



**Australian Government**  
**Australian Pesticides and  
Veterinary Medicines Authority**

**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL  
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS IN ORNAMENTALS,  
SWEET PEPPERS AND TOMATOES**

**PERMIT NUMBER – PER12378**

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 OCTOBER 2010 to 31 OCTOBER 2025**

**Permit Holder:**

HORTICULTURE INNOVATION AUSTRALIA LTD  
Level 7, 1 Walker Street  
NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2000

**Persons who can use the product under this permit:**

Persons generally.

## CONDITIONS OF USE

**Product to be used:**

LANCER 750 DF INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 50892)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 750 g/kg ACEPHATE as the only active constituent

ORTHENE XTRA INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 50469)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 970 g/kg ACEPHATE as the only active constituent

**Directions for Use:**

Crop	Insect Pest	Rate
Ornamentals (Non-bearing) Tomatoes Sweet Peppers (Capsicum)	Western Flower Thrips <i>(Frankliniella occidentalis)</i>	<p><b>750 g/kg products</b> <u>High Volume</u> Mix 130 g product / 100 L water</p> <p><u>Low Volume</u> Apply 1.3 kg product / ha</p> <p><b>970g/kg products</b> <u>High Volume</u> Mix 100 g product / 100 L water</p> <p><u>Low Volume</u> Apply 1 kg product / ha</p>

**Critical Use Comments:**

**High volume spraying:**

- Apply in 500 - 1,000 L water per hectare.

**Ornamentals:**

- DO NOT apply to carnations later than 6 days before picking.
- DO NOT spray more than once every 28 days on carnations and chrysanthemums.
- Certain chrysanthemum varieties have, on occasions, been damaged by acephate sprays.
- Prior to spraying carry out a test spray on a small patch of ornamentals to ensure damage does not occur.
  
- Observe the WFT Insecticide Management Strategy included under Additional Conditions.

**Withholding Period:**

Tomatoes and sweet peppers: DO NOT harvest for 3 DAYS after application.

**Jurisdiction:**

All States and Territories, except VIC.

Note: Victoria is not included in this permit, as their Control-of-Use legislation means a permit is not required to legalise this off-label use in that State.

**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.

**WFT 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 resistance to a wide range of insecticides and limited accessibility to 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 crop, chemicals should be sprayed at intervals. The intervals are governed by the length of the life cycle, which is controlled 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 should be used to monitor thrips numbers at a minimum density of ca. 3-10 ha. A new series of three 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 chemical sprays will be three applications of the one chemical. Apply three consecutive sprays of the same chemical and alternate to a chemical in a different group for the following series of sprays. Importantly, after the first application, if control is less than adequate and resistance is suspected the additional applications of the same chemical should not be applied. There must be at least a 3 week break (<20°C) or 2 week break (>20°C) before another series of sprays is applied. If monitoring indicates the need to spray earlier, then insecticide resistance, inappropriate spray application or inadequate cultural control methods should be suspected and expert advice sought.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

Note: Permit amended to update holder details. Permit version 3 issued 27 March 2018.

03/02/2021- Additional conditions updated. Permit expiry extended to 31/10/2025. Permit issued as version 4