

# PHEROKLIP CM

## Pheromone Mating Disruption Agent

### ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS:

(E,E) 8,10 DODECADIEN-1-OL	39.6 g / 400 dispensers
DODECANOL	21,4 g / 400 dispensers
TETRADECANOL	5.8 g / 400 dispensers

For management of codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) in apples and pears.

## CONTENTS 400 UNITS

Manufactured by: Nanjing Xinan Sinogreen Biological Technology Company,  
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## DIRECTIONS FOR USE – S.A., Victoria, N.S.W., Queensland, Tasmania only.

Crop	Insect	Rate / ha.
Apples and pears	Codling Moth ( <i>Cydia pomonella</i> )	1000 Controlled release dispensers

### Critical Comments

PHEROKLIP CM will not directly control any pest other than Codling moth.

PHEROKLIP CM should not be used as the sole treatment against high populations of Codling moth.

Apply before the first moth emergence in spring. (If uncertain when this occurs, consult your local horticultural consultants).

Clip dispensers onto branches within one metre of the top of the tree canopy.

PHEROKLIP CM should be used as an integrated pest management tool in conjunction with insecticides where populations of Codling moth are moderate to high. The likely size of the Codling moth population can be determined by considering infestation levels and pheromone trap catches in the previous season. (Seek advice from SMARTGREEN or local horticultural consultants if uncertain.)

Monitor the orchard regularly. If Codling moth populations exceed the recommended threshold, apply an effective insecticide. (See advisory document or website which explains monitoring details).

Treat entire orchard blocks with PHEROKLIP CM and not just sections within large conventionally treated orchards. Conventionally treated orchards frequently serve as sources of mated females.

PHEROKLIP CM should not be used in orchards with trees of widely varying height and large gaps, in small sections of orchards adjacent to large conventionally sprayed blocks or in orchard blocks of less than 250 trees or one hectare in area. In small blocks, apply 8 dispensers per tree (assuming trees at standard spacing) to boost the numbers of point sources.

If a major source of mated female Codling moths is present adjacent to the field, migration of these moths may significantly reduce the level of control achieved. Sources are likely to be bulk bins which contained infested apples or pears in the previous season, apple or pear trees which were bulldozed in the previous autumn or winter, conventionally sprayed, badly controlled apple, pear, nashi, quince, walnut or crabapples within 300 metres. Stone fruit can support low numbers of Codling moth and could

be a minor source of mated females when planted next to PHEROKLIP CM treated apples or pears.

### **PHEROKLIP CM — Critical Comments (continued)**

Where adjacent conventionally sprayed crops are likely to be sources of mated female moths, it is important to take measures to prevent invasion of the PHEROKLIP CM treated crop.

either:

Overtreat orchard blocks which might serve as infestation sources within 300 metres with PHEROKLIP CM (i.e. treat a strip at least 50 metres wide nearest the PHEROKLIP CM treated field with PHEROKLIP CM and the conventional insecticide program);

or

Overtreat borders of PHEROKLIP CM treated orchards adjacent to potential infestation sources with an insecticide registered for control of Codling moth to a depth of at least 50 metres. Where adjacent sources of mated females are unsprayed or badly controlled, both measures will be required.

Remove or disinfest fruit bins which might be a source of infestation before Codling moth emergence in spring. Remove and burn derelict trees within 300 metres of the orchard which might serve as a source of Codling moth infestation.

Fruit trees which were bulldozed in the previous season and which were hosts to Codling moth can also be sources of infestation. Burn bulldozed trees which might harbour Codling moth before the following spring.

Control achieved using PHEROKLIP CM may be reduced in orchards situated on windy hill tops, on the high spots in highly undulating terrain and steeply sloping country in orchards where the Codling moth populations are moderate to high. Wind can reduce the air concentration of pheromone leading to reduced control where the Codling moth populations are moderate to high. Wind breaks and hail netting assist in maintaining high levels of pheromone in the air.

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORIZED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**

**Withholding period:** Not required when used as directed.

**General instructions:** See advisory document which gives further detail.

**Protection of livestock:** Low hazard to bees. May be applied on plants at any time.

**Storage and Disposal:** Store in unopened original foil envelopes. If PHEROKLIP CM is to be stored for longer than 3 months, it should be held under refrigeration at or below 5°C. Dispose of empty packets and used dispensers in municipal rubbish

**Keep out of reach of children..**

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS:** Wash hands after use. Refer to MSDS for further information.

### **LIABILITY OF SMARTGREEN BIOSCIENCE P/L**

The effectiveness of this product in managing Codling moth depends upon various factors present during and after application and upon the skill and judgment of the user. SMARTGREEN BIOSCIENCE P/L does not accept any liability for harm or damage resulting from: 1) this product or its use; or 2) the purchaser acting on advice given in good faith by any representative of the company unless the product itself can be shown not to comply with the specifications on the label and damage results from that non-compliance.

**PHEROKLIP is a registered trade mark of SMARTGREEN BIOSCIENCE P/L**

APVMA No. 83943 / 109307