Supporting Addendum

to the

2025/26 Australian Dried Vine Fruit Industry's Spray Diary

Contents

A rigorous quality assurance program is now a basic requirement of food marketing worldwide. It is the key component to ensuring the dried vine fruit industry meets Australia's and the rest of the world's food safety requirements. A spray diary is a mandatory component of the dried vine fruit processors' quality assurance programs.

Currently, dried vine fruit producers can record their chemical usage using the traditional paper diary or the industry's on-line system, GrapeWeb. Either way, accurate records of chemical usage must be entered into whichever recording system is used for each occasion that chemicals are applied in the vineyard.

It is important that only chemicals allowed by each processor are used.

The paper version of the spray diary or equivalent will need to be submitted by a particular date. This obligation is more easily met by keeping the diary up to date throughout the growing season.

The on-line system allows processors to access their suppliers' spray usage records at any time.

Please note that paper spray diary is being phased out in favour of all chemical usage being recorded on GrapeWeb. The processors are providing training in the setting up and usage of the on-line system to encourage adoption. Dried vine fruit producers currently using the paper diary are encouraged to speak with their processor to set up a GrapeWeb account and access that training. Use of this system will be mandatory over coming seasons.

The lists of chemicals and the restrictions on their use set out in the tables herein have been developed to satisfy the lowest maximum residue limits (MRLs) for any of Australia's major dried grape markets after considering available data on the persistence of agrichemicals in dried grapes after the drying process. Markets with low MRLs usually represent the highest value markets for Australian dried vine fruit. Those markets strictly check compliance.

A processor may be prepared to relax these restrictions if the final product will be sold exclusively into a market with an MRL greater than the likely expected residue level of a chemical or if a market otherwise permits residues of that particular chemical. In this case, the label withholding period (WHP) is the minimum delay that should be observed between applying a chemical and cutting/wetting or hand picking. Provided a chemical is registered for use in vineyards and its use on dried vine fruit vineyards is not specifically prohibited on the label, a chemical not listed herein can be used if the processor has provided prior written approval and the chemical is used according to label specifications.

The list of chemicals that can be used on Australian vineyards may change over the course of a growing season as new chemicals and new formulations are approved and other products are withdrawn. The Australian Wine Research Institute's *Agrochemicals registered for use in Australian viticulture*, also referred to as the "Dog book" and upon which the information contained herein is based, is also available as a free app for Android and Apple smart phones. Dried vine fruit producers are encouraged to download and use the phone app, particularly because the phone app is updated through the growing season. Updates can be accessed by scanning the QR codes below.

AWRI agrochemical and MRL app and online search facility

AWRI has an online search facility and app for agrochemicals and MRL information. Both platforms allow the user to rapidly access information contained in this booklet (often called the 'Dog book'). These tools also contain additional information derived from the AWRI database; that is, they allow the user to search for products registered for use on targets that are not listed in the 'Dog book'.

iOS devices

Android devices

Terminology change

Please note that the term "harvest" — as used on product labels, in the Dog book and in previous versions of the spray diary — has been replaced in this season's spray diary addendum with the term "cutting", which dried vine fruit producers can take to mean the initiation of drying on the vine (*i.e.* cutting and wetting) or handpicking fresh fruit to dry on racks. Reference to "harvest" on product labels can be taken to mean the same as "cutting", as defined above.

Paper diary instructions

1. Complete the property map and record each patch of a variety as a separate section (A, B, *etc.*), ensuring changes to plantings from previous years are shown.

2. Complete the Chemical Spray Record sheet at the time each spray is applied.

3. The original white copies of the map and chemical spray records must be forwarded to your processor by completion of cutting/wetting and/or hand picking or by 10 February 2026 (whichever occurs first). Failure to do so will jeopardise your approved supplier status and may lead to additional grading processes to ensure fruit quality. Any additional costs involved will be borne by the supplier. Retain the yellow copy for your records.

Assistance

If you have any questions regarding the use of the spray diary, please contact your processor or DFA:

Sunbeam Foods – 03 5051 4400

Australian Premium Dried Fruits – 03 5025 6210

Dried Fruits Australia – 03 5023 5174

Disclaimer: Dried Fruits Australia has used all reasonable care in compiling this spray diary but does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information in this publication. Please make contact with your processor prior to doing any spraying to ensure accuracy. Anything outside of this spray diary, please contact your processor for risk assessment prior to your application, on a case-by-case basis.

Maximum residue limits

A maximum residue limit (MRL) is the maximum amount of chemical residue acceptable in food products. MRLs are established for all crops and vary between products and countries. MRLs are expressed as the quantity of chemical residue (mg) per quantity of product (kg). Australian dried grape producers must adopt management practices that ensure residues fall below domestic and export markets' MRLs.

There are several steps producers can take to avoid unwanted and unnecessary chemical residues at harvest:

- strategy - focus on early season management to significantly reduce disease or pests;
- spray timing - ensure sprays are timed to match peaks in pest or disease pressure to reduce the on-going pest and disease load during the season.
  - → *Poorly timed sprays can result in inadequate control, requiring additional sprays remedy problems later in the season.*
  - → *Late season sprays may not be effective and increase the risk of excessive residues at harvest.*
- spray efficiency - optimise effectiveness of sprays applied by using the most appropriate nozzles, fan speed and filters;
  - → *Adjust volume applied to canopy size and use water sensitive paper in canopy to test coverage*.
- encourage beneficial insects - wasps, ladybirds, lacewings and predatory mites assist with the control of pests, and are prevalent in some vineyards;
  - → *Careful choice of insecticides can protect biological control agents throughout the season and prevent build-up of pest populations*.
- seek advice – use of some agrichemicals within six weeks of harvest should be avoided.
  - → *Your processor's field officer should be able to advise alternatives.*

Changes to chemicals for use in dried vine fruit production

The list of allowable chemicals contained herein has been developed with the input of dried fruit processors to meet export markets' MRL requirements. Do not use unlisted chemicals without first consulting your processor.

Chemicals listed in bold have an industry restriction on use so overseas MRLs are not exceeded. Please adhere to the industry recommended restriction rather than the label withholding period.

Some products that appeared in the previous seasons' spray diary addenda have been deleted due to loss of registration, re-formulation with another active, pending loss of registration, or lack of MRLs in export markets ( ).

Table 1 Chemicals deleted from the *Spray Diary Addendum* over recent seasons

Fungicides	Insecticides	Plant growth regulators	Herbicide
ametoctradin	acetamiprid	chlormequat	paraquat
boscalid	chlorpyrifos	cyanamide	
captan	dimethoate		
chlorothalonil	pyriproxyfen		
cyprodinil	tebufenozide		
dimethomorph			
fludionil			
iprodione			
mancozeb			
oxadixyl			
propineb			
thiram			
zineb			

Other chemicals have been added ( ).

Table 2 Chemicals added to the *Spray Diary Addendum* over recent seasons

Fungicides	Insecticides	Molluscides	Herbicides
BLAD	emamectin	anhydrous iron phosphate	carfetrazone
copper ammonium acetate	etoxazole	iron powder	glufosinate-ammonium
fluopyram	spinosad		glyphosate acid
fluoxapiprolin	tebufenozide		glyphosate potassium +mea
florylpicoxamid			nonanoic acid
mefentrifluconazole			
metalaxyl			
potassium bicarbonate			
potassium silicate			
tebuconazole			

Fungicide resistance

Resistance to many commonly used fungicides is a serious problem worldwide.

Fungicide resistance is the ability of a plant disease causing organism to survive repeated exposure to a fungicide. Resistance may develop after the frequent use of one fungicide or fungicides from the same activity group. Fungicides in the same activity group have the same mode of action.

It is important any resistance management strategy prevents the build-up of resistant individuals in a disease organism population and minimises fungicide-resistance selection pressure by not overusing fungicides from the same activity group.

Croplife Australia has set out two management initiatives that ensure the best control and the least risk of resistance developing:

1. all fungicides are classified by activity group, which appears as an alphanumeric code (*i.e*. a number or letter and number combination) on the fungicide product label, and
2. strategies for the use of fungicides in crops where resistance by a disease-causing organism is already evident or considered a risk.

These strategies were developed by the CropLife Australia's Fungicide Resistance Management Review Group and industry researchers. The strategies are a guide only and do not endorse specific products, groups of products or cultural methods. Always follow the product label for specific use instructions.

While all effort has been taken 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 the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) product database for contemporary information on products and actives. The database can be sourced through www.apvma.gov.au.

The information in these strategies 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 these strategies is valid as at July 1, 2025. All previous versions of these strategies are now invalid.

Downy mildew resistance management strategies

Table 3 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control Downy mildew in Australian dried vine fruit production systems

Activity group	Mode of action
4	Phenylamides – RNA synthesis inhibitors
11	quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)
11 + 3	QoI + demethylation inhibitors (DMI)
21	quinone inside inhibitors (QiI)
40	carboxylic acid amides
45	quinone outside inhibitor, stigmatellin binding type (QoSI)
45 + 40	QoSI + CAA
49	oxysterol binding protein homologue inhibitors (OSBPI)
M1	multi-site activity inorganic (electrophiles) - copper
M3	multi-site activity and dithiocarbamate and relatives

- Start preventative disease control sprays using non-Group 4 protectant fungicides, typically when shoots are 10–20 cm long. Continue spraying at intervals of 7–21 days depending on disease pressure, label directions and rate of shoot growth.

- Group 4 fungicides should be applied as soon as possible after an infection period and before the first sign of oil spots. Limit use of Group 4 fungicides to disease-favouring conditions and always apply in mixtures.
- Group 49 fungicides should be applied before infection and only in mixtures with effective fungicides from a different cross resistance group applied at an effective rate. Mixture fungicide should provide effective control of downy mildew at rate and interval selected. Maximum of two Group 49 applications per season and only apply a Group 49 fungicide one in every three sprays. A Group 49 fungicide spray needs to be followed by at least two applications of fungicides from different groups before another Group 49 application.
- Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications of Group 4, 21 or 40 fungicides.
- Do not apply Group 11 (including Group 11+3) consecutively if applied alone.
- Seasonal maximum of two Group 11 (including mixtures), Group 45+40 and Group 49.
- Group 40-containing sprays only to amount to half the number of seasonal downy mildew sprays applied, and a Group 40 spray should not be the last spray of the season.
- Maximum of two Group 21-containing sprays per season and a maximum of two consecutive sprays.
- Mixtures are co-formulations or tank mixes with label rates of alternative mode of action.

Table 4 Seasonal fungicide spray mix frequency as a function of activity group code	**Activity group**				
	4	**11 11+3**	**21+M1**	**40 45+40 40+M3**	**49**
Maximum consecutive applications	2	none	2	2	none
Maximum solo sprays	none	2	3	2 (50%)	none
Maximum sprays per season	4-mix	2	3	4-mix (50%)	2-mix
Areas of higher agronomic risk	mix	mix	n/a	mix	mix

Botrytis bunch rot (grey mould) resistance management strategies

Table 5 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control *Botrytis* in Australian dried vine fruit production systems

Activity group	**Mode of action**
2	dicarboximides – osmotic signalling disruptors
7	succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors (SDHI)
7+3	SDHI + demethylation inhibitors (DMI)
7+12	SDHI + phenylpyrroles (PP)
9	anilinopyrimidine (AP)
9+12	AP + PP
11	quinone outside inhibitor (QoI)
11+3	QoI + DMI
17	keto reductase inhibitors (KRI)
19	chitin synthase inhibitor
M	multi-site inorganic (electrophiles)
BM	multi-site plant and microbial extracts

- Always use an integrated disease management (IDM) approach to *Botrytis* mould management. Manipulate bunch zone microclimate to reduce humidity and enable rapid drying of wet bunches. Always aim to reduce spore load, flower and fruit infection and limit

regrowth of latent infections and disease spread by timely fungicide application. Use fungicides registered for *Botrytis* control at label rates from as many different mode of action groups as possible when needed

- Apply all these fungicides as protectants before the first sign of disease
- Consecutive applications include from the end of one season to the start of the next
- Varying the number of fungicides applied targeting *Botrytis* changes the relative resistance risk to any one fungicide group. When three or fewer sprays are applied, it is recommended that three different groups of fungicides are used (see table below). When four sprays are applied, try to use three or four different groups of fungicide
- If a Group 11 or 7 fungicide is used alone, it should only be used in strict alternation with fungicides from a different mode of action group
- Do not apply more than two consecutive sprays from the same fungicide group for any Groups 2, 7, 9 (including combinations with Group 12), 11+3, 17 or 19 fungicide(s) including from the end of one season to the start of the following season
- If two consecutive applications of Group 11+3 fungicides are used, they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before a Group 11 (including combinations with Group 3) fungicide is used again, either in the current or following season
- If resistance to a fungicide group has been detected within a region, only use that fungicide group in mixtures or in strict alternation with fungicides from a different cross-resistance group. A fungicide group that has been applied as the final application of the season should not be the first fungicide in the following season
- There is no specific resistance management strategy developed for low-risk fungicides, including those in Groups M and BM. These products should be included in a management strategy based on label recommendations

Table 6 Seasonal use of spray groups as a function of the number of Botrytis sprays applied in a season

Seasonal sprays *Botrytis* applied	Activity group						
	2	7 7+3 7+12	9 9+12	11 11+3	12 7+12 9+2	17	19
	Maximum times any fungicide in a group can be used in a season						
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
4	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
5+	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

Powdery mildew resistance management strategies

Table 7 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control powdery mildew in Australian dried vine fruit production systems

Activity group	Mode of action
3	demethylation inhibitors (DMI)
5	amines (morpholines) – membrane function disruptors
7	succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors (SDHI)
7+3	SDHI + DMI
7+12	SDHI + phenylpyrroles (PP)
11	quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)

11+3	QoI + DMI
13	aza-napthalenes – growth inhibitors
13+3	aza-napthalenes + DMI
19	chitin synthase inhibitor
21	quinone inside inhibitors (QiI)
50	actin disruptors (aryl-phenyl-ketone) fungicides
U6	phenyl-acetamide

- Apply fungicides preventatively
- If using medium to high-risk fungicides (Groups 7 and 11) consecutively, apply in a mix with a registered fungicide with a different mode of action and for which resistance is unknown
- No more than two consecutive sprays of Groups 3, 5, 13, 19, 21 50 or U6 products
- No more than three sprays of products containing Group 21 fungicides per season, or a maximum of a third of total applications (whichever is lower); alternate fungicides between successive seasons
- Consecutive applications include those applied from the end of one season to the start of the next
- Formulations may contain chemicals from multiple mode-of-action groups; restrictions on consecutive applications of chemicals from the same mode-of-action group also apply to multiple activity group products

Table 8 Seasonal use of spray groups as a function of the number of powdery mildew sprays applied in a season

Seasonal powdery mildew sprays applied	Activity group								
	3	5	7 7+3 7+12	11 11+3	13 13+3	19	21	50	U6
	Maximum times any fungicide in a group can be used in a season								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
4	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
5	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
6	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
7	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
8	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
9+	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2

Table 9 Registered fungicides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of disease-causing fungal pathogens in dried vine fruit vineyards

Active constituent(s)	Activity group	Some registered products	Restriction on use
Black spot			
metiram	M3	Fruitcote, Polyram DF	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall) No more than three Group M3 fungicides per season
ziram	M3	Ziram DG, Ziram WG	
copper oxychloride	M1	Oxydul DF	Not within 30 days of cutting
dithianon	M9	Delan 700 WG, Dialon 700WG, Dinon 700 WG, Diathianon 700 WG, Dragon 700 WG, Dungeon 700 WG, Wrath 700WG	
Botrytis bunch rot (review resistance strategies on page 7)			
fluopyram + tebuconazole	7+3	Luna Experience	Not after E-L 17 (12 leaves separated, single flowers separated)
fenhexamid	17	Altivo 500SC, Fenhexamid 500 SC, Jigsaw 850WG, Teldor 500 SC	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
pyrimethanil	9	Predict 600 SC, Pyper 600 SC, Pyrimethanil 600 SC, Scala 600 SC	
azoxystrobin	11	Accolade 250 SC, Affix 250 SC, Agristar 250SC, Amistar 250 SC, A-star 250 SC, Avior (250 SC, 800 WG), Azoxy 250, AzoxyGuard 250 SC, Azoxys 250 SC, Azoxystrobin (250, 250 SC, 500 WG), Castle 250 SC, Connect 800 WG, Mirador (250 SC, 625), Spartacus (250, 250 SC, 500WG), Stellar	**Not after E-L 29 (berries peppercorn size: Ø = 4 mm)**
fenpyrazamine	17	Prolectus	
ipflufenoquin	52	Migiwa	
tebuconazole + azoxystrobin	3+11	Aztec, Custodia	
eugenol, geraniol, thymol	46	Novellus	
florylpicoxamid	21	Verpixo	Not after E-L 31 (before bunch closure, pea-size berries: Ø = 7 mm)

polyoxin D zinc salt	19	Intervene	Neither after E-L 34 (before commencement of veraison) nor within 44 days of cutting
potassium salts of fatty acids	U1	Ecoprotector	Not within 14 days of harvest
BLAD	BM01	ProBlad	Not within 7 days of cutting; suppression only
hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid	M+M	Peracetic Acid, PeraCrop Max, Peratec, Peratec PLUS, Peroxy Treat	
Aureobasicium pullulans	BM02	Botector	Use up to cutting
Bacillus amyloliquefaciens	BM02	Serenade Opti, Serifel	
Downy mildew (review resistance strategies on page 6)			
metiram	M3	Fruitcote, Polyram DF	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall) and no more than three Group M3 sprays per season
mandipropamid	40	Revus	Not after E-L 26 (100% capfall)
azoxystrobin	11	Accolade 250 SC, Affix 250SC, Agristar 250SC, Amistar 250SC, A-star 250SC, Avior (250 SC, 800 WG), Azoxy 250, AzoxyGuard 250 SC, Azoxys 250 SC, Azoxystrobin (250, 250 SC, 500 WG), Castle 250 SC, Connect 800 WG, Mirador (250 SC, 625), Spartacus (250, 250 SC, 500WG), Stellar	Not after E-L 29 (berries peppercorn size: Ø = 4 mm)
tebuconazole + azoxystrobin	3 + 11	Aztec, Custodia (Forte)	
amisulbrom + tribasic copper sulphate	21 + M1	Amicus Blue WG	Not after E-L 31 (pea-size berries; Ø = 7 mm)
fluoxapiprolin	49	Xivana Prime 20 SC	
trifloxystrobin	11	Flint 500 WG, Invictus 500 WG	
pyraclostrobin	11	Cabretta 250EC, Cabrio, Pavo 250 EC, Pyraclostrobin 250 EC, Roadster 500 EC, Symbio 250 EC, Vipyr 250 EC	Neither later than E-L 31 nor within 63 days of cutting
copper ammonium acetate	M1	Cop-IT	Not within 30 days of cutting

copper ammonium complex	M1	Copperguard	
copper cuprous oxide	M1	Copp 750 WG, Nordox 750 WG, Red Copper WG	
copper hydroxide	M1	Blue Shield DF, Champ (DP, Dry Prill WG), Copper Hyroxide (350 WG, 400 WG, 500), Flo-Bordo, Flowcop 500WG, Hydrocop WG, Kocide (Blue Xtra, Opti), Vitra 400 WG	
copper octanoate	M1	Tricop	
copper oxychloride	M1	Copper Oxychloride (WP), Coppox (WG, WP), Cupro 375WG, EcoCopper 375WG, Isacop 500WP, Neoram 375 WG, Oxydul DF	
copper oxychloride + copper hydroxide	M1	Airone WG	
copper sulphate tribasic	M1	Bordeaux WG, Tri-Base Blue, Tribasic (Copper Flowable, Flowable, Liquid)	
dithianon	M9	Delan 700 WG, Dialon 700WG, Dinon 700 WG, Dithianon 700 WG, Dragon 700 WG, Dungeon 700 WG, Wrath 700WG	
metalaxyl - M	4	Axiom Flexi	
metalaxyl - M + copper hydroxide	4 + M1	Ridomil Gold Plus	
metalaxyl + copper oxychloride	4 + M1	Axiom Plus, Copper Plus, Metalaxyl + Copper Oxychloride WP, Zeemil Plus	
sulphur + copper oxychloride	M2 + M1	Mildex WG	
hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid	M + M	PeraCrop Max, Peratec PLUS	Not within 7 days of cutting; suppression only
potassium bicarbonate + silicate	M2	EcoCarb Plus	
Eutypa dieback			
cyproconazole + iodocarb	3 + 28	Garrison Rapid Pruning Wound Dressing	Dormant application (paint)
tebuconazole	3	Greenseal,	
fluazinam	29	Emblem, Fluaza-Stick, Fluazinam 500 SC, Gem, Peridot 500 SC, Zinam 500 SC, Sprayseal	Dormant application (spray)
Trichoderma harzianum	unspecified	Vinevax Bio-Dowell, Vinevax Bio-Implant, Vinevax Wound Dressing	
Phomopsis cane and leaf spot			

fluazinam	29	Emblem,Fluaza-Stick, Fluazinam 500 SC, Gem, Peridot 500 SC, Zinam 500 SC	Dormant spray only
metiram	M3	Fruticote, Polyram DF	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
dithianon	M9	Delan 700 WG, Dialon 700WG, Dinon 700 WG, Dithianon 700 WG, Dragon 700 WG, Dungeon 700 WG, Wrath 700WG	Not within 30 days of cutting
Powdery mildew (review resistance strategies on page 8)			
fluopyram + tebuconazole	7 + 3	Luna Experience	Not after E-L 17 (12 leaves separated, single flowers separated)
fenpropidin + difenconazole	5 + 3	Seeker Duo	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
metrafenone	U8	Vivando	
spiroxamine	5	Prosper 500 EC, Spire 500 EC	
azoxystrobin	11	Accolade 250 SC, Affix 250SC, Agristar 250SC, Amistar 250SC, A-star 250 SC, Avior (250SC, 800 WG), Azoxy 250, AzoxyGuard 250 SC, Azoxys 250 SC, Azoxystrobin (250, 250 SC, 500 WG), Castle 250 SC, Connect 800 WG, Mirador (250 SC, 625), Spartacus (250, 250 SC, 500WG), Stellar	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn size berries: Ø = 4 mm)
difenoconazole	3	Digger EW	
sulphur + tebuconazole	M2 + 3	Unicorn 745 WG	
tebuconazole	3	Laguna Xtreme 800WG, Orius 430 SC, Tebucon 430 SC, Tebuconazole (430SC, 750 WDG), Tebugran 750 WG	
tebuconazole + azoxystrobin	3 + 11	Aztec, Custodia (Forte)	
cyflufenamid	U6	Flute 50 EW	Not after E-L 31 (pea-size berries: Ø = 7 mm)
florylpicoxamid	21	Verpixo	
pydiflumetofen	7	Miravis	
paraffinic oil	n/a	BioPest, CropCover, isoCLEAR HPO	
petroleum oil	n/a	JMS Stylet	
pyriofenone	50	Kusabi 300 SC	
trifloxystrobin	11	Flint 500 WG, Invictus 500 WG	
pyraclostrobin	11	Cabretta 250EC, Cabrio, Pavo 250 EC, Pyraclostrobin 250 EC, Roadster 500 EC, Symbio 250 EC, Vipyr 250 EC	Neither after E-L 31 (pea-size berries) nor within 63 days of cutting

penconazole	3	Azotic, Delos, Pearl, Ruby 100EC, Topas 100 EC	Neither after E-L 31 (pea-size berries) nor within 60 days of cutting
tetraconazole	3	Domark 40ME	
quinoxyfen	13	Legend, Quinfen 250 SC, Vitae	Neither after E-L 34 (early veraison) nor within 42 days of cutting
triadimefon	3	Triadimefon 125	Not within 35 days of cutting
triadimenol	3	Allitron, Cougar 250 EC, Surefire Triadimenol 250 EC, Tridim 250 EC)	
copper ammonium acetate	M1	Cop-IT	Not within 30 days of cutting
copper ammonium complex	M1	Copperguard	
myclobutanil	3	Myclonil WG, Mycloss Xtra, Stamina	
proquinazid	13	Talendo	
sulphur + copper oxychloride	M2 + M1	Mildex WG	
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Cosamil, EcoSulfur 800WG, InnoSulph 800 WG, Kumulus DF, Microsul WG Elite, Microthiol Disperss, Nimbus WG, Sulfur (800 WG), Sulphur (800 WG, WG), Thiovit Jet, Top Wettable Sulphur, Wettable Sulphur, Yellowstone 800WG, Zulfa 800WG	
mefentrifluconazole	3	Belanty	Not within 7 days of cutting
hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid	M + M	Peratec PLUS	
potassium bicarbonate	M2	Ecocarb	
potassium bicarbonate + potassium silicate	M2	EcoCarb Plus	

Table 10 Registered insecticides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of insect pests on dried vine fruit vineyards			
Active constituent(s)	**Activity group**	**Some registered products**	**Restriction on use**
Australian plague locust			
Metarhizium anisopliae var. *acridum*	n/a	Green Guard SC Premium	Not within 7 days of cutting
Garden weevil			
chlorantraniliprole	28	Solace Hort 700 WG, Altacor (Hort, X-Force), Chlorantraniliprole 350 WG, Shenzi	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea size: Ø = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Incarnate 300 WG, Indoxacarb 300 WG, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	
Mites (general including bunch and bud mites)			
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Cosamil, EcoSulfur 800WG, InnoSulph 800 WG, Microsul WG Elite, Nimbus WG, Sulfur 800 WG, Sulphur (800 WG, WG), Thiovit Jet, Zulfa 800WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
Grapeleaf blister mite and leaf rust mite (as for Mites and the following)			
paraffinic oil	n/a	Heavy Paraffinic Dormant Spray Oil	Dormant spray only
petroleum oil	n/a	Stifle, Vicol Winter Oil	
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Cosamil, EcoSulfur 800WG, InnoSulph 800 WG, Microsul WG Elite, Nimbus WG, Sulfur 800 WG, Sulphur (800 WG, WG), Thiovit Jet, Zulfa 800WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
Grapeleaf rust mite (as for Mites and the following)			
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Cosamil, EcoSulfur 800WG, InnoSulph 800 WG, Microsul WG Elite, Nimbus WG, Sulfur 800 WG, Sulphur (800 WG, WG), Thiovit Jet, Zulfa 800WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
Two-spotted mite (as for Mites and the following)			
petroleum oil	n/a	Stiffle	Dormancy spray
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)

etoxazole	10B	ParaMite	Not within 21 days of cutting
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Cosamil, EcoSulfur 800WG, InnoSulph 800 WG, Microsul WG Elite, Nimbus WG, Sulfur 800 WG, Sulphur (800 WG, WG), Thiovit Jet, Zulfa 800WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
Grapevine moth			
chlorantraniliprole	28	Solace Hort 700 WG, Altacor (Hort, X-Force), Chlorantraniliprole 350 WG, Shenzi	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea size: Ø = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)
spinetoram	5	Delegate	Not after E-L 31 (berries pea-sized berries: Ø = 7 mm)
spinosad	5	Entrust Organic, Preserve 120 SC, SpinoSec 240 SC	
emamectin	6	Clama 50SC, Energise, Exclaim 44 SG, Oracle EC, Proclaim Opti	Neither after EL-31 (as above) nor within 56 days of cutting
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Indoxacarb 300 WG, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	
Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies *aizawai*	11	Bacchus WG	Use till cutting
Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies *kurstaki*	11	Delfin, DiPel DF	
Trichogrammanza carverae	n/a	*Trichogramma* parasitic wasp	
Grapevine scale			
paraffinic oil	n/a	BioPest, CropCover, D-C-Maxx nC24, isoCLEAR HPO, Trump Spray Oil	Dormant spray only
petroleum oil	n/a	All Seasons White Oil, Summer Spray Oil, Stifle, Vicol (Summer Oil, Winter Oil)	
spirotetramat	23	Kersel 850 WG, Movento 240 SC, Spirotetramat 240 EC, Viento 240 SC *(suppression only)*	Not after E-L 18 (14 leaves separated, flower caps still in place, cap colour fading)
buprofezin	16	Applaud, Buprofezin 440, Scale & Bug Insecticide, Uptown	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
Light brown apple moth			

acetamiprid + pyriproxyfen	4A + 7C	Trivor	Not after E-L 19 (16 leaves separated, caps loosening)
chlorantraniliprole	28	Solace Hort 700 WG, Altacor (Hort, X-Force), Chlorantraniliprole 350 WG, Shenzi	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea size: Ø = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
methoxyfenozide	18	Enigma 240 SC, Peregrine, Prodigy, Slate 240, Venturi Max	Not within 21 days of cutting
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)
spinetoram	5	Delegate	Not after E-L 31 (pea-sized berries: Ø = 7 mm)
spinosad	5	Entrust Organic, Preserve 120 SC, SpinoSec 240 SC	
emamectin	6	Clama 50SC, Energise, Exclaim 44 SG, Oracle EC, Proclaim Opti	Neither after E-L 31 (as above) nor within 56 days of cutting
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Indoxacarb 300 WG, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	
Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies *aizawai*	11	Bacchus WG	Use till cutting
Bacillus thuringiensis subspecies *kurstaki*	11	Delfin, DiPel DF	
tetradecenyl acetate + tetradecadienyl acetate	n/a	Isomate LBAM Plus Pheromone	
Trichogrammanza carverae	n/a	Trichogramma parasitic wasp	
Mealybug			
paraffinic oil	n/a	BioPest, CropCover, isoCLEAR HPO, Trump Spray Oil	Dormant spray only
spirotetramat	23	Movento 240 SC, Spirotetramat 240 EC, Viento 240 SC	Not after E-L 18 (14 leaves separated, caps fading)
buprofezin	16	Applaud, Buprofezin 440, Scale & Bug Insecticide, Uptown	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
Mediterranean/Queensland fruit fly			

- *A baiting program that does not target fruit or foliage is recommended*
- *Control options for fruit fly are subject to APVMA permit conditions*
- *Contact your processor prior to any 1A, 1B, 2B or 3A insecticide*

Wingless grasshoppers			
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Indoxacarb 300 WG, Lepta 300 WG, Persona 300WG, Spymaster 300 WG	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea-sized: Ø = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
Metarhizium anisopliae var. *acridum*	(unspecified)	Green Guard SC Premium	Not within 7 days of cutting
Earwigs			
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)

Snails

Table 11 Registered molluscicides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of snails on dried vine fruit vineyards

Active constituent(s)	Activity group	Some registered products	Restriction on use
buffered copper complex	(unspecified)	EcoSnail, Kendon ESCAR-GO	Before E-L 7 (1st leaf separated from shoot tip); trunk application only;
copper silicate	(unspecified)	Escar-Go, Socusil	
metaldehyde	(unspecified)	Axcela Slug and Snail, Metakill, Metaldehyde Snail and Slug, Metarex Inov Snail and Slug, Pestmaster Snail and Slug, Slug Out, Slugger Slug and Snail, Snailex, Snail Trail	Ground application only; not within 7 days of cutting
iron EDTA complex	(unspecified)	Eradicate-Snail and Slug Killer, Multiguard Snail and Slug Killer	
iron phosphate anhydrous	(unspecified)	Ironmax Pro	
iron powder	(unspecified)	Eradicate Eco, Eco-Shield	

Plant growth regulators

Table 12 Plant growth regulators registered for use in vineyards	
ethephon	Ethephon (720, 720 SL, Xtra 900), Ethon 720, K-Ethephon, Promote (Opti, Plus 900)
gibberellic acid	ProGibb SG, Windfall 800 SG
methyl esters of fatty acids	Waiken

Herbicides

Table 13 Registered herbicides, formulation trade names and critical comments regarding their use in vineyards		
Active constituent(s)	**Some common trade names**	**Critical comments**
2-2-DPA-sodium (dalapon-sodium)	Dalapon 740 SP	Post-emergent systemic; grasses and broadleaf weeds; do not apply between flowering and cutting
diflufenican	Bentley, Colt, Cougar, DFF + Brom MX, Lobak, Meerkat, Ruger	Residual pre-emergent; broadleaf weeds; apply only when vines are fully dormant

carfentrazone-ethyl	Artillery, Carfentrazone (240 EC, 240 EW, 400 EC), Carfentrazone-ethyl 240 EC, Elevate (400 EC), Hammer 400 EC, Knocker 240 EC, Nail 600EC, Rage 400 EC, Spike, Spotlight Plus, Squatter 400 EC, Thrash 240EC	Post-emergent systemic; do not apply between flowering and cutting; use with a contact knockdown herbicide for improved control of broadleaf weeds
diquat	Desiquat, Dia-Kill 200, Diquat (200, 200 SL), Reglone, Sanction 200	Non-selective contact knockdown; annual broadleaf weeds and grasses
fluazifop-P	Cannonade 212 EC, Fluazaway 212, Fluazifop (212), Fusilade Forte, Fuzilier, Rootout 212	Post-emergent systemic; grasses only
flumioxazin	Chateau, Spektrum 500 WG	Residual pre-emergent; some grasses and broadleaf weeds
glufosinate-ammonium	Basta, Beast 200, Biffo, Cease, Commando 200, Exile, Exonerate (200 SL), Fascinate (280SL, Dry), Faster-TG 200, Fiestar, Fosinate 200 SL, Gamma, Glufonium 200 SL, Glufos, Glufosinate (200, 800 SG), Glufosinate-Ammonium 200, G-FOS 200, Muster, Notch 200 SL	Partially systemic knockdown; non-selective
glufosinate-ammonium + carfetrazone-ethyl	Hellcat	Post-emergent systemic; non-selective
glyphosate acid	Moonshine	
glyphosate-ipa	AllOut 450, Chisel 450, Cropmaster 450, Eraze (360, Bi-aquatic, 510 Bi-aquatic), Glister (360, 450), Glypho 450, Glyphosate (360, 450, 450 CT, 450 SL, 510), Ken-Up (450 CT, 500 Flexi, Aquatic 360), Knockout 450, Musta 450, Panzer 450, Pestmaster (Aqua-Tech 360, Glyphosate CT), Raze, Rico 450 GLY, Roundup (Biactive, CT), SixGun (360, 510), SquareDown 360, Weedpro (540 Bio, BioAqua 360), Wipe-Out (450, Bio)	
glyphosate-ipa + mas	Weedmaster Duo	
glyphosate-mas	Bazooka Dry 800 SG, Glister 680 SG, GLY 680 Dry, Glyphosate (680, 700, 700SG, 875, 900), Ken-Up Dry 680 WG, Knockout Dry 700 SG, Roundup Ready Plantshield	
glyphosate-mea	Glyphosate 450 SL, Wipe-Out Pro	
glyphosate-potassium salt	Cropmaster Ultra 540, Firebolt, Glyphosate (540K, 570), GLY 540 SL, Gold TX 540 GLY, Ken-Up Dry Super K, Knockout Extreme, Max Out 540, Rico HPS 540 GLY, Roundup (Dura, Ready PL, Ultra MAX), Warlord 540 Hi-Load	

glyphosate-potassium salt + ipa	Weedmaster Argo	
glyphosate-potassium salt + mas	Weedmaster Dual Salt Technology	
glyphosate-potassium salt + mea	Glyphosate 550 Twin Salt, Knockout 550, Max Out 600 Duo, Promix 550 GLY	
nonanoic acid	Basher, Beloukha, Brut, Ion, Neo, Slasher, Slayer Organic, Weed Terminator	Contact knockdown
pendimethalin	Charger 330 EC, Cronos 440EC, Cyclone 330 EC, Panda 435, Panida Grande, Pendimethalin (330, 330EC, 440, 440 EC), Pendi-M 330	Residual pre-emergent with some post-emergent activity; annual grasses and broadleaf weeds; apply during dormancy
pine oil	BioWeed	Contact post-emergent knockdown; suitable for organic production systems
quizalofop-P-ethyl	Atomic Selective, Elantra Xtreme, Leopard (200 EC), Quiz, Quizalofop 200EC, Quizalofop-P-ethyl (200, 200 EC), Sextant, Tiger Gold 250	Post-emergent systemic; annual and perennial grasses
simazine	Simanex 900 WG, Simaquest 900 WG, Simazine (500 Flowable, 900 WDG, 900 WG), S-Zine (600 SC, 900)	Residual pre-emergent; non-selective