

Crop(s) Canola, forage brassica Insect(s) Diamondback moth, Cabbage moth (*Plutella xylostella*)

Guidelines

For information refer to the IPM guidelines: https://ipmguidelinesforgrains.com.au/ipm-information/resistance-management-strategies/.

Notes regarding the application of insecticide

- 1. To ensure the most effective control of the pest:
 - a. Product labels should at all times be carefully read and adhered to;
 - b. Full recommended rates of registered insecticides should always be used; and
 - c. Ensure good coverage of the target area to maximise contact.

To help prevent the development of resistance to any one specific active ingredient (see table below), observe the following instructions:

- 1. Apply a specific active ingredient using a 'window' approach to avoid exposure of consecutive insect pest generations to the same mode of action. Multiple successive applications of a specific active ingredient are acceptable if they are used to treat a single pest generation.
- 2. Following a 'window' of a specific mode of action product, <u>rotate</u> to a 'window' of applications of effective insecticides with a different mode of action.
- 3. The total exposure period of any one mode of action 'active window' applied throughout the crop cycle (from seedling to harvest) should not exceed 50% of the crop cycle.
- 4. Incorporate IPM techniques into the overall pest management program.
- 5. Consider the impact on beneficial insects. Consult the Cesar Australia Beneficials Chemical Toxicity table: https://cesaraustralia.com/resources/beneficials-toxicity-table/.
- 6. Monitor insect populations for loss of field efficacy.

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MoA Group*	Chemical subgroup	Active ingredient	No. applications permitted per crop per season	Crops
1A	Carbamates	methomyl (eg. Lannate® L), thiodicarb (eg. Larvin®)	not specified	Canola, rapeseed, brassicas
3A	Pyrethroids	synthetic pyrethroids (various – eg. Dominex® Duo, #Karate® Zeon, *Sumi-alpha® Flex, #Trojan®)	not specified	Canola, #forage brassicas, *fodder rape, *chou moellier
5	Spinosyns	spinetoram (Success® Neo)	2	Canola, forage brassicas
6	Avermectins	emamectin benzoate (eg. Affirm®)	2	Canola
11A	Bacillus thuringiensis	Bacillus thuringiensis (eg. Dipel®)	not specified	Oilseeds
28	Diamides	cyantraniliprole (Exirel®)	1	Canola
			2	Forage brassicas
31	Nucleopolyhedrovirus	NPV of H.zea or H.armigera – (eg. Gemstar®, Vivus® Max)	no limit but avoid season long use of low rates	Oilseeds
UN	Clitoria ternatea extract	clitoria ternatea extract (Sero-X)	not specified	Brassicas
UNM	Paraffinic spray oils	paraffinic oil (eg. Parachute®)	not specified when used in conjunction with Bt sprays	Canola

Please note

This strategy is a guide only and does not endorse particular products, groups of products or cultural methods in terms of their performance. Always follow the product label for specific use instructions. While all effort has been made with the information supplied in this document, no responsibility, actual or implied, is taken for the day to day accuracy of product or active constituent specific information. Readers should check with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority's product database for contemporary information on products and actives. The database can be sourced through www.apvma.gov.au. The information given in this strategy is provided in good faith and without any liability for loss or damage suffered as a result of its application and use. Advice given in this strategy is valid as at 26 June 2025. All previous versions of this strategy are now invalid.