



Cutting Edge / Snykant

RESEARCH NEWS FROM CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL
NAVORSINGSNUUS VAN CITRUS RESEARCH INTERNATIONAL

October 2008

No / Nr 71

Precaution on use of Dichlorprop (Corasil E)

Dear growers

CGA/CRI have been in discussion with the suppliers of Dichlorprop (Corasil E) regarding the use of Dichlorprop on citrus in Southern Africa. Recent cases were considered where residues exceeded the EU MRL in private residue (unofficial) screening. It was not clear what was causing residues to be higher than the MRL and in the absence of more data it is necessary to inform growers of this potential risk.

Communication from Nufarm 8/10/2008:

“Nufarm, the supplier of Corasil E (dichlorprop) in South Africa wish to advise the CGA/CRI that it has decided to issue a recommendation regarding the product.

We understand there have been no official notifications to the industry of elevated residues of Corasil E in citrus fruit. However, some very recent screening of grapefruit samples in Europe indicated that there is a potential risk of residue levels occurring above the European limit. Lack of attention to good application practices as indicated on the Corasil E label may be the cause of the elevated residues.

This issue will be further investigated in a research programme aimed at obtaining more data and a better understanding of the issue. Until such time as this is completed, Nufarm recommend that the use of Corasil E be suspended immediately.

This decision has been taken in order to protect the interests and reputation of the South African Citrus Industry.”

In response to this notification received from the supplier it is appropriate to adjust the Recommended Usage Restrictions for Dichlorprop on citrus as follows:

All markets except Japan: Not later than 90% petal fall

Japan: 150 days PHI as registered.

CGA/CRI are aware of the implications of such recommendation in light of the importance of this active. CRI will be drafting a document outlining various fruit size management strategies which will be published as soon as possible.

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