

# SAMURAI<sup>®</sup> FOR CONTROL OF **CARPOPHILUS BEETLE AND CAROB MOTH IN ALMONDS**

Samurai provides robust control of Carpophilus beetle (Carpophilus davidsoni or Carpophilus hemipterus) and Carob moth (Ectomyelois ceratoniae) in almonds.

## This technote provides important information that users should consider before applying Samurai (see over page).



Applying two Samuari sprays will give the best results, with the first spray at 5-10% hull split and the second at 40-50%.

### **Directions for use**

CROP TYPE	INSECT PEST	APPLICATION RATE
Almonds	Carpophilus beetle (Carpophilus davidsoni or Carpophilus hemipterus) Carob moth (Ectomyelois ceratoniae)	40 g/100 L plus 50 mL/100 L Maxx™ Organosilicone Surfactant

## **Critical use comments**

- Apply initial spray as a foliar application at start of hull split and again at 40% hull split, approximately 4-5 weeks and then 2-3 weeks before harvest.
- Apply using calibrated air-blast sprayer or equivalent equipment in a spray volume of 1,125 L/ha (see over page).
- DO NOT apply more than two (2) applications per season, with a minimum 14 days between consecutive foliar sprays.

- The use of chemical insecticide sprays should be used in conjunction with cultural control methods to prevent excessive build-up of resident Carpophilus beetle populations.
- DO NOT spray if bees are foraging in the crop. Dangerous to bees and will kill bees foraging in the crop to be treated or in hives which are oversprayed or reached by spray drift, and residues may remain toxic to bees several days after application.
- Clothianidin may have adverse effects on some non-target beneficials, in particular to foliage dwelling predators where Integrated Pest Management is practiced.

### General

- Soil treatment should not be applied until two weeks after flowering has finished to ensure bees are no longer foraging in the crop and bee keepers have moved their hives away from blocks to be treated.
- DO NOT apply more than 1 application per year.
- Bee safety: Samurai is dangerous to bees and may kill bees foraging in the citrus crop at the time of application. Mortality is most likely if bees drink from irrigation water or dew on the ground after irrigation. Application should not be before two weeks after flowering has finished to ensure all bees have stopped foraging in the crop and to give bee keepers time to move their hives away from blocks to be treated. Beekeepers that are known to have hives within 2 km of the orchard should be notified at least 48 hours prior to application.

## Withholding period

Harvest: DO NOT harvest for 14 DAYS after last application.

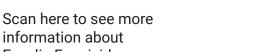
Grazing: DO NOT graze treated area or cut treated area for livestock feed.

Harvest: NSW, SA, VIC and WA only.

#### Export of treated produce:

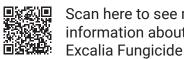
Treated crop commodities destined for export may require extra time being allowed between application and harvest, to be accepted in some export markets.

Before you use this product, you are advised to contact the Almond Board of Australia about any potential trade issues and their management.





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## IMPORTANT TECHNICAL INFORMATION TO CONSIDER IF SPRAYING SAMURAI ON ALMONDS

Samurai insecticide offers outstanding control of both Carpophilus Beetle and Carob Moth although two sprays can often be required for best results. The following guidelines and tips should be considered when looking to maximise control of these pests with Samurai.

- Aim to apply two sprays of Samurai if possible. The first at the start of hull-split (5 – 10%) and the second at 40 – 50% hull split (14 day minimum spray interval). If resources allow only one application, spray at 10 - 40% hull split. However applying only a single spray may give less control.
- 2. Apply as a dilute spray and adjust water volume to tree size. Thorough wetting is essential to get as much penetration into the almond split as possible.
- For best results always apply Samurai with MAXX Organosilicone surfactant at 50 mL/100 L of spray.
- As there is a 14 day withholding period for Samurai

   consider the harvest timings of all varieties in a block. Try to spray at the correct timing for the most susceptible variety.
- 5. Very hot and dry conditions in combination with 2 sprays of Samurai may increase the likelihood of mite flare

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#### **MRL considerations:**

#### TABLE 1: Food commodity

CROP TYPE	mg / kg
Almonds Kernels	T0.05

#### TABLE 2: Animal feed commodity

FEED TYPE	mg / kg
Almonds hulls	15

- 1. Clothianidin MRLs set by APVMA are 0.05 mg/kg for almond kernels and 15 mg/kg for almond hulls.
- APVMA have determined that the MRL of 15 mg/kg in 2. almond hulls is considered safe and should not result in a detectable residue transfer to animal tissues provided that almond hulls constitute not more than 10% of a daily intake for beef and dairy cattle for any prolonged period of time. The maximum average content of almond hulls in feed is included in the OECD "Guidance document on residues in livestock" from 2013 and it was a basis for risk assessments performed by the APVMA when establishing MRL of 15 mg/kg for almond hulls. If treated hulls are to be supplied for annual feed they should be tested to ensure they comply with the MRL of 15mg/kg, and ensure customers understand that the hulls should not comprise more than 10% of daily intake for beef and dairy cattle for any prolonged period of time.
- 3. The kernel MRL which may be required for export crops was entered into Schedule 20 of the food standards code in February 2019 following the World Trade Organisation/SPS consultation.
- 4. The grazing withholding period applies to grazing livestock on the treated area, or cutting the treated area for stock feed (which should be interpreted as cutting hay from the interrows.



Scan here to see more information about Samurai Systemic Insecticide SUMITOMO CHEMICAL AgroSolutions Division

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