



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

**PERMIT TO ALLOW MINOR USE OF A REGISTERED AGVET CHEMICAL
PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF LEPIDOPTERA IN (NON-FOOD)
NURSERY STOCK, INCLUDING SEEDLINGS, TUBES, PLUGS, POTTED COLOUR,
TREES, SHRUBS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, PALMS, GRASSES, FRUIT PLANTS, CUT
FLOWERS* AND ORNAMENTALS**

PERMIT NUMBER – PER91928

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 the Permit Holder and any person stipulated below to claim that the product can be used in the manner specified in this permit.

THIS PERMIT IS IN FORCE FROM 19 MAY 2022 TO 30 MAY 2025

Permit Holder:

GREENLIFE INDUSTRY AUSTRALIA LIMITED
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

Products to be used:

Abamectin + chlorantraniliprole

VOLIAM TARGO INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 81921)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 18 g/L ABAMECTIN and 45 g/L CHLORANTRANILIPROLE as the only active constituents.

Acephate

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.

Alpha-cypermethrin

DOMINEX DUO INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 53487)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN as the only active constituent.

CONQUEST ALPHA FORTE 250 SC INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 65245)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 250 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN as the only active constituent.

Azadirachtin

AZAMAX INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 61980)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 11.82 g/L AZADIRACHTIN as the only active constituent.

Chlorpyrifos

NUFARM CHLORPYRIFOS 500 EC INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 32902)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 500 g/L CHLORPYRIFOS as the only active constituent.

Diflubenzuron

DIMILIN W.P. 250 INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR (APVMA No. 40747)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 250 g/kg DIFLUBENZURON as the only active constituent.

Lambda-Cyhalothrin

KARATE ZEON INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 51422)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 250 g/L LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN as the only active constituent.

Methomyl

LANNATE-L INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 47336)

PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 225 g/L METHOMYL as the only active constituent.

Spinetoram

SUCCESS NEO JEMVELVA ACTIVE INSECTICIDE (APVMA No. 64109)
PLUS OTHER REGISTERED PRODUCTS

Containing: 120 g/L SPINETORAM as the only active constituent.

Directions for Use:

Refer to the *Application Rates*, *Critical Use Comments* and *Additional Conditions* listed in **Table 1** below.

Withholding Period:

DO NOT use on plants grown for human or animal consumption.

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.

To Avoid Crop Damage

Nursery stock is not known to be sensitive to the chemical insecticide products listed in this permit when used in strict accordance with the rate, conditions of use and other warnings.

However, the large number of disparate crop lines produced in commercial production nurseries means that not all these products have been fully evaluated for crop safety on all species, or in all situations where treatment may be undertaken. Some of these insecticides may demonstrate toxicity under certain situations, application methods, application rates and weather conditions to susceptible nursery stock. Some insecticides may also leave undesirable spray residue on foliage and flowers.

If unsure of crop tolerance, users must treat a sample number of plants or a small area prior to whole crop treatment and monitor any phytotoxic effects that will compromise production goals. This action cannot guarantee crop safety as application, environmental and crop conditions may vary from test treatment to whole of crop treatment. Any instances of phytotoxic damage should be reported immediately to the permit holder.

Resistance Management

Use insecticide products in accordance with existing *Insecticide Resistance Management Strategies* and in accordance with best practice. Insecticide products should be used as part of an integrated pest management program, which incorporates as many control options as possible to minimise pest pressure. It is important that approved insecticide products are rotated between different chemical mode of action (MoA) groups at regular intervals within a structured disease management plan.

Insecticide Resistance Management Strategies have been developed by CropLife Australia. An updated version of these strategies is available from CropLife Australia's website at: <http://www.croplife.org.au/industry-stewardship/resistance-management> or search on-line for Resistance Management CropLife Australia.

Other Matters

Continued issuance of this permit is subject to the outcomes of the current APVMA review of chlorpyrifos. This permit may be impacted by the outcomes of this review.

Issued by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

* Includes wildflower crops. Refer to Wildflower crops list in Appendix 1.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Table 1: Lepidoptera control in nursery stock (non-food) and ornamentals

Including (non-food) – seedlings, tubes, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit plants (non-bearing), cut flowers* and ornamentals.

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Lepidopteran larvae	18 g/L abamectin (6) + 45 g/L chlorantraniliprole (28)	55-75 mL/100 L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monitor crops and commence application when pest thresholds are reached. •Apply spray mixture to near the point of run-off to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. •Apply by foliar application by ground based sprayers. •DO NOT apply more than two applications per crop. •DO NOT re-apply less than 10 days after the initial treatment. •DO NOT apply to crops if 3 applications of a Group 28 insecticide have been applied in the current season. DO NOT apply to crops if a Group 6 insecticide has been applied in the current season. •DO NOT use on vegetable or herb seedlings. 	<p>DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.</p> <p>DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.</p> <p>See <i>Further Conditions for use of abamectin + chlorantraniliprole products</i> below.</p>

Further Conditions for use of abamectin + chlorantraniliprole products

Safety Directions:

Harmful if swallowed. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the product wear: cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, half face piece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, respirator (if rubber, wash with detergent and warm water) and contaminated clothing. In addition, if applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user wear cotton overalls, over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone 131 126. If skin contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.

Re-entry Directions:

Under field conditions the spray should be allowed to dry on the foliage before re-entry into treated areas. DO NOT allow re-entry into treated areas in glasshouse for 24 hours after treatment. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttons to the neck and wrist and elbow-length gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Spray Drift Restraints

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

Mandatory No-Spray Zones

DO NOT apply if there are aquatic and wetland areas including aquacultural ponds, surface streams and rivers within 50 metres downwind from the application area.

Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustaceans and Environment

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

Protection of Honey Bees and Other Insect Pollinators

Highly toxic to bees. DO NOT apply to crops from the onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless the application is made in the time period between 2 hours prior to sunset and 8 hours prior to sunrise. DO NOT allow spray drift to flowering weeds or flowering crops in the vicinity of the treatment area. Before spraying, notify beekeepers to move hives to a safe location with an untreated source of nectar and pollen, if there is potential for managed hives to be affected by the spray or spray drift.

Table 1 (continued): Lepidoptera control in nursery stock (non-food) and ornamentals

Including (non-food) – seedlings, tubes, potted colour, trees, shrubs, foliage plants, palms, grasses, fruit plants (non-bearing), cut flowers* and ornamentals.

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Fall armyworm <i>(Spodoptera frugiperda)</i>	750 g/kg acephate (1B) 970 g/kg acephate (1B)	<u>750 g/kg product</u> 130 g/100L OR 1.3 kg/ha <u>970 g/kg product</u> 100 g/100 L OR 1 k/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae (prior to third instar stage) before the pest becomes entrenched. •Apply no more than 2 applications per crop or season, at a minimum 14 day intervals unless specified. •Apply by a ground-based sprayer (hydraulic spray equipment or equivalent). •Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. •DO NOT use on crops destined for export. •DO NOT apply to carnations later than 6 days before picking. •May cause foliage damage to certain shrubs and trees, i.e. crab apple, cotton wood, Lombardy poplar and American elm. •DO NOT spray more than once every 28 days on carnations and chrysanthemums. Certain chrysanthemum varieties, ie Showoff, Iceberg, Albatross, Bonnie Jean and Statesman have, on occasions, been damaged by products containing acephate. •Use in accordance with the CropLife resistance management strategy for Fall armyworm. 	DO NOT apply using equipment carried on the back of the user. When using the product in an enclosed/protected situation (e.g. glasshouse/greenhouse) where natural ventilation is restricted, also wear protective goggles and disposable face-mask (mist) that covers mouth and nose. DO NOT allow entry into, or perform agronomic practices in, treated areas until the spray deposits have dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. For glass houses and other confined area, do not re-enter until spray droplets have dried and area has been thoroughly ventilated.

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Cutworms (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	100 g/L alpha-cypermethrin (3A)	<u>100 g/L product</u> 300 mL product/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply at the first sign of the pests using ground boom spray application equipment only. •Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer for use in horticultural crops. •DO NOT apply more than 4 applications per crop per year at a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days. 	<p>DO NOT apply using backpack spraying equipment.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of application.</p> <p>DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours after application. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and chemical resistant gloves.</p> <p>Clothing must be laundered after each day's use</p>
Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	250 g/L alpha-cypermethrin (3A)	<u>100 g/L product</u> 75 mL product/ha <u>250 g/L product</u> 30 mL product/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae (prior to third instar stage) before the pest becomes entrenched. •Apply no more than 2 applications per crop or season, at 7-14 day intervals. •Apply by a ground-based sprayer (hydraulic spray equipment or equivalent). •Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. •Use in accordance with the CropLife resistance management strategy for Fall armyworm. 	

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Lepidopteran larvae including Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	11.82 g/L azadirachtin (UN)	200-300 mL/100 L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply at the first signs of infestation, or when pest thresholds are reached. •DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per crop per year at a minimum re-treatment interval of 7-14 days. •Ensure spray application provides thorough coverage of all plant foliage. Adjust water spray volume to crop density and growth stage. •Use suitable and correctly calibrated ground application equipment. For foliar application use air-blast sprayer, air-shear sprayer, back pack mister, hand-lance sprayer, boom spray or equivalent equipment. •Use the higher rate when longer residual control is required, or during periods of high pest pressure or rapid crop growth, or when crops are well advanced, or when insect infestation is high, or when conditions favour high pest pressure. •Continue to monitor crops and make a subsequent application as necessary. 	<p>DO NOT use on vegetable or herb seedlings.</p> <p>Trials on sensitive plants such as ferns, poinsettias and African violets have resulted in crop damage. Minor phytotoxic effects have occurred in other species.</p>

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Lepidopteran larvae	500 g/L chlorpyrifos (1B)	125-200 mL/100 L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply at the first signs of infestation, or when pest thresholds are reached. •Apply in accordance with approved product label directions. •Ensure spray application provides thorough coverage of all plant foliage. Adjust water spray volume to crop density and growth stage. •Use suitable and correctly calibrated ground application equipment. For foliar application use air-blast sprayer, air-shear sprayer, back pack mister, hand-lance sprayer, boom spray or equivalent equipment. •Use the higher rate when longer residual control is required, or during periods of high pest pressure or rapid crop growth, or when crops are well advanced, or when insect infestation is high, or when conditions favour high pest pressure. •Continue to monitor crops and make a subsequent application as necessary 	<p>DO NOT apply using equipment carried on the back of the user.</p> <p>Not for use in the home garden.</p> <p>DO NOT use on vegetable or herb seedlings.</p>

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	250 g/L lambda-cyhalothrin (3A)	24-36 mL/ha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae (prior to third instar stage) before the pest becomes entrenched. •Apply no more than 2 applications per crop or season, at 7-14 day intervals. •Apply by a ground-based sprayer (hydraulic spray equipment or equivalent). •Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces. •Use in accordance with the CropLife resistance management strategy for Fall armyworm. 	DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves. DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours. Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
Lepidopteran larvae including Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	225 g/L methomyl (1B)	100-200 mL/100 L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Apply at the first signs of infestation, or when pest thresholds are reached. •Apply by a ground-based sprayer (hydraulic spray equipment or equivalent). •Ensure spray application provides thorough coverage of all plant foliage. Adjust water spray volume to crop density and growth stage. •Use suitable and correctly calibrated ground application equipment. For foliar application use air-blast sprayer, air-shear sprayer, back pack mister, hand-lance sprayer, boom spray or equivalent equipment. •Apply no more than 2 applications per crop or season, at 7-14 day intervals. •Use the higher rate when longer residual control is required, or during periods of high pest pressure or rapid crop growth, or when crops are well advanced, or when insect infestation is high, or when conditions favour high pest pressure. •Use in accordance with the CropLife resistance management strategy for Fall armyworm. 	<p>DO NOT use on vegetable or herb seedlings.</p> <p>DO NOT use in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.</p> <p>DO NOT apply using equipment carried on the back of the user.</p>
Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>)	120 g/L spinetoram (5)	40 mL/100 L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae (prior to third instar stage) before the pest becomes entrenched. •Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur. •DO NOT make more than 4 applications to any crop in one season. 	<p>DO NOT apply to seedlings of edible crops for transplanting i.e. seedling intended for food production.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to vegetable or herb seedlings in a production nursery system.</p>

Pest	Product (MoA)	Rate	Critical Use Comments	Additional Conditions
<p>Looper and other foliar feeding Lepidopteran larvae</p> <p>Armyworm including Fall armyworm (<i>Spodoptera</i> spp.)</p>	<p>250 g/kg diflubenzuron (15)</p>	<p>30-60 g/100 L</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monitor crops and commence application when pests are first detected. •For foliar application, ensure thorough coverage of all plant surfaces, including the underside of leaves. •DO NOT apply more than 4 applications per season. •Follow the insecticide resistance warning on the product label. 	<p>DO NOT apply to vegetable or herb seedlings.</p> <p>DO NOT apply to poinsettias, hibiscus and Reiger begonia as serious crop damage can occur.</p> <p>DO NOT spray if rainfall or irrigation is expected before the spray has dried.</p> <p>DO NOT allow runoff from treatment areas to enter drains or waterways.</p> <p>DO NOT apply in unprotected cropping situations if heavy rains or storms are forecast within 3 days.</p> <p>DO NOT irrigate to the point of runoff in unprotected cropping situations for at least three days after application.</p> <p><i>See Further Conditions for use of diflubenzuron products below.</i></p>

Further Conditions for use of diflubenzuron products

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS:

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between three and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by boom sprayer in unprotected cropping situations.

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray is not directed above the target canopy.
- The outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site.
- For dilute water rates up to the maximum listed for each type of canopy specified, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas are observed (see the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical sprayers').

Buffer zones for vertical sprayers:

Type of target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones Natural aquatic areas
All	40 metres

Re-entry for the General Public:

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried.

Re-entry for Occupational Users:

DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each days use.

Safety Directions:

May irritate the skin. Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow length chemical resistant gloves and face shield. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). In addition, when using the prepared spray by hand held equipment wear elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

Integrated Pest Management

Toxic to beneficial arthropods. Not compatible with integrated pest management (IPM) programs utilising beneficial arthropods. Minimise spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial arthropods in non-crop areas.

Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustaceans and Environment

Very toxic to aquatic life. DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

Protection of Honey Bees and Other Insect Pollinators

Harmful to bee brood. However, the use of this product as directed is not expected to have adverse effects on bees. Avoid application by surface drippers while bees are foraging in the nursery, especially on hot days as bees can use these devices as sources of water for the hive.

Appendix 1

Wildflower crops

Banksia species (*Banksia* spp.) - cultivars and hybrids

Berzelia or button brush (*Berzelia* spp.)

Black kangaroo paw species (*Macropidia* spp.) - cultivars and hybrids

Christmas bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*)

Christmas bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*)

Geraldton wax, Waxflower species (*Chamelaucium* spp.) - cultivars and hybrids

Kangaroo paw species (*Anigozanthos* spp.) - cultivars and hybrids

Leucadendron species - cultivars and hybrids

Leucospermum species (*Leucospermum* spp.) - cultivars and hybrids (pincushions)

Protea species (*Protea* spp.) - cultivars and hybrids

Riceflower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*)

Waratah species (*Telopea speciosissima*) - cultivars and hybrids