



Registration of new acaricide for the control of bud mite in citrus

During the past three seasons, CRI has investigated alternative chemicals for the control of bud mite in citrus. One of the candidate products which provided effective control contains the active ingredient fenpyroximate. This product, which was previously referred to as RJU37PY in the CRI trials, has now been registered for the control of bud mite on citrus in South Africa under the trade name Mitigate.

The product registration by Villa Crop Protection and the Italian manufacturer Isagro is welcomed as previously, most available and effective acaricides could no longer be used after petal fall due to residue problems. The only registered option was polysulphide sulphur which was often phytotoxic in hot weather and not IPM compatible.

Mitigate is an emulsifiable concentrate residual contact acaricide containing 50 g/L fenpyroximate. It is recommended as a medium cover foliar application at 150 ml/100 L water. Control of citrus red mite can also be expected if present at the time of application.

The most effective time to spray bud mite is between February and May to prevent damage to the main growth flush in July-August. Mitigate is considered IPM-compatible and is harmless to 3 of the 5 natural enemies tested. It is also registered in many other countries for bud mite and other mites on citrus, e.g., USA, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Greece, Italy, Spain, Japan, and New Zealand.

The Recommended Usage Restrictions are as follows:

All markets except where other restrictions apply: 28d PHI as registered

CODEX (A): 28d PHI as registered for oranges and not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus

CODEX (B): 28d PHI as registered

Canada: Not later than 90% petal fall

USA: 28d PHI as registered

Japan: 28d PHI as registered

Korea: 28d PHI as registered for Soft Citrus. Not later than 90% petal fall for other citrus.

Tim Grout and Paul Hardman

Registrasie van nuwe mytdoder vir die beheer van knopmyt in sitrusboorde

Gedurende die afgelope drie seisoene het CRI alternatiewe chemiese middels vir die beheer van knopmyt in sitrus ondersoek. Een van die kandidaat produkte wat effektiewe beheer verskaf het, bevat die aktiewe bestanddeel fenpiroksimaat. Hierdie produk, wat bekend gestaan het as RJU37PY in die CRI proewe, is nou geregistreer vir die beheer van knopmyt in Suid-Afrika onder die handelsnaam Mitigate.

Die produkregistrasie deur Villa Crop Protection en die Italiaanse vervaardiger Isagro word verwelkom aangesien effektiewe mytdoders wat voorheen beskikbaar was, nie meer na blomblaarval gebruik kan word as gevolg van residu probleme. Die enigste geregistreerde opsie was polisulfied-swael wat gereeld fitotoksiese probleme in warm weerstoestande gegee het en ook nie IPM vriendelik is nie.

Mitigate is 'n emulgeerbare konsentraat residuele kontak mytdoder wat 50 g/L fenpiroksimaat bevat. Dit word aanbeveel as 'n medium dekbespuiting teen 150 ml / 100 L water. Beheer van sitrus rooimyt kan ook verwag word indien dit ook tydens toediening teenwoordig is.

Die mees effektiewe tyd vir bespuiting teen knopmyt is tussen Februarie en Mei om skade aan die hoof blaar- stuwings in Julie-Augustus te voorkom. Mitigate word as IPM vriendelik beskou en is skadeloos teen 3 van die 5 natuurlike vyande wat getoets is. Dit is ook in verskeie ander lande geregistreer vir die beheer van knopmyt en ander mytspesies bv. VSA, Brasilië, Chili, Peru, Griekeland, Italië, Spanje, Japan en Nieu-Seeland.

Die aanbevole gebruiksbepelings is as volg:

Alle markte behalwe waar beperkings van toepassing is: 28d PHI soos geregistreer

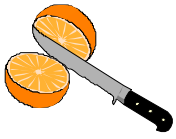
CODEX (A): 28d PHI soos geregistreer vir lemoene, en nie later as 90% blomblaarval vir ander sitrus nie.

CODEX (B): 28d PHI soos geregistreer.

Kanada: Nie later as 90% blomblaarval nie.

VSA: 28d PHI soos geregistreer.

Japan: 28d PHI soos geregistreer.



Cutting Edge / Snykant

RESEARCH NEWS FROM CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL
NAVORSINGSNUUS VAN CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL

September 2010

No/Nr 106

Korea: 28d PHI soos geregistreer vir sagte sitrus. Nie later nie as 90% blomblaarval vir ander sitrus.

Tim Grout en Paul Hardman

Status of EU Tetradifon MRL

Countries trading fruit and vegetables with the EU were notified via the WTO notification procedure earlier in 2010 that the EU Tetradifon MRL was under review. Accordingly, CGA/CRI highlighted potential changes to the General Export Tolerance for Tetradifon in the *Recommended Usage Restrictions for Plant Protection Products on Southern African Export Citrus (July 2010)*. Chemical Safety Directorate officials in the UK confirmed recently that the European Commission are proposing a revised lower EU MRL for Tetradifon of 0.02 mg/kg.

While this new level must still be voted on, and get published in the Official Journal (law) before it will come into force, there is no reason to believe that the 0.02 mg/kg MRL will not apply to some proportion, if not all, of the 2010/11 export crop. Unfortunately Commission officials were not able to provide a firm indication about the timing of the changes which could be as soon as December 2010 or as late as October 2011.

Given this uncertainty it would be prudent to apply a cautionary approach and CGA/CRI will revise the Recommended Usage Restrictions as follows:

All markets except where other restrictions apply: Not later than 90% petal fall

CODEX (A): Not later than 90% petal fall

CODEX (B): 15d PHI

Canada: 15d PHI

USA: Not Permitted

Japan: 15d PHI

Other: Korea and Switzerland: Not later than 90% petal fall

Kind regards

Paul Hardman