Territories.

Additional Conditions:
This permit allows for the use of a product in a manner specified on the permit. 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. Unless otherwise stated, the use of the product must be in accordance with the product label.

The holder of the permit must notify the APVMA of new information, including relevant information in accordance with section 161 of the Schedule to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994, in accordance with the obligation imposed by that section.

Export of treated produce:
Temporary Maximum Residue Limits (TMRLs) have been established to allow treated produce to be used for human and animal consumption. TMRLs have been established for METHOMYL in SHALLOTS and SPRING ONIONS. MRLs can be found in the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2023*. MRLs apply only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, residues must not exceed the limits/tolerances of the importing country.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority.
Note: Permit amended to update holder details. Permit version 2 issued 3 May 2018.
Note: 14 August 2019. Permit amended to update 'Export of treated produce' condition and to update holder details. Issued as version 3.
Note: 12 July 2024 – Permit amended to update product to be used, add label restraint, add s.161 statement and update additional conditions to current standards. Permit expiry extended to 31 July 2029. Permit issued as Version 4.