

Products registered for insect control on litchis in South Africa

Updated: May 2013 - SUBTROP/
SALGA (Valid for 2013/14 season)

All product labels are available for download from: <http://litchisa.co.za/Product%20Labels%20Insecticides.html>

Disclaimer: This publication provides a list of registered chemicals and withholding periods for pesticides & plant growth regulators registered under Act 36 of 1947 for use on South African litchis. Listed in the tables are MRLs & PHIs for South Africa and countries / regions to which South Africa exports litchis, as of May 2013. The purpose of this publication is to inform growers, processors and marketers of the export requirements with regards to pesticide residues. It is important to note that South African MRLs & PHIs do not apply to other countries and even though a pesticide may be registered in South Africa, this may not be the case in the receiving, overseas country. Organisations marketing to overseas countries should be aware that the information provided here represents the official standards, but not necessarily the marketing requirements. Marketers should refer to their contractual agreements concerning agreed residue limits.

The information provided in the tables is believed to be accurate as at the date of publishing the document. The material has been drawn from a number of sources and is published in good faith. Although Subtrop has exercised due care and skill in the preparation and compilation of the information and data set out in this publication, it does not warrant its accuracy, completeness, currency or suitability for any purpose. To the maximum extent permitted by law, Subtrop disclaims all liability, including liability for any negligence, for any loss, damage, injury, cost or expense incurred by any person as a result of accessing, using or relying upon any of the information or data set out in this document. **ST**

New / Changes highlighted in yellow or red writing

Pest	Active ingredient	Trade name/s	Company	Formulation	
				Type	Grams pure active ingredient
Bark borers (Larvae)	Brown slightly hairy larvae up to 3 cm long. Ringbark thin branches which die back. Signs of infestation are larval excreta held together by cobweb like threads on branches. Young larvae bore into hard wood at fork of branches making a hole ±7 cm deep and 0.5 cm in diameter.				
	carbaryl	Sevin® XLR Plus	Bayer	SC	480 g/L
Fruit flies (various spp.)	Medium-sized flies, usually brightly coloured with iridescent eyes and mottled wings which are held sideways at rest. Lay eggs in fruit (star-shaped sting mark) which becomes infested with maggots which eat their way into the fruit, causing rot.				
	spinosad	GF-120* NF	Dow AgroSciences	CB	0.24 g/L
Litchi moth	Young larvae are cream in colour, older larvae pinkish with dark brown head capsule. Young larvae bore into fruit and pip where they feed and impede development. Cause lesions on fruit which cause the fruit to rot.				
	teflubenzuron	Nomolt	BASF	SC	150 g/L
	triflumuron	Alsystin 480 SC	Bayer		480 g/L
False codling moth	Larvae are pinkish in colour. Young larvae hatch & bore into the fruit causing lesions on fruit which cause the fruit to decay.				
	methoxyfenozide	Runner 240 SC	Dow AgroSciences	SC	240 g/L
Nematodes	Microscopic slender transparent "worms" in the soil. Attack roots of plants causing lesions that make them susceptible to bacterial or fungal attack or cause knotty swellings (galls) on roots resulting in poor growth of plants.				
	cadusafos	Rugby 10G	FMC Chemicals/Philagro SA	GR	100 g/kg
		Rugby 10ME	FMC Chemicals/Philagro SA	EW	100 g/L
	fenamiphos	Nemacur 10 GR	Bayer	GR	100 g/kg
Stem borers (Larvae)	Larvae pink to light yellow in colour, up to 4 cm in length with paired brown patches on back and sides. Young larvae bore into trunk leaving a hole as wide as a pencil.				
	carbaryl	Sevin XLR Plus	Bayer	SC	480 g/L

*Mercaptothion and Trichlorfon are registered for use as a fruit fly baiting spray in the Department of Agriculture & Forestry's "Guide for the control of plant pests" under the section "Certain pests affecting many crops". Regarding GLOBALGAP, one may continue using mercaptothion + sugar or protein hydrolysate as a baiting spray for fruit fly control but adhere to the following:



	Dosage (Per 100 L water, or as indicated)	Withholding period (Days)	Application (For high volume applications, unless otherwise indicated)
	450 ml	- (Stem application)	Spray the lesions. Do not spray the whole tree but only the affected areas on the stem. More stable in acidic media.
	1 - 1.2 L / 19 - 29 L water	1	Apply as scattered coarse droplets of 1 - 4 mm in size, at 20 - 30 L spray mix per ha. Apply as a band of scattered droplets 1 - 2.5 m above ground level to one side of row. Use mixture within 12 hours. Do not add any other products to this mixture.
	20 ml	18	Insect growth regulator. Apply when or just before fruit reaches 10 mm diameter. A second spray can be applied 2 weeks later. NB 2nd spray still to be at least 18 days before harvest. Optimum pH 7.
	15 ml	28 (SA)	Chitin inhibitor. Apply 40 days before expected harvest in sufficient water to ensure total coverage of fruit. NOT TO BE USED FOR EXPORT! Optimum pH 4. Note: Product is no longer being manufactured but growers may still use any remaining stock.
	60 ml	30	Apply as a high volume at 8 and 4 weeks prior to harvest or when infestations are expected to occur. Has ovicidal (egg) and larvicidal (larvae) properties. Optimum pH 4 - 9. Will also control litchi moth.
	15 g / m ² tree drip area	-	Will only control nematodes in the soil, and not eggs, or nematodes already in the roots! Treat area under canopy. Application must be followed by 35 mm irrigation / rainfall (on sandy soils) and 15 mm irrigation / rainfall (on heavy clay soils). Irrigation / rainfall must be within one week of application. Repeat annually. New re-entry interval (Rugby 10ME): Do not enter treated area within 1 day after treatment unless wearing protective clothing.
	15 ml / m ² tree drip area		
	Initial treatment: 30 g / m ² basin area	70 (SA)	Apply the granules evenly, in spring, to the soil surface in the tree basin area. Irrigate immediately after application with at least 25 mm water.
	Follow-up treatment: 15 g / m ² basin area		Apply annually in spring as indicated above.
	450 ml	- (Stem application)	Apply approximately 50 ml of spray mix directly into each tunnel by means of a knapsack sprayer. Do not spray the whole tree but treat only the affected areas on the stem. More stable in acidic media.

*The minimum time between the last application and harvest is 10 days (Local market-South Africa). For export fruit, it is advised that no baiting sprays should be applied in the orchard within 30 days before harvest. If a Fruit Fly baiting spray is required during this period, only spray on windbreaks or other vegetation on the perimeter of your orchards or use Spinosad (1 day withholding period). MERCAPTOTHION (Malathion) MAY NOT TO BE USED FOR EXPORT FRUIT!