

**Trade Advice Note**  
**on**  
**Methoxyfenozide**  
**in the product**  
**Prodigy Insecticide**  
**(APVMA Product Number 61605)**

**Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority**

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## Trade Advice Note on the Product

### *Prodigy Insecticide (240 g methoxyfenozide/L)*

#### 1. Commodities exported

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority has before it, an application from Dow AgroSciences Australia Ltd, to extend the registration of the registered product Prodigy 240SC Insecticide to include control of various insect pests of apples, pears, citrus, grapevines, avocado, custard apple, kiwifruit, longan, lychee, macadamia nuts, coffee, blueberries, eggplant, capsicum, okra and chilli peppers. At the same time the name of the product will change to Prodigy Insecticide. The application requires the establishment of MRLs for all the above crops.

The company has provided residue trial data for some of these commodities, generated in Australian and overseas residue trials. In addition it was proposed that a number of uses from the Mimic 700 WP Insecticide, containing the active tebufenozide, be imaged without the provision of additional residues data, based on the close structural similarity of the two molecules.

#### *Animal Commodities*

Citrus pulp, dry apple pomace and dry grape pomace are all potential animal feed commodities. Based on an animal transfer study and the expected residue levels in citrus fruit, apples and grapes, animal exposure to treated citrus pulp, dry apple pomace and dry grape pomace is unlikely to result in detectable residues in meat and milk commodities. The current animal commodity MRLs for methoxyfenozide are acceptable with respect to the proposed uses.

#### 2. Commodities exported

The major export commodities that may be affected by the proposed new uses of Prodigy Insecticide are apples, pears, grapes and citrus fruits. Minor export crops in the current application include blueberries, avocados, custard apples, kiwifruit, capsicums, okras, chilli peppers and macadamias. Additionally, food products may be derived from livestock that consume methoxyfenozide in their diet.

#### 3. Destination and Value of Exports

##### Berry Fruit

Total exports of berry fruit were 371 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$8.532 million).

The export markets for Australian berry fruit in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

Destination	Amount (tonnes)	Value (\$ ,000)
Japan	259	6,122
United Kingdom	47	1,041
Netherlands	15	437

<sup>1</sup> The Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook 2004

Hong Kong	19	294
Switzerland	6	152
Singapore	9	140
France	4	70
Italy	2	57
Germany	0	5
Other	10	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>8,532</b>

### **Pome Fruits**

Total exports of apples were 32,480 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$41.37 million).  
The export markets for Australian apples in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
United Kingdom	3,749	8,494
India	7,323	7,635
Malaysia	6,566	6,984
Taiwan	2,929	4,589
Sri Lanka	4,182	4,015
Singapore	2,240	2,725
Bangladesh	1,500	1,361
Indonesia	687	944
Hong Kong	830	880
Japan	109	336
Other	2,365	3,411
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,480</b>	<b>41,374</b>

Total exports of pears were 17,652 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$22.41 million).  
The export markets for Australian pears in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Singapore	4,420	5,723
Malaysia	3,537	4,239
Indonesia	2,843	3,815
Canada	2,099	2,635
New Zealand	1,910	2,143
Hong Kong	670	874
India	225	320
Fiji	225	221
Netherlands	192	181
Switzerland	64	120
Other	1,467	2,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,652</b>	<b>22,406</b>

### **Citrus Fruit**

Total exports of total citrus were 167,426 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$201.86 million).  
The export markets for Australian citrus in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
USA	23,199	49,248
Hong Kong	39,932	44,377
Malaysia	32,029	25,802
Japan	11,369	18,467
Singapore	16,057	15,215

Indonesia	11,928	13,158
Canada	4,857	7,158
New Zealand	7,336	6,665
Taiwan	6,562	6,252
Korea	2,031	3,648
Other	12,126	11,866
<b>Total</b>	<b>167,426</b>	<b>201,856</b>

Total exports of oranges were 133,254 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$146.35 million).  
The export markets for Australian oranges in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
USA	20,604	41,733
Hong Kong	29,774	26,979
Malaysia	30,503	23,951
Japan	8,117	12,882
Singapore	13,793	12,000
New Zealand	5,220	4,563
Korea	1,983	3,578
Indonesia	4,070	2,234
United Kingdom	356	571
Other	12,126	11,866
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,254</b>	<b>146,350</b>

Total exports of mandarins were 29,660 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$49.24 million).  
The export markets for Australian mandarins in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Hong Kong	9,048	16,218
Indonesia	7,782	10,839
USA	2,548	7,420
Canada	1,451	2,553
Singapore	1,796	2,450
New Zealand	2,084	2,042
Japan	1,061	1,754
Malaysia	1,361	1,693
United Arab Emirates	883	1,310
Thailand	260	516
Other	1,386	2,443
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,660</b>	<b>49,238</b>

Total exports of lemons/limes were 4,047 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$6.08 million).  
The export markets for Australian lemons and limes in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Japan	2,191	3,831
Hong Kong	904	846
Singapore	439	723
Malaysia	148	120
USA	46	95
United Arab Emirates	82	90
Korea	48	70
Indonesia	48	60
Bahrain	81	60
Spain	10	60
Other	50	126

<b>Total</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>6,081</b>
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Total exports of grapefruit were 337 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$556,000).

The export markets for Australian grapefruits in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Hong Kong	198	266
Singapore	28	39
New Zealand	20	22
Malaysia	8	12
Fiji	1	1
Bahrain	1	1
Mauritius	0	1
Other	81	214
<b>Total</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>556</b>

Total exports of 'other citrus' were 89 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$203,000).

The export markets for Australian 'other citrus' in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Hong Kong	7	69
Malaysia	9	27
Indonesia	28	26
Taiwan	22	25
Fiji	13	15
Vietnam	2	14
New Caledonia	2	12
French Polynesia	1	8
Singapore	1	3
Maldives	4	3
Other	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>203</b>

## **Grapes**

Total exports of grapes were 39,752 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$95.37 million).

The export markets for Australian grapes in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Hong Kong	15,055	36,426
Singapore	5,256	12,840
Malaysia	6,273	14,430
Indonesia	5,842	13,048
Thailand	2,241	6,213
Vietnam	858	2,254
New Zealand	848	1,969
Bangladesh	822	1,969
Sri Lanka	747	1,379
Other	1,810	4,844
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,752</b>	<b>95,372</b>

In addition 722 ML of wine was exported in 2005-06 (value \$2.757 billion)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Australian Commodity Statistics 2006, p. 148.

### **Tropical and Sub-tropical Fruits-Non-Edible Peel**

Total exports of avocados were 389 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$873,000).

The export markets for Australian avocados in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Singapore	152	426
United Arab Emirates	47	151
Bahrain	26	91
New Zealand	16	49
Hong Kong	86	40
Malaysia	38	13
New Caledonia	2	9
Saudi Arabia	2	8
Mauritius	1	3
Thailand	1	3
Other	18	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>873</b>

Total exports of custard apples were 55.53 million in 2002/03 (\$28.76 million).

The export markets for Australian custard apples in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>No. (,000)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Japan	30,647	11,057
Netherlands	4,192	6,121
USA	12,561	5,215
Germany	1,351	1,477
Canada	2,180	1,396
Taiwan	1,241	816
Switzerland	328	641
Hong Kong	449	426
Italy	457	306
United Kingdom	331	264
Other	1,797	1,044
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,534</b>	<b>28,763</b>

Total exports of kiwifruit were 1,904 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$4.71 million).

The export markets for Australian kiwifruit in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Hong Kong	547	1,366
Malaysia	344	637
United Arab Emirates	219	551
Taiwan	172	450
Singapore	196	418
Indonesia	90	220
Mauritius	26	52
Kuwait	15	50
Lebanon	16	40
Other	279	924

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Source: ABS, *Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers*, cat. No. 8504.0, Canberra, Australian Wine Export Council, *Wine Export Approval Report*, Adelaide.

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,904</b>	<b>4,708</b>
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### **Tree Nut Crops**

Total exports of macadamias (kernel) were 4,922 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$63.96 million). The export markets for Australian macadamias (kernel) in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
Japan	1,854	24,454
USA	991	11,570
Belgium-Luxembourg	671	9,199
Netherlands	344	4,183
Germany*	253	3,616
Hong Kong	211	2,423
Taiwan	122	1,511
New Zealand	60	871
Canada	60	799
Spain	44	720
Other	312	4,610
<b>Total (kernel)</b>	<b>4,922</b>	<b>63,956</b>
<b>Total (in-shell tonnage equivalent)</b>	<b>14,766</b>	<b>191,868</b>

\*Australian macadamias sold through German retail outlets may also enter the market through Luxembourg and The Netherlands.

### **Fruiting Vegetables**

Total exports of capsicums (including chillies and peppers) were 687 tonnes in 2002/03 (\$1.844 million).

The export markets for Australian capsicum (including chillies and peppers) in 2002/03 are tabulated below<sup>1</sup>.

<b>Destination</b>	<b>Amount (tonnes)</b>	<b>Value (\$ ,000)</b>
New Zealand	564	1,437
Fiji	23	59
Indonesia	18	66
New Caledonia	16	56
Hong Kong	14	41
Singapore	13	30
Malaysia	3	10
Mauritius	2	10
Kiribati	1	2
Other	33	133
<b>Total</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1844</b>

## **4. Proposed Australian Use-Pattern**

The maximum treatment regime for methoxyfenozide on apples, pears, citrus, grapevines, avocado, custard apple, kiwifruit, longan, lychee, macadamia nuts, coffee, blueberries, eggplant, okra, capsicums and chilli peppers is presented below:

### **RESTRAINTS:**

DO NOT apply if rain or overhead irrigation is expected within 6 hours. Retain the first flush of irrigation tailwater/stormwater in the tailwater dam after application.

DO NOT use more than 3 sprays per season in any single crop.  
 DO NOT use on crops growing in glass or shade houses or in other enclosed structures.  
 DO NOT apply by air.

*[Prodigy Insecticide] (240g/L methoxyfenozide) Tree and vine crops*

In the following table, all rates given are for **dilute spraying**. For **concentrate spraying**, refer to the **Mixing/ Application** section. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. For concentrate spraying, DO NOT use at rates greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.

Crop	Pest	Rate/ 100L	Critical Comments
Apples and Pears (and other pome fruit)	Lightbrown apple moth	25mL	For control of the <b>spring generation</b> of lightbrown apple moth, commence at petal fall and apply in a series of 3 applications at 14-day intervals. Alternatively, in areas where a later <b>summer generation</b> occurs, spray when moth activity is indicated by pheromone traps or lure pots. Apply a minimum of 2 sprays with a 21-day interval. Ensure thorough coverage of developing fruit clusters. When insect pressure is high in blocks with large vase-shaped trees and with short-stemmed bunchy varieties, Prodigy must be applied by dilute spraying to ensure run-off into fruit clusters.
	Loopers		Control of this pest is best achieved using a schedule of 3 sprays of Prodigy in Spring (see above).
Avocado	Leafrollers	25 mL	Crop monitoring is recommended from pre-bloom. Apply at first sign of pest incidence and target eggs and newly hatched larvae. Additional sprays may be required if re-infestation occurs.
Blueberry	Lightbrown apple moth	25 mL	Thorough coverage of the plant is essential. Target eggs and newly hatched larvae. Apply when locally determined thresholds are exceeded
Citrus	Lightbrown apple moth	25 mL + a wetting agent at 10mL/100L	<b>Use with high volume spraying equipment only.</b> Thorough coverage is essential. Spray to runoff. Apply when eggs and very small larvae are first seen in flower clusters or developing fruitlets. A second spray may be required 2-3 weeks later if larvae hatch over an extended period.
Coffee	Avocado leafroller	25 mL	Crop monitoring for pest incidence is recommended from pre-bloom. Apply at first sign of pest incidence, targeting eggs and very small larvae before they are protected in retreats. Additional sprays may be required if re-infestation occurs.
Custard apple	Yellow peach moth	25 mL	Apply when locally determined pest thresholds are exceeded by field checks. Additional sprays may be required if re-infestation occurs. Spray to thoroughly cover fruit.
Grapevines	Lightbrown apple moth	25 mL	Thorough leaf tip and bunch coverage is essential. Crop monitoring will provide more reliable control. When crop monitoring is not practised the sprays applied may not always correspond with pest presence. <b>Spring generation:</b> Apply from preflowering onwards targeting eggs and small (5-6 mm long) larvae (up to 3 <sup>rd</sup> instar). Apply a second spray 14-21 days later.

			<b>Summer generation:</b> Apply at first sign of activity targeting eggs and up to 5-6 mm long (up to 3 <sup>rd</sup> instar). The summer generation can only be detected by monitoring.
Kiwifruit	Lightbrown apple moth	25 mL	Monitor pest activity from bud burst onwards. Target sprays at eggs and first instar larvae.
Longan	Macadamia nutborer	40 mL	Spray thoroughly when pest numbers reach economic threshold levels according to field checks. Target sprays against eggs and early instar larvae.
Lychee			
Macadamia	Macadamia flower caterpillar	25 mL	Monitor for eggs and very small larvae on flowers and apply at a threshold of 50-80% of racemes infested.
	Macadamia nutborer	40 mL	Spray to thoroughly cover nuts when pest numbers reach economic threshold levels according to field checks. Target spray against eggs and early instar larvae.

[*Prodigy Insecticide*] (240g/L methoxyfenozide) Non-tree and vine crops

Note: Prodigy is a moult accelerating insecticide that requires ingestion for control. Feeding ceases almost immediately after ingestion. Larvae in protected feeding sites (eg. flowers) will not be controlled. Mortality of larvae will not be evident until 4-6 days after application.

Crop	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Tomatoes, Peppers (capsicums and chilli), Egg plant and Okra	Native budworm	125 or 170 mL/100L or 1.25 or 1.7 L/ha	Use the higher rate under heavy egg pressure. Apply Prodigy to brown eggs or at egg hatch when pest numbers reach treatment threshold levels as determined by field checks. Maintain field checks and reapply after 7 days if necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of plants.
	Tomato grub		
	Cluster caterpillar		

### WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Tomato, Peppers (Capsicum and Chilli), Eggplant and Okra: Not required when used as directed.

Citrus fruits: DO NOT harvest for 1 day after application

Longan: DO NOT harvest for 3 days after application

Blueberry: DO NOT harvest for 7 days after application

Avocado, Coffee, Custard Apple, Kiwifruit, Lychee and Pome Fruit: DO NOT harvest for 14 days after application

Grapes (for domestic consumption): DO NOT harvest for 21 days after application

Grapes (for export or wine production): Consult your winery, industry spray diary or peak industry body for the recommended withholding period (export harvest interval) required to meet export residue requirements

Macadamia: DO NOT harvest for 28 days after application

Export Trade Advice:

Prodigy Insecticide may leave detectable chemical residues in harvested produce. Overseas markets may not have appropriate residue tolerances in place or may have established tolerances which are lower than Australian maximum residue limits. Some crops for export to these destinations may require a longer harvest withholding period. If you plan to use this product on crops destined for export, please check with your exporter before using Prodigy Insecticide.

## 5. Overseas Registrations

Dow AgroSciences Australia Ltd advised that methoxyfenozide is registered for use overseas, as tabulated below.

Crop	Countries of Registration
Blueberries	No information supplied
Pome Fruit	Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States
Citrus Fruit	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Thailand
Grapes	Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Turkey
Tropical and Sub-Tropical Crops (Inedible Peel)	No registrations overseas
Tree Nut Crops	No registrations overseas
Fruiting Vegetables	Bulgaria, Colombia, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Israel, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Saudi Arabia, United States
Coffee	No registrations overseas

## 6. Codex Alimentarius Commission MRLs

Methoxyfenozide has been considered by Codex; the MRLs are tabulated below.

Codex MRLs for methoxyfenozide

Compound	Food	MRL (mg/kg)	
Methoxyfenozide	AM 0660	Almond hulls	50
	AB 0226	Apple pomace, Dry	7
	VB 0400	Broccoli	3
	VB 0041	Cabbages, Head	7
	VS 0624	Celery	15
	SO 0691	Cotton seed	7
	DF 0269	Dried grapes (= currants, raisins and sultanas)	3
	MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian) [except pigs]	0.02
	PE 0112	Eggs	0.01
	FB 0269	Grapes	1
	VL 0482	Lettuce, Head	15
	VL 0483	Lettuce, Leaf	30
	GC 0645	Maize	*0.02
	AS 0645	Maize fodder (dry)	60
	AF 0645	Maize forage	50

MM 0095	Meat (from mammals other than marine mammals) (fat)	0.05
ML 0106	Milks	0.01
VL 0485	Mustard greens	30
VO 0051	Peppers	2
FP 0009	Pome fruits	2
PM 0110	Poultry meat	*0.01
PO 0111	Poultry, Edible offal of	*0.01
DF 0014	Prunes	2
VL 0502	Spinach	50
FS 0012	Stone fruits	2
VO 0447	Sweet corn (corn-on-the-cob)	*0.02
VO 0448	Tomato	2
TN 0085	Tree nuts	0.1

## 7. Current and proposed Australian MRLs (relevant entries) and permitted limits in importing countries

*Current MRL Standard Table 1.*

Table 1

Compound	Food	MRL (mg/kg)
Methoxyfenozide		
SO 0691	Cotton seed	3
MO 0105	Edible offal (mammalian)	*0.01
MM 0095	Meat (mammalian) [in the fat]	*0.01
ML 0106	Milks	*0.01
VO 0448	Tomato	3

*Proposed New Australian MRLs*

Following consideration of the residue data, the following amendments are recommended to the *MRL Standard*:

Table 1

Compound	Food	MRL (mg/kg)
DELETE:		
Methoxyfenozide	VO 0448 Tomato	3
ADD:		
Methoxyfenozide	FP 0009 Pome Fruit	0.5
	FC 0001 Citrus	1
	FB 0269 Grapes	2
	DF 0269 Dried grapes	6
	FI 0326 Avocado	0.5
	FI 0332 Custard Apple	0.3
	FI 0341 Kiwifruit	2
	FI 0342 Longan	2
	FI 0343 Lychee	2

TN 0669	Macadamia	0.05
SB 0716	Coffee beans	0.2
FB 0020	Blueberries	2
VO 0050	Fruiting vegetables other than cucurbits	3

Table 4

Compound	Food	MRL (mg/kg)	
ADD:			
Methoxyfenozide	AB 0226	Apple pomace, dry	3
	AB 0001	Citrus pulp, dry	10
	AB 0269	Grape pomace, dry	3

Dow AgroSciences advised that the following relevant MRLs for methoxyfenozide have been established in overseas countries:

Country	Crop	MRL (mg/kg)
<i>Pome Fruit</i>		
Japan	Apple	2
	Pear	2
USA	Apple	1.5
	Pear	1.5
	Apple pomace (wet)	7
New Zealand	Apple	0.5
	Pear	0.5
Belgium	Apple	0.3
	Pear	0.3
Italy	Apple	0.5
	Pear	0.5
Netherlands	Apple	0.3
	Pear	0.3
United Kingdom	Apple	2.0
	Pear	2.0
European Union (provisional)	Apple	2.0
	Pear	2.0
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>		
Belgium	Citrus - all	2.00
Italy	Citrus - all	2.00
<i>Grapes</i>		
Japan	Table/Wine	1.0
	Raisin	3.0
United States	Table/Wine	1.0
	Raisin	1.5
Italy	Table/Wine	1.0

Netherlands	Table/Wine	1.0
<i>Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruits – Non-Edible Peel</i>		
Japan	Avocado	2.00
	Kiwifruit	0.50
USA	Lychee	2.00
	Longan	2.00
New Zealand	Kiwifruit	0.50
Belgium	Avocado	0.05
	Kiwifruit	0.05
	Lychee	0.05
Netherlands	Lychee	0.05
	Custard Apple	0.05
	Kiwifruit	0.05
	Avocado	0.05
United Kingdom	Kiwifruit	1.00
European Union	Kiwifruit	1.00
<i>Tree Nut Crops (including macadamias)</i>		
Japan	Nuts	0.1
United States	Macadamia Nuts	0.1
Belgium	Macadamia Nuts	0.05
Netherlands	Macadamia	0.05
<i>Fruiting Vegetables</i>		
Japan	Eggplant	2.0
	Peppers (bell/sweet)	3.0
United States	Eggplant	2.00
	Peppers (bell/sweet)	2.00
Belgium	Eggplant	0.05
	Peppers (bell/sweet)	0.05
United Kingdom	Peppers (bell/sweet/chillies)	1.00
European Union	Peppers (bell/sweet/chillies)	1.00
<i>Coffee</i>		
No MRLs set overseas for methoxyfenozide on coffee.		

## 8. Potential for Risk to Trade

Export of treated produce containing finite (measurable) residues of methoxyfenozide may pose a risk to Australian trade in situations where (i) no residue tolerance (import tolerance) is established in the importing country or (ii) where residues in Australian produce are likely to exceed a residue tolerance (import tolerance) established in the importing country.

### Minor Crops

Avocado, blueberry, coffee, custard apple, kiwifruit, longan, lychee, macadamia, peppers (capsicum and chilli), okra and eggplant are not considered major export commodities. The coverage of MRLs for minor crops in overseas countries is limited. Comment is requested from relevant industries on the potential of residues resulting from the use of

methoxyfenozide on avocado, blueberry, coffee, custard apple, kiwifruit, longan, lychee, macadamia, peppers (capsicum and chilli), okra and eggplant to prejudice Australian trade.

### Pome Fruit

The major importers of Australian apples in 2002/2003 by weight were India (7323 tonnes), Malaysia (6566 tonnes), Sri Lanka (4182 tonnes), United Kingdom (3749 tonnes), Taiwan (2929 tonnes), Singapore (2240 tonnes) and Bangladesh (1500 tonnes) and for pears the major importers by weight were Singapore (4420 tonnes), Malaysia (3537 tonnes), Indonesia (2843 tonnes), Canada (2099 tonnes), New Zealand (1910 tonnes) and Hong Kong (670 tonnes). The major importing countries accept CODEX MRLs (2 mg/kg for pome fruit) and the United Kingdom has MRLs set at 2.0 mg/kg for apples and pears, while New Zealand has an MRL set at 0.5 mg/kg for pome fruit. As the proposed MRL is 0.5 mg/kg for pome fruit, it is unlikely that there will be any prejudice to trade.

### Citrus Fruit

The major importers of citrus fruits in 2002/2003 by weight were Hong Kong (39,932 tonnes) Malaysia (32,029 tonnes), USA (23,199 tonnes), Singapore (16,057 tonnes), Indonesia (11,928 tonnes) and Japan (11,369 tonnes). The proposed MRL for citrus fruit is 1 mg/kg. Belgium and Italy have MRLs of 2.00 mg/kg for citrus fruit. There are EU provisional MRLs of 1.00 mg/kg for various types of citrus fruit (oranges, mandarins, lemons, limes, grapefruit).

As the main export markets for Australian citrus fruit have not established relevant MRLs, there is a potential trade risk. The applicant is proposing to mitigate this risk through the inclusion of a trade advice statement (see below).

### Grapes

The major importers of Australian grapes in 2002/2003 by weight were Hong Kong (15055 tonnes), Malaysia (6273 tonnes), Indonesia (5842 tonnes), Singapore (5256 tonnes) and Thailand (2241 tonnes). In addition 77 ML of wine was exported in 2005-06. The major importing countries accept CODEX MRLs (1 mg/kg for grapes). The proposed MRL is 2.0 mg/kg for grapes. Residues are concentrated in dried grapes – an MRL of 6 mg/kg is proposed.

The presence of residues above the limits of the main export markets creates a potential trade risk. The applicant is proposing to mitigate this risk through the inclusion of the general trade advice statement (see below) as well as the following WHP.

“Grapes (for export or wine production): Consult your winery, industry spray diary or peak industry body for recommended withholding period (export harvest interval) required to meet export residue requirements”.

### Wine

Processing of grapes into wine resulted in a 60% reduction in residues. The proposed MRL is 2.0 mg/kg for grapes.

In this application a number of uses of the active tebufenozide were imaged to methoxyfenozide, based on the structural similarity of the two molecules. It is noted that the Australian Wine Research Institute<sup>3</sup> restrict application of tebufenozide (as Mimic 700 WP)

on grapes to no later than 80% capfall. The CODEX MRL for tebufenozide on grapes is 2 mg/kg.

The presence of residues above the limits of the main export markets creates a potential trade risk. The applicant is proposing to mitigate this risk through the inclusion of the general trade advice statement (see below) as well as the following WHP:

“Grapes (for export or wine production): Consult your winery, industry spray diary or peak industry body for recommended withholding period (export harvest interval) required to meet export residue requirements”.

#### Trade Advice Statement

**NOTE - CROPS INTENDED FOR EXPORT:** Prodigy Insecticide may leave detectable chemical residues in harvested produce. Overseas markets may not have appropriate residue tolerances in place or may have established tolerances which are lower than Australian maximum residue limits. Some crops for export to these destinations may require a longer harvest withholding period. If you plan to use this product on crops destined for export, please check with your exporter before using Prodigy insecticide.

#### Animal Commodities

The overall risk to export trade in animal commodities derived from livestock fed apple or grape pomace or citrus pulp from treated crops is considered to be negligible as detectable residues are not expected to occur.

### **9. Conclusions**

Detectable residues of methoxyfenozide are likely to occur in harvested pome fruit when Prodigy Insecticide is used as directed. The proposed MRL is lower than the CODEX MRL and other overseas MRLs, so there is unlikely to be prejudice to trade.

Detectable residues of methoxyfenozide are likely to occur in harvested citrus fruit when Prodigy Insecticide is used as directed. None of the main export markets for Australian citrus have established relevant MRLs. The proposed MRL is the same as the provisional EU MRLs for various citrus fruits and less than citrus fruit MRLs for Belgium and Italy. As the main export markets for Australian citrus fruit have not established relevant MRLs, there is a potential trade risk. The applicant is proposing to mitigate this risk through the inclusion of a trade advice statement (see below).

Detectable residues of methoxyfenozide are likely to occur in harvested grapes when Prodigy Insecticide is used as directed. None of the main export markets for Australian grapes has established relevant MRLs. The proposed MRL is higher than the CODEX MRL. The presence of residues above the limits of the main export markets creates a potential trade risk. The applicant is proposing to mitigate the risk to trade of grapes and wine through the inclusion of the general trade advice statement (see below) as well as the following WHP.

“Grapes (for export or wine production): Consult your winery, industry spray diary or peak industry body for recommended withholding period (export harvest interval) required to meet export residue requirements”.

#### Trade Advice Statement

**NOTE- CROPS INTENDED FOR EXPORT:** Prodigy Insecticide may leave detectable chemical residues in harvested produce. Overseas markets may not have appropriate residue tolerances in place or may have established tolerances which are lower than Australian maximum residue limits. Some crops for export to these destinations may require a longer harvest withholding period. If you plan to use this product on crops destined for export, please check with your exporter before using Prodigy insecticide.

The overall risk to export trade in animal commodities derived from livestock fed apple or grape pomace or citrus pulp is considered to be negligible as detectable residues are not expected to occur.

Comments are sought on the potential for Prodigy Insecticide to unduly prejudice Australian export trade when it is present in/on pome fruit, citrus fruits, grapes and wine and other minor crops for export.