

## **SAMURAI<sup>®</sup> for the control of OLIVE LACE BUG in olives**

In March 2015, the APVMA granted a permit for the use of Samurai Systemic Insecticide for the control of Olive lace bug (*Froggattia olivinia*) in olive plantations. The permit number is PER 14897 and can be found at <http://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER14897.PDF>. The permit applies to all states and the permit holder is Australian Olive Association Ltd.



### **SAMURAI SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE**

500 g/kg clothianidin.

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Crop type	Insect pest	Application rate
OLIVES	Olive lace bug ( <i>Froggattia olivinia</i> )	25 - 40 g product/100 L Add MAXX Organosilicone Surfactant™ at the rate of 50 mL/100 L (0.05%) of spray.

### **CRITICAL COMMENTS**

- Apply one (1) foliar spray when insects are first noticed and whilst still at nymphal stage.
- Apply by ground airblast sprayer or similar equipment.
- Apply sufficient quantity of the diluent to wet all surfaces of leaves and fruit. Use a spray volume of 1,000 - 2,000 L/ha, depending upon tree size.

Spring is the most effective time to control this pest. As eggs cannot be seen, monitor trees carefully to observe first nymphal instars. This will occur early September in the northern areas of Australia to early October in the southern areas. For maximum impact, apply just before the oldest nymphs develop wings (approximately 10 days after hatching).

### **WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

**Harvest:** DO NOT harvest for 56 DAYS after application.

**Grazing/Stockfeed:** DO NOT graze treated areas or cut for stock food.

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**To avoid crop damage:** The sensitivity of some cultivars of the crops to be treated under this permit has not been fully evaluated under all growing conditions. A small number of olive trees should therefore be sprayed in the first instance, and tree health closely monitored over the following days/weeks. Discontinue applications when any adverse symptoms post-treatment are observed.

**Export of treated produce:** To allow produce from treated plants to be supplied or otherwise made available for consumption, the APVMA has established a temporary maximum residue limit (TMRL) for Clothianidin in olives at 0.5 mg/kg.

This limit applies only to produce marketed and consumed in Australia. If treated produce is to be exported, due account should be taken of the residue definition and limits/import tolerances of importing countries and that any residues must not exceed those requirements.



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