



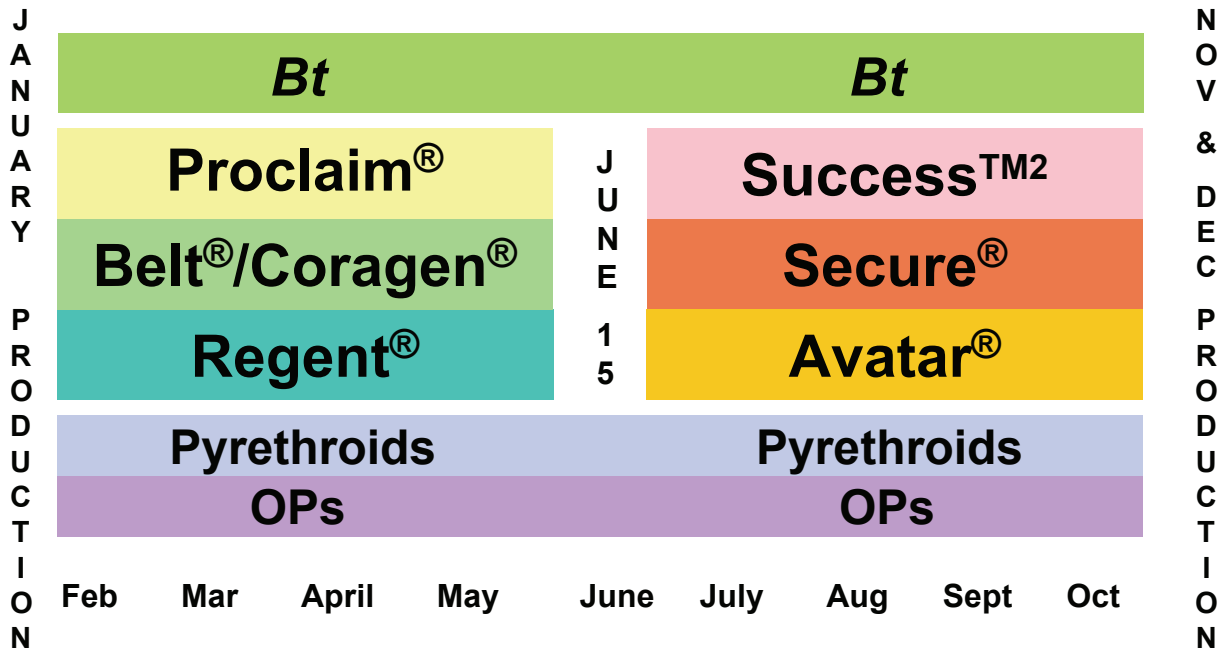
IRMRG Diamondback Moth (DBM)

2009

Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy

for the Lockyer Valley, Queensland

This strategy aims to delay the development of resistance to new insecticide groups



B
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E
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K

The industry aims to promote co-ordinated use of insecticides to control DBM. Using chemicals in a random manner will cause DBM to rapidly develop resistance. Help to avoid this by adopting this IRM strategy.

Proclaim[®], Belt[®], Coragen[®] or Regent[®] may be used from 1 Feb until 15 June.

Success^{TM2}, Secure[®] or Avatar[®] may be used from 16 June until 31 Oct.

Labels of some products place a limit on the number of times they can be used. If further control is required on one planting, different groups from within the same window should be rotated.

It is important to monitor crops regularly for DBM.

Do not use mixtures of insecticides for controlling DBM (eg Bt's and pyrethroids).

Use of the biological insecticide, Bt, in the early stages of crop development is encouraged to boost natural enemies. Avoid broad-spectrum sprays (eg. OP's and pyrethroids).

Good crop hygiene - planting clean seedlings and the prompt working in of post harvest crop residues - will help to reduce DBM pressure.

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IRMRG is CropLife Australia's Insecticide Resistance Management Review Group



Chemical groups & products for DBM

2009

1B

Organophosphates (OPs)

- acephate (e.g. Orthene[®], Lancer[®], Eraser[®])
- chlorpyrifos (e.g. Lorsban[™] 500EC, Strike-Out[®], Cyren[®])
- diazinon (e.g. Diazinon, DiazoI[®]) – use restrictions apply
- methamidophos (e.g. Nitofol[®], Monitor[®])
- mevinphos (Phosdrin[®]) - use restrictions apply
- parathion-methyl (e.g. Folidol[®] M500, Methyl Parathion) – use restrictions apply
- prothiofos (Tokuthion[®])

2C

phenylpyrazoles

- fipronil (Regent[®])

3A

pyrethroids

alpha-cypermethrin (e.g. Alpha-Scud[®], Astound[®], Dominex[®], Fastac[®]);
beta-cyfluthrin (e.g. Bulldock[®] 25 EC, Chix[®] EC); beta-cypermethrin (Banshee[®]);
cypermethrin (e.g. Sonic[®], Scud[®]); deltamethrin (e.g. Ballistic[®], Decis Options[®]);
esfenvalerate (Sumi-Alpha[®] Flex); gamma-cyhalothrin (Trojan[™]);
lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate[®], Matador[®]); permethrin (e.g. Ambush[®], Hellfire[®]);
tau-fluvalinate (Mavrik[®] AquafLOW); zeta-cypermethrin (Fury[®])

5A

spinosyns

- spinosad (Success^{™2}, Entrust[™])

6A

avermectins

- emamectin benzoate (Proclaim[®])

11C

biologicals

- *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt)
- (e.g. Agree[®] WG, Delfin[®] WG, DiPel[®] DF, Full-Bac[®] WDG, Xentari[®] WG)

13A

chlorfenapyr

- chlorfenapyr (Secure[®])

22A

indoxacarb

- indoxacarb (Avatar[®])

28A

ryanodine receptor activators

- chlorantraniliprole (Coragen[®])
- flubendiamide (Belt[®])

X



Insecticide Mode of Action Groups

The inclusion of any product by trade name in this publication does not necessarily imply endorsement of that product. Conversely, the omission of a particular product should not be regarded as a censure of that product. As the registration of insecticides can vary between states and over time, the correct choice of chemical, rate and method of application is the responsibility of the user.