



Green Beans

Strategic Agrichemical Review Process
(SARP)

April 2021

Hort Innovation
Project – VG18004

Hort Innovation Project Number:

VG18004 – Vegetable Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP) Report Updates

SARP Service Provider:

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Purpose of the report:

This report was funded by Hort Innovation to investigate the pest problem, agrichemical usage and pest management alternatives for the Bean industry across Australia. The information in this report will assist the industry with its agrichemical selection and usage into the future.

Date of report:

April 2021

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Summary | 4 |
| 1.1 Diseases | 5 |
| 1.2 Insects and mites | 5 |
| 1.3 Weeds | 5 |
| 2. The Australian Green Bean Industry | 6 |
| 3.1 Background..... | 7 |
| 3.2 Minor use permits and registration | 8 |
| 3.3 Methods | 9 |
| 3.4 Results and discussions | 10 |
| 3.4.1 Detail..... | 10 |
| 3.4.2 Appendices | 10 |
| 4. Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Green Beans | 11 |
| 4.1 Diseases of Green Beans | 12 |
| 4.1.1 Disease priorities | 12 |
| 4.1.2 Available and potential products for priority diseases | 14 |
| 4.2 Insect and mite pests of Green Beans..... | 34 |
| 4.2.1 Insect and mite pest priorities | 34 |
| 4.2.2 Available and potential products for priority insects and mites | 36 |
| 4.3 Weeds in Green Beans..... | 62 |
| 4.3.1 Weed priorities | 62 |
| 5. References..... | 76 |
| 5.1 Information: | 76 |
| 5.2 Abbreviations and Definitions: | 76 |
| 5.3 Acknowledgements: | 76 |
| 6. Appendices: | 77 |
| Appendix 1. Products available for disease control in Green Beans | 78 |
| Appendix 2. Products available for control of insects and mites in Green Beans..... | 80 |
| Appendix 3. Products available for weed control in Green Beans | 85 |
| Appendix 4. Current permits for use in Green Beans | 87 |
| Appendix 5. Green Beans Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)..... | 89 |
| Appendix 6. Green Beans Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment..... | 93 |

1. Summary

The strategic levy investment project Vegetable Industry SARP Report Updates (VG18004) is part of the Hort Innovation Vegetable Fund. A Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP), through the process of a desktop audit and industry liaison;

- (i) Assesses the importance of the diseases, insects and weeds (plant pests) that can affect a horticultural industry;
- (ii) Evaluates the availability and effectiveness of fungicides, insecticides and herbicides (pesticides) to control the plant pests;
- (iii) Determines any gaps in the pest control strategy and
- (iv) Identifies suitable new or alternatives pesticides to address the gaps.

Alternative pesticides should ideally be selected for benefits of:

- Integrated Pest Management (IPM) compatibility
- Improved scope for resistance management
- Sound biological profile
- Residue and trade acceptance domestically and for export

The results of this process will provide the Celery industry with sound pesticide usage for the future that the industry can pursue for registration with the manufacturer, or minor-use permits with the Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).

1.1 Diseases

The high priority disease:

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sclerotinia Mould | <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> |

1.2 Insects and mites

The high priority insect and mite pests are:

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Cotton Bollworm / Corn Earworm | <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> |
| Native Budworm | <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> |
| Bean Pod Borer | <i>Maruca vitrata</i> |
| Broad Mite | <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> |
| Bean Blossom Thrips | <i>Megalurothrips usitatis</i> |
| Western Flower Thrips | <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> |

1.3 Weeds

There were no high priority weeds identified, but the moderate priority weeds are:

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fat Hen | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Amaranthus | <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. |
| Field Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L. |
| Cat's Whiskers | <i>Cleome</i> spp. |
| Wild Radish | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Pigweed | <i>Portulaca</i> spp. |
| Annual Ryegrass | <i>Lolium rigidum</i> |
| Blackberry Nightshade | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> |
| Common Thornapple | <i>Datura stramonium</i> |
| Volunteer Potato | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> |

2. The Australian Green Bean Industry

The Australian Green Bean industry is a major horticultural industry. This SARP does not cover Navy Beans and other varieties that are commonly sold dried or tinned.

Green beans are produced in most states of Australia, with the majority of production occurring in Queensland. The major growing regions are Innisfail and Bundaberg along the East Coast.

Production for the year ending in June 2020¹ was 32,759 tonnes with a value of \$104m. Ninety-five percent went into the fresh market and five percent was exported.

Imported Beans are typically inexpensive, and very little of the total Australian production value is frozen or processed further.

Australia is a net exporter of Beans with 1,633 tonnes exported in the year ending in June 2020. Of these fresh Beans, Ninety-four percent was destined for New Zealand, with a very small portion going to Canada and other countries.

Fresh Beans are available in Australia throughout year due to varying climate conditions and new cultivars.

Fresh Beans seasonality by state:

| State | 19/20 t | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun |
|------------------------|---------|-----|------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| New South Wales (8%) | 2,493 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria (14%) | 4,429 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Queensland (53%) | 17,405 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Australia (1%) | 478 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tasmania (24%) | 7,954 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Availability legend | | | High | | | Medium | | | Low | | | | None |

¹ Hort Innovation (2020). Australian Horticulture Statistics Handbook 2019/20. [online] Available at: <https://www.horticulture.com.au/globalassets/hort-innovation/resource-assets/ha18002-australian-horticulture-statistics-handbook-2019-20-vegetables.pdf>

3. Introduction

3.1 Background

Growers of some horticultural crops suffer from a lack of legal access to crop protection products (pesticides). The problem may be that whilst a relatively small crop area is valuable in an agricultural sense, it may not be of sufficient size for Agrichemical companies to justify the expense of registering a product use on that crop. Alternately, the disease, pest, or weed problem may be regional or spasmodic, making Agrichemical companies unwilling to bear the initial high cost of registering suitable pesticides.

Growers may face severe losses from diseases, pests and weeds due to a lack of registered or approved (via a permit) chemical control tools.

Environmental concerns, consumer demands, and public opinion are also significant influences in the marketplace related to pest management practices. Industry IPM practitioners must strive to implement best management practices and tools to incorporate a pest management regime where strategies work in harmony with each other to achieve the desired effects while posing the least risks.

In combination with cultural practices, pesticides are important tools in Bean production and respective IPM programs. They control the various diseases, insects and weeds that affect the crop and can cause severe economic loss in modern high intensity growing operations. Pesticides are utilised during establishment and development, and to maximise quality and customer appeal.

As a consequence of the issues facing the Bean industry regarding pesticide access, Hort Innovation undertook a review of the pesticide requirements via a Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP) in 2014. The current project is to update the SARP with the latest information and progress.

The SARP process identifies diseases, insect pests and weeds of major concern to the Bean industry. Against these threats, available registered or permitted pesticides are evaluated for overall suitability in terms of IPM, resistance, efficacy, trade, human safety and environmental issues. Where tools are unavailable or unsuitable the process aims to identify potential future solutions. Potential new risks to the industry are also identified.

The results will provide the Green Bean industry with a clear outlook of gaps in existing pest control options. This report is not a comprehensive assessment of ALL pests and control methods used in Green Beans but attempts to prioritise the major problems.

Exotic plant pests, not present in Australia, are not addressed in this document. A biosecurity plan has been developed for the Vegetable Industry in consultation with industry, government and scientists. The Biosecurity Plan for the Vegetable Industry² which covers Green Beans outlines key threats to the industry, risk mitigation plans, identification and categorisation of exotic pests and contingency plans.

² <https://ausveg.com.au/app/uploads/2018/06/Industry-Biosecurity-Plan-for-the-Vegetable-Industry.pdf>

3.2 Minor use permits and registrations

From a pesticide access perspective, the APVMA classifies Green Beans as a major crop (*Phaseolus* spp.) The crop fits within the APVMA Crop Group 014: Legume vegetables; Subgroup 014A, Beans with pods (VP 2060).

Therefore, access to minor use permits can be difficult and permit requests need to be in accordance to the APVMA's minor use guidance³.

Possible justification for future permit applications could be based on:

- New disease, insect or weed identified as a cropping issue
- No pesticide approved for the problem
- Insufficient options for resistance management
- Current pesticides ineffective due to resistance
- Trade risk - current pesticides unsuitable where crop commodities will be exported
- IPM, environment or OH&S issues
- Loss of pesticides due to removal from market or chemical review restrictions
- Opportunity to extrapolate a use pattern when a new, effective pesticide is registered in another crop
- Alternate pesticide has overseas registration or minor use permit
- Market failure – insufficient return on investment for registrant.

With each of these options, sound, scientific argument is required to justify any new permit applications. Another option for the Bean industry is for manufacturers to register new pesticides uses in the crop.

³ <https://apvma.gov.au/node/10931>

3.3 Methods

The current update of the Green Beans Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP), which was last updated in 2014, was conducted by desktop audit using industry information gathered during 2011-2014 under MT10029 – Managing pesticide access in horticulture and finalised under VG12081 - Review of vegetable SARP reports. The process included gathering, collating and confirming information:

| Hort Innovation Project Reference | Process of Review - Activity |
|--|--|
| VG16060 - Vegetable Agrichemical Pest Management Needs and Priorities (AUSVEG) - Commenced: 2 May 2017 | <p>Engagement and consultation with growers and other relevant stakeholders. Including; Online crop specific surveys, workshops and one on one consultation Nationally.</p> <p>Collation of information collected by commodity on applicable pests, diseases and weeds in order of priority.</p> |
| MT17019 – Regulatory Support & Co-ordination (AKC) | <p>Green Beans Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment Document To assist strategic planning, with respect to future pest management options, this document was developed as part of the Hort Innovation funded project MT17019 to highlight the regulatory threats to agrichemicals currently approved for the management of the pests and diseases in Green Beans as well as current initiatives aimed at addressing identified pest management deficiencies.</p> |
| VG18004 – Vegetable Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP) Report Updates | <p>SARP updated via a desktop audit: Review list of priorities ranked as high, moderate and low for each plant pest groups (disease, insects and weeds) – provided by VG16060 Identify industries pest priority gaps in order of importance Update current pesticides available via label registrations or minor use permits Update available pesticide use patterns, IPM ranking/compatibility, mode of action and chemical group. Identify pesticides at risk (under review and/or limited uses) via MT17019 Regulatory Support & Co-ordination – AKC consulting. Identify any appropriate solutions through the outcomes of the AgChem Forum’s or similar market intelligence and their overall suitability (IPM compatibility, Chemical group to manage resistance, risk profile, existing domestic MRL’s or global MRL’s including any potential trade barriers, efficacy, OH&S, environmental safety and sustainability). Include known pesticide solutions that are currently under development with registrants for new uses in the nominated crops or in current Hort Innovation projects. Update MRL tables to include Australian MRL’s, Codex and any applicable export market MRL’s</p> |

3.4 Results and discussions

3.4.1 Detail

Results and discussions are presented in the body of this document.

3.4.2 Appendices

Refer to additional information in the appendices:

Appendix 1. Products available for disease control in green beans

Appendix 2. Products available for control of insects and mites in green beans

Appendix 3. Products available for weed control in green beans

Appendix 4. Current permits for use in green beans

Appendix 5. Green Beans Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Appendix 6. Green Beans Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment

4. Diseases, Pests and Weeds of Green Beans

Resistance management: To manage the risk of resistance development, integrated disease/pest/weed management (IDM/IPM/IWM) strategies should be adopted. The general principle is to integrate diverse chemical and non-chemical strategies; maximise efficacy; not rely on singular tools and rotate between different modes of action. It is always essential to follow all the label instructions. Specific resistance management strategies may apply. These can be found, along with other useful information, on the CropLife Australia website⁴.

In Chapter 4 information on regulatory risk derived from project MT17019 (Regulatory support and coordination) has been incorporated.

Some of the suggested options have no overseas MRLs (see Appendix 5).

While care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information provided in this document the APVMA registered label and where relevant the APVMA approved permit must always be followed.

⁴ <https://www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/>

4.1 Diseases of Green Beans

4.1.1 Disease priorities

| Common name | Scientific name |
|----------------------------------|---|
| High | |
| Sclerotinia Mould | <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> |
| Moderate | |
| Root Rot | <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> |
| Damping Off | <i>Pythium spp., Phytophthora spp., Fusarium spp., Rhizoctonia spp.</i> |
| Fusarium Wilt | <i>Fusarium spp.</i> |
| Halo Blight | <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. phaseolicola</i> |
| Leaf & Pod Spot | <i>Ascochyta pisi</i> |
| Blight | <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> |
| Botrytis Mould | <i>Botrytis spp.</i> |
| Bacterial Brown Spot | <i>Pseudomonas syringae pv. Syringae</i> |
| Common Bacterial Blight | <i>Xanthomonas campestris pv. Phaseoli</i> |
| Rust | <i>Uromyces spp.</i> |
| Stem Blight | <i>Macrophomina spp.</i> |
| Cowpea Mild Mottle Virus (CPMMV) | Carlavirus CPMMV |
| Low | |
| Ascochyta Blight | <i>Ascochyta spp.</i> |
| Anthraxnose | <i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i> |
| Downy Mildew | <i>Peronospora viciae</i> |
| Angular Leaf Spot | <i>Phaeoisariopsis griseola</i> |
| Black Spot | <i>Phoma medicaginis var. pinodella</i> |
| Powdery Mildew | <i>Erysiphe pisi</i> |

The most important disease issue based on the feedback received was Sclerotinia Mould. This issue received a high priority in the previous SARP (2014) along with Damping Off which has received a moderate ranking this year. Available and potential products for all these diseases are in Section 4.1.2.

Some of the fungal and bacterial diseases that have received moderate to low priority have few options to suppress or control but should be supplemented by management practices that would increase airflow and minimise moisture in the plant canopy. Soil fumigation also helps in preventing some diseases such as Damping Off in Green Beans.

Management methods that promote clean seeds and transplant material, early detection and disposal of infected seedlings would keep most of these diseases in check whilst eliminating alternative hosts, crop rotation, cover crops, bio fumigation and farm hygiene are also important to prevent spread of these between sites. Taking precautions to prevent spread of disease from nursery to field would also help in this effort.

Resistance Management

There are several disease resistance management strategies that apply to vegetables on the CropLife website⁵, including Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew.

⁵ www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/

4.1.2 Available and potential products for priority diseases

TABLE KEY: Note that blank fields in the table indicate no information has been provided.

| Availability | | Regulatory risk (refer to Appendix 6) | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| A | Available via either registration or permit approval | R1 | Short-term: Critical concern over retaining access |
| P | Potential - a possible candidate to pursue for registration or permit | R2 | Medium-term: Maintaining access of significant concern |
| P-A | Potential, already approved in the crop for another use | R3 | Long-term: Potential issues associated with use - Monitoring required |
| Withholding Period (WHP) – Number of days from last treatment to harvest (H) or Grazing (G) | | | |
| Harvest | H | Not Required when used as directed | NR |
| Grazing | G | No Grazing Permitted | NG |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| Sclerotinia Mould (<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: High | | | | | | | |
| Sclerotinia Mould was ranked as a high priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. Sclerotinia is a fungal pathogen that attacks a wide range of vegetables and can survive in the soil for many years. | | | | | | | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene + Chloropicrin (Telone C-35) | 8B | Soil fumigant | NR | A | ALL | Registered for control of plant parasitic Nematodes, Symphylans, Wireworms, and soil borne diseases in field crops. For use by professional and registered fumigators only. | - |
| Azoxystrobin (Amistar 250 SC) | 11 | Protectant & Curative | NR G:14 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for suppression of Sclerotinia Rot . [Max. 3 applications per crop; 2 consecutive; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | - |
| Boscalid (Filan) BASF | 7 | Protectant & Curative | 7 G:7 | A | | Registered in legume vegetables (field grown) for control of Sclerotinia Rot . [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | - |
| Cyprodinil + Fludioxonil (Switch) Syngenta | 9+12 | Protectant & Curative | 7 NG | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of <i>Botrytis</i> spp and Sclerotinia Rot . [Max. 3 applications per crop; 2 consecutive; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R3 |
| Dazomet (Basamid, Cerlong) | 8F | Soil fumigant | NR | A | ALL | Registered as a general fumigant to control Nematodes, insects, weeds and soil fungi <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , and <i>Verticillium</i> . Do not plant for 14- 42 d after soil treatment. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Iprodione (Rovral) PER84955 | 2 | Protectant & Curative | 7 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in green beans for control of Sclerotinia . [Max. 4 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |
| Mandestrobin (Intuity) Sumitomo | 11 | Protectant & Curative | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Sclerotinia White Mould . [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. US registration for control of Sclerotinia White Mould in legume vegetables. | - |
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (Botector) Nufarm | BM 02 | Biological | | P | ALL (excl. VIC) | Registered for suppression of Sclerotinia Rot in fruiting vegetables. | - |
| Fluazinam (Shirlan) Syngenta | 29 | Protectant | | P | | Registered in Brassica vegetables in Australia for club root. Registered in the US for Sclerotinia and Alternaria control in carrots. | - |
| Fluopyram + Tebuconazole (Luna Experience) Bayer | 7+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Yellow Sigatoka, Leaf Speckle and Cordana Leaf Spot in bananas. US registration for control Powdery Mildew, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Gummy Stem Blight, Septoria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Cercospora, Sclerotinia , Rust and Anthracnose and suppression of Rhizoctonia in almond, Brassica leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, melons and various fruit crops. | R3 |
| Fluopyram + Trifloxystrobin (Luna Sensation) Bayer NUL3446 | 7+11 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered in Lettuce (including leafy lettuce) for the control of <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> . | - |
| NUL3446 | TBC | | | P | | Fungicide in development from Nufarm with activity on Sclerotinia spp. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Pydiflumetofen + Fludioxonil (Miravis Prime) Syngenta | 7+12 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis in berries, grapes, and Botrytis and Sclerotinia in leafy vegetables and potato. | R3 |
| <p>Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>) Damping Off (<i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp.) Priority: Moderate</p> <p>Root Rot was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. The fungus causes brown, rotten areas or sunken cankers that may be covered by fungal mycelium. Vegetables growing near the ground can be infected, developing firm, water-soaked areas that become sunken and often crack open. Management practices include seed treatments and on-farm sanitation.</p> <p>Damping Off was ranked as a high priority in VIC, and as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. The disease attacks seedlings at the 1-2 leaf stage, causing water-soaked lesions on the stem and roots. Severe infections can cause stunting and yellowing in older crops. Management practices include seed treatments and on-farm sanitation.</p> | | | | | | | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene + Chloropicrin (Telone C-35) | 8B | Soil fumigant | NR | A | ALL | Registered for control of plant parasitic Nematodes, Symphylans, Wireworms, and soil borne diseases in field crops. <i>For use by professional and registered fumigators only.</i> | - |
| Dazomet (Basamid, Cerlong) | 8F | Soil fumigant | NR | A | ALL | Registered as a general fumigant to control Nematodes, insects, weeds and soil fungi <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Phytophthora</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , and <i>Verticillium</i> . Do not plant for 14- 42 d after soil treatment. | - |
| Quintozene (Terraclor) | 14 | Protectant | 28 | A | ALL | Registered in beans (all types) for control of Stem and Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>). [Max. no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | - |
| Thiram | M3 | Protectant | 7 | A | QLD | Registered in beans (all types) for control of Damping Off . [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | R2 |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. US registration for control of Sclerotinia White Mould in legume vegetables. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Amisulbrom (Amishield 500WG) Nufarm | 21 | Protectant | | P | | Registered for control of Clubroot and suppression of Damping Off in brassica vegetables, and control of Powdery Scab and suppression of Pink Rot in potatoes. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain QST 713 (Serenade Prime) Bayer | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered as a soil ameliorant for suppression of Rhizoctonia in potatoes. Registered in Legume vegetables in Canada and the USA for suppression of Rhizoctonia damping off and root rot. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI 600 (Serifel) BASF | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> in grapes and strawberries in Australia. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> in legume vegetables and for the management of <i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Fusarium</i> spp., Rhizoctonia spp. in peppers. | - |
| Fludioxonil + Metalaxyl-M (Maxim XL) Syngenta | 12+4 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Damping Off in canola, industrial hemp, maize, oilseed mustard, silverbeet, sorghum, spinach and sweet corn. | R3 |
| Fludioxonil + Metalaxyl-M + Azoxystrobin (Dynasty Seed Treatment) Syngenta | 12+4 +11 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Damping Off in cotton. | R3 |
| Fludioxonil + Sedaxane (Vibrance Premium Seed Treatment) Syngenta | 12+7 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered in potatoes for control of Black Scurf (Rhizoctonia), Silver Surf, Black Rot, Gangrene and Fusarium Dry Rot and suppression of Scab. Hort innovation is conducting research for use in beetroot to control Rhizoctonia . | R3 |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Fluopyram + Tebuconazole (Luna Experience) Bayer | 7+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered in Australia for control of Yellow Sigatoka, Leaf Speckle and Cordana Leaf Spot in bananas. US registration for control of Powdery Mildew, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Gummy Stem Blight, Septoria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Cercospora, Sclerotinia, Rust and Anthracnose and suppression of Rhizoctonia in almond, Brassica leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, melons and various fruit crops. | R3 |
| NUL3163 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New fungicide in development from Nufarm with activity on Rhizoctonia spp. | - |
| <i>Streptomyces lydicus</i> WYEC108 (Actinovate) Novozymes Bioag | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered in strawberries and tomato for control of Phytophthora and as a seed treatment in vegetables for control of Pythium, Fusarium and Rhizoctonia . Apply prior to onset of disease season. | - |
| Thiophanate-Methyl + Etridiazole (Banrot) | 1+14 | Protectant | | P | | Registered in container grown ornamentals and in ground bedding plants as a post plant soil drench for control of Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia and <i>Thielaviopsis</i> . | - |
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Protectant | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of Fusarium and Pythium seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina</i> spp.) in faba beans. | R2 |
| Fusarium Wilt (<i>Fusarium</i> spp.) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Fusarium Wilt was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. Infected roots are dark brown and flattened, and the leaves of affected plants show yellowing, curling and eventually wither and decay because of the compromised root system. Cultural controls recommended including crop rotation, on-farm sanitation and the use of resistant varieties. | | | | | | | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropene + Chloropicrin (Telone C-35) | 8B | Soil fumigant | NR | A | ALL | Registered for control of plant parasitic Nematodes, Symphylans, Wireworms, and soil borne diseases in field crops. For use by professional and registered fumigators only. | - |
| Dazomet (Basamid, Cerlong) | 8F | Soil fumigant | NR | A | ALL | Registered as a general fumigant to control Nematodes, insects, weeds and soil fungi <i>Pythium, Phytophthora, Fusarium</i> , and <i>Verticillium</i> . Do not plant for 14- 42 d after soil treatment. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Protectant | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina</i> spp.) in Faba beans. Registered for control of Leaf and Pod Spot and Collar Rot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> & <i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) in peas. | R2 |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain QST 713 (Serenade Prime) Bayer | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered in Legume vegetables in Canada and the USA for suppression of Fusarium root rot, wilt and crown rot. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI 600 (Serifel) BASF | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> in grapes and strawberries in Australia. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> in legume vegetables and for the management of <i>Pythium</i> spp., <i>Phytophthora</i> spp., <i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp. in peppers. | - |
| <i>Streptomyces lydicus</i> WYEC108 (Actinovate) Novozymes Bioag | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered in strawberries and tomato for control of Phytophthora and as a seed treatment in vegetables for control of Pythium, Fusarium and Rhizoctonia. Apply prior to onset of disease season. [Max. no. of applications and retreatment interval not specified]. | - |
| Halo Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Phaseolicola</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Halo Blight was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. The bacterium may be introduced in seed or in surviving undecomposed crop residue or other host plants. It can spread in water splash and so overhead irrigation should be avoided. | | | | | | | |
| Copper | M1 | Protectant | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust, Bacterial Blight and Halo Blight . [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10-14 d] | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> and White Mould in legume vegetables and control of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> in berries, cucurbits and stone fruit. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (Botector) Nufarm | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> and suppression of several other fungal pathogens (<i>Anthracnose</i> , <i>Phomopsis</i> and <i>Rhizopus</i>) in grapes and berries. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI 600 (Serifel) BASF | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> , in grapes and strawberries. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> , Powdery Mildew and White Mould in legume vegetables. | - |
| Leaf & Pod Spot (<i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Leaf & Pod Spot was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. Green Beans may be infected by <i>Ascochyta</i> Blight from two major sources: Sowing infected seed and spores produced on stubble from the previous year. Good on-farm sanitation and clean seed are recommended. | | | | | | | |
| Mancozeb | M3 | Protectant | 7 G:7 | P-A | ALL | Registered in Green beans for control of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose & Rust. Registered for control of Ascochyta Blight in chickpeas. | R2 |
| Azoxystrobin + Tebuconazole (Veritas) Adama | 11+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered in Pulse crops for the control of Ascochyta Blight | R3 |
| Mefentrifluconazole (Belanty) BASF | 3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Black Spot in apples and Powdery Mildew in grapes. US registration for control of Ascochyta Blight in legume vegetables. | R3 |
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Protectant | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina</i> spp.) in Faba beans. Registered for control of Leaf and Pod Spot and Collar Rot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> & Ascochyta pisi) in peas. | R2 |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Blight (<i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Blight was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. The fungal pathogen can infect most parts of the plant, with symptoms including leaf, stem, and pod spotting, and foot rot. Good on-farm sanitation and clean seed are recommended. | | | | | | | |
| Copper | M1 | Contact | 1 | P-A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust, Bacterial Blight and Halo Blight. Registered for control of Bacterial Brown Spot and Common Blight and Halo Blight in French beans. | - |
| Florylpicoxamid (Adavelt) Corteva | 21 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | New Mode of Action fungicide being developed in Australia. Corteva claims activity on Mycosphaerella spp. Scheduled for JMPR evaluation in 2023. | - |
| Isotianil (Routine 200SC) Bayer | P | Protectant | | P | | Bayer is seeking registration for the control of leaf spot diseases in bananas. | - |
| Mefentrifluconazole (Belanty) BASF | 3 | Protectant & Curative | 21 | P | | Registered for control of Black Spot in apples and Powdery Mildew in grapes. US registration for control of Mycosphaerella Blight in legume vegetables. | R3 |
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Protectant | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina</i> spp.) in Faba beans. Registered for control of Leaf and Pod Spot and Collar Rot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , Mycosphaerella pinodes & <i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) in peas. | R2 |
| Pydiflumetofen + Fludioxonil (Miravis Prime) Syngenta | 7+12 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis in berries, grapes, and Botrytis and Sclerotinia in leafy vegetables and potato. US registration for control of Mycosphaerella sp in brassicas. | R3 |
| Botrytis Mould (<i>Botrytis</i> spp.) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Botrytis was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. <i>Botrytis</i> spp. which causes Grey Mould can affect plants at most stages of production. Affected fruit become water-soaked and soft and are rapidly covered with a thick grey mould. <i>Botrytis</i> also causes secondary rots on fruit and vegetables in storage or transit and in the marketplace. | | | | | | | |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| Copper | M1 | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Botrytis spp. , Rust, Bacterial Blight & Halo Blight. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10-14 d] | - |
| Cyprodinil + Fludioxonil (Switch) Syngenta | 9+12 | Protectant & Curative | 7 NG | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Botrytis spp. and Sclerotinia Rot. [Max. 3 applications per crop; 2 consecutive; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R3 |
| Azoxystrobin (Amistar 250 SC) | 11 | Protectant & Curative | NR G:14 | P-A | ALL | Registered in beans for suppression of Sclerotinia Rot. Registered for control of Botrytis in snow peas and sugar snap peas. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. Registered for control of Botrytis in tomato, capsicum, chilli and several fruits. US registration for control of Botrytis in legume vegetables. | - |
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (Botector) Nufarm | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis and suppression of several other fungal pathogens (<i>Anthraco</i> se, <i>Phomopsis</i> and <i>Rhizopus</i>) in grapes and berries. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI 600 (Serifel) BASF | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis in grapes and strawberries. US registration for control of Botrytis in legume vegetables. | - |
| BLAD (Problad Plus) | BM 01 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of Brown Rot and Blossom Blight in stone fruit. US registration for control of Botrytis in fruiting vegetables, grapes, strawberries and ornamentals. | - |
| DC-126 Bayer | TBC | | | P | | New product from Bayer with Botrytis activity. | - |
| Eugenol + Geraniol + Thymol (Novellus) Eden Research PLC | 1 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis in grapes. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Fenpyrazamine (Prolectus) Sumitomo | 17 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for Botrytis control in grapes. US registration for control of Botrytis in almonds, berries, lettuce, pistachios and ornamentals. | - |
| Florypicoxamid (Adavelt) Corteva | 21 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | New Mode of Action fungicide being developed in Australia. Corteva claims activity on Botrytis . Scheduled for JMPR evaluation in 2023. | - |
| Fluopyram + Tebuconazole (Luna Experience) Bayer | 7+3 | Protectant | | P | | Registered for control of Yellow Sigatoka, Leaf Speckle and Cordana Leaf Spot in bananas. US registration for control of a variety of diseases including Powdery Mildew, Alternaria Leaf Spot, Gummy Stem Blight, Septoria, Botrytis , <i>Cladosporium</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> and Anthracnose in almond, Brassica leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, melons and various fruit crops. | R3 |
| Fluxapyroxad + Pyraclostrobin (Merivon) BASF | 7+11 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of various leaf diseases in almonds, cherries and macadamia. US registration for control of Botrytis in bulb vegetables, leafy vegetables, pome fruit, stone fruit, strawberries and tree nuts. | - |
| NUL3195 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product from Nufarm with Botrytis activity. | - |
| Pydiflumetofen + Fludioxonil (Miravis Prime) Syngenta | 7+12 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis in berries, grapes, leafy vegetables and potato. US registration for control of Botrytis in berries, bulb vegetables, cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, specific leaf petioles, leafy greens, pistachio, potato and tuberous and corm vegetables. | R3 |
| Bacterial Brown Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Bacterial Brown Spot was ranked as a high priority in VIC, as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW & WA, and as a low priority in TAS. The bacterium may be introduced in seed or in surviving undecomposed crop residue or other host plants. It can spread in water splash and so overhead irrigation should be avoided. | | | | | | | |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Copper | M1 | Protectant | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Common Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Phaseoli</i>), Halo Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Phaseasolicola</i>) and Bacterial Brown Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i>) . [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10-14 d] | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> and Bacterial Spot in fruiting vegetables. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> and White Mould in legume vegetables and control of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> in berries, cucurbits and stone fruit. | - |
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (Botector) Nufarm | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> and suppression of several other fungal pathogens (<i>Anthraco</i> se, <i>Phomopsis</i> and <i>Rhizopus</i>) in grapes and berries. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI 600 (Serifel) BASF | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> , in grapes and strawberries. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> , Powdery Mildew and White Mould in legume vegetables. | - |
| Common Bacterial Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Phaseoli</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Common Bacterial Blight was ranked as a high priority in VIC, as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW & WA, and as a low priority in TAS. The bacterium may be introduced in seed or in surviving undecomposed crop residue or other host plants. Bacteria spread in water splash during wet, windy weather or by overhead irrigation. It can also disperse on insects, or on people or equipment moving through the crop. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 3-7 d] | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Copper | M1 | Protectant | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Common Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Phaseoli</i>), Halo Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Phaseolicola</i>) and Bacterial Brown Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i>). [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10-14 d] | - |
| Acibenzolar-S-Methyl (Actigard Plant Activator) Syngenta | P01 | Protectant | | P | | Registered for suppression of Bacterial Spot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>), Bacterial Speck and Bacterial Canker in tomatoes. US registration for the suppression of Black Rot (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i>) in Brassica vegetables. | - |
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (Botector) Nufarm | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> and suppression of several other fungal pathogens (<i>Anthraco</i> se, <i>Phomopsis</i> and <i>Rhizopus</i>) in grapes and berries. | - |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> strain MBI 600 (Serifel) BASF | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of <i>Botrytis</i> , in grapes and strawberries. US registration for control of <i>Botrytis</i> , Powdery Mildew and White Mould in legume vegetables. | - |
| Rust (<i>Uromyces</i> spp.) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Rust was ranked as a high priority in WA, as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD & NSW and as a low priority in TAS. Rusts are plant diseases caused by pathogenic fungi which are rarely fatal, but can severely limit growth and fruiting ability. | | | | | | | |
| Bitertanol (Baycor) Bayer | 3 | Protectant & Curative | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust . [Max. 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 14 d] | R3 |
| Copper | M1 | Protectant | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust , Bacterial Blight & Halo Blight. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10-14 d] | - |
| Mancozeb | M3 | Protectant | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in Green beans for control of Angular Leaf Spot, Anthracnose & Rust [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| Metiram (Polyram) BASF | M3 | Protectant | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust and Anthracnose. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |
| Oxycarboxin (Plantvax) UPL | 7 | Protectant & Curative | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Rust [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 14 d] | - |
| Sulphur | UN | Protectant & Curative | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Powdery Mildew and Rust . Do not apply during the heat of the day. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 14-21 d] | - |
| Tebuconazole | 3 | Protectant & Curative | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Rust . [Max. 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 10-14 d] | R3 |
| Zineb | M3 | Protectant | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Rust and Anthracnose. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10 d] | R2 |
| Azoxystrobin (Amistar 250 SC) | 11 | Protectant & Curative | NR G:14 | P-A | ALL | Registered in beans for suppression of Sclerotinia Rot. Registered for control of Rust in ornamentals and nursery stock and Syngenta has submitted a label extension for control of Brown Rot and Rust in almonds. | - |
| Fluopyram + Tebuconazole (Luna Experience) Bayer | 7+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Yellow Sigatoka, Leaf Speckle and Cordana Leaf Spot in bananas. US registration for control of a variety of diseases including Powdery mildew, Alternaria leaf spot, Gummy stem blight, Septoria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Cercospora, Sclerotinia, Rust and Anthracnose and suppression of Rhizoctonia in almond, Brassica leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, melons and various fruit crops. | R3 |
| Isopyrazam (Seguris Flexi) Syngenta | 7 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew in apples. Syngenta has submitted a label extension for the control of Brown Rot and Rust in almonds. | - |

Stem Blight (*Macrophomina* spp.)

Priority: Moderate

Stem Blight was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in VIC & TAS. The fungus usually attacks stems causing a watery rot at ground level. Infection of the root and stem prevents the flow of water and nutrients, causing plants to wilt. Spread is mainly through movement of soil or plant debris containing sclerotia, and seed. Good on-farm sanitation and clean seed are recommended.

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Quintozene (Terraclor) | 14 | Soil treatment | 28 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Stem Rot and Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>). [Max. no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | - |
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Seed Treatment | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina spp.</i>) in Faba beans. Registered for control of Leaf and Pod Spot and Collar Rot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> & <i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) in peas. | R2 |
| Cowpea Mild Mottle Virus (CPMMV) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Cowpea Mild Mottle Virus (CPMMV) was ranked as moderate in QLD. CPMMV is a member of the Carlavirus group of plant viruses, and it is transmitted by Silverleaf Whitefly. In terms of virus vector management strategies, whitefly control with insecticides is unlikely to be effective due to the very short feeding times for transmission. However, several commercially available green bean varieties are tolerant to the virus. For further information refer to the Hort Innovation project final report VG15073 - Characterisation of a Carlavirus of French Bean. | | | | | | | |
| Ascochyta Leaf Blight (<i>Ascochyta fabae</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | |
| Leaf Blight was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC and as a low priority in QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. A bean crop may be infected by Ascochyta Blight from two major sources: Sowing infected seed and spores produced on stubble from the previous year. Management practices include on-farm sanitation and use of clean seed. | | | | | | | |
| Mancozeb | M3 | Protectant | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust and Cercospora Leaf Spot and suppression of Chocolate Spot and Ascochyta Leaf Blight . [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |
| Mefentrifluconazole (Belanty) BASF | 3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Black Spot in apples and Powdery Mildew in grapes. US registration for the control of Ascochyta Blight in legume vegetables. | R3 |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Seed Treatment | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina</i> spp.) in Faba beans. Registered for control of Leaf and Pod Spot and Collar Rot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> & <i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) in peas. | R2 |
| Anthracnose (<i>Colletotrichum lindemuthianum</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | |
| Anthracnose was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC and as a low priority in QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. It requires both pre- and post-harvest treatments. This fungus can be seed-borne and carry over on crop residue in the soil. It is spread in water droplets and is favoured by warm, humid weather. | | | | | | | |
| Mancozeb | M3 | Protectant | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Anthracnose , Angular Leaf Spot & Rust. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |
| Zineb | M3 | Protectant | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Rust & Anthracnose . [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10 d] | R2 |
| <i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i> (Serenade Opti) Bayer PER87630 | BM 02 | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in green beans for suppression of Bacterial Spot / Blight. Registered for control of Anthracnose in avocado and several tropical fruits. US registration for control of Botrytis and White Mould in legume vegetables. | - |
| <i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (Botector) Nufarm | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis and suppression of several other fungal pathogens (Anthracnose , Phomopsis and Rhizopus) in grapes and berries. | - |
| Florypicoxamid (Adavelt) Corteva | 21 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | New Mode of Action fungicide being developed for AU with activity on Powdery Mildew, <i>Botrytis</i> spp., <i>Septoria</i> spp., Anthracnose , <i>Alternaria</i> spp., Scab, <i>Monilinia</i> spp. and <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. Due for registration in 2023. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Fluopyram + Tebuconazole (Luna Experience) Bayer | 7+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Yellow Sigatoka, Leaf Speckle and Cordana Leaf Spot in bananas. US registration for control of a variety of diseases including Powdery mildew, Alternaria leaf spot, Gummy stem blight, Septoria, Botrytis, Cladosporium, Cercospora, Sclerotinia, Rust and Anthracnose and suppression of Rhizoctonia in almond, Brassica leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, melons and various fruit crops. | R3 |
| Mefentrifluconazole (Belanty) BASF | 3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Black Spot in apples and Powdery Mildew in grapes. US registration for control of Anthracnose in citrus, corn and tuberous and corm vegetables. | - |
| <p>Downy Mildew (<i>Peronospora viciae</i>) Priority: Low</p> <p>Downy Mildew was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC & TAS and as a low priority in QLD, NSW & WA. A common disease that is characterised by a white downy fungal growth that develops on the underside of the leaf. Warm, moist weather favours the spread of the disease. Management practices include farm hygiene, crop rotation, planting space (to allow air movement) and the use of fungicides when conditions favour disease.</p> | | | | | | | |
| Mancozeb PER14593 | M3 | Protectant | 7 G:14 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted in specified legume vegetables for control of Downy Mildew , Anthracnose and Alternaria. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |
| Copper | M1 | Protectant | 1 | P-A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Rust, Bacterial Blight and Halo Blight. Registered for control of Downy Mildew in brassica vegetables, cucurbits, bulb vegetables, grapes, ornamentals, red beet and stalk vegetables. | - |
| Azoxystrobin + Oxathiapiprolin (Orondis Flexi) Syngenta | 11+49 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered in onions for control of Downy Mildew . | - |
| Cyazofamid (Ranman) ISK/UPL | 21 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for the control of Downy Mildew in Brassica leafy vegetable seedlings. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| Dimethomorph + Ametoctradin (Zampro) AgNova | 45+40 | Protectant | | P | | Registered for control of Downy Mildew in grape vines. Hort Innovation strategic projects ST16006 and ST17000 have generated data to support a label extension for control of Downy Mildew in bulb onion, spring onion, leafy vegetables including brassica leafy vegetables, cucurbits, and beetroot. | - |
| Fluopicolide + Propamocarb (Infinito) Bayer | 28+43 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Downy Mildew in bulb vegetables. | - |
| Fluoxapiprolin (Cambalio 20SC) Bayer | 49 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Bayer is seeking registration for control of Downy Mildew in grapes. | - |
| Mandipropamid (Revus) Syngenta | 40 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Downy Mildew in grapes, lettuce, leafy vegetables and oilseed poppies. | - |
| Metalaxyl-M + Mancozeb (Ridomil Gold MZ) Syngenta | 4+M3 | Protectant | | P | | Registered for control of Downy Mildew in cucurbits, grapes, lettuce, onions, ornamentals, poppy and rhubarb. | R2 |
| Oxathiapiprolin (Zorvec Enicade) Corteva | 49 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Downy Mildew in bulb vegetables, brassicas, cucurbits, leafy vegetables and poppies. | - |
| Phosphorous Acid | 33 | Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Downy Mildew in grapes. | - |
| Angular Leaf Spot (<i>Phaeoisariopsis griseola</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | |
| Angular Leaf Spot was ranked as a low priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. Angular Leaf Spot is caused by bacteria that survive in seeds and plant debris. Symptoms first appear as small, water-soaked spots on leaves, but spread rapidly when conditions are moist and warm. Although not fatal, they can severely limit growth & fruiting ability. | | | | | | | |
| Mancozeb | M3 | Protectant | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Angular Spot , Rust and Anthracnose. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 7-10 d] | R2 |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| Black Spot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i>) Priority: Low Black Spot was ranked as a low priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. It is a fungal infection caused by various <i>Phoma</i> species. Management practices include farm hygiene, crop rotation, planting space (to allow air movement) and the use of fungicides when conditions favour disease. Avoid over watering and overhead sprinklers. | | | | | | | |
| Thiram + Thiabendazole (P-Pickel T) | 1+M3 | Seed Treatment | | P | | Registered as a seed treatment for control of <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Pythium</i> seedling root rots (<i>Macrophomina</i> spp.) in Faba beans. Registered for control of Leaf and Pod Spot and Collar Rot (<i>Phoma medicaginis</i> var. <i>pinodella</i> , <i>Mycosphaerella pinodes</i> & <i>Ascochyta pisi</i>) in peas. | R2 |
| Powdery Mildew (<i>Erysiphe pisi</i>) Priority: Low Powdery Mildew was ranked as a low priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. Causes a characteristic white, powdery growth, reducing photosynthetic efficiency in affected leaves and causing scarring to fruit. Severe outbreaks can cause defoliation, exposing fruit to sunburn and predisposing them to secondary rots. | | | | | | | |
| Sulphur | UN | Protectant & Curative | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Powdery Mildew and Rust. Do not apply during the heat of the day. [Max. no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 14-21 d] | - |
| ADM1700F Adama | TBC | | | P | | Fungicide in development from Adama with Powdery Mildew activity | - |
| Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole (Amistar Top) Syngenta | 11+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Alternaria, Cercospora and Powdery Mildew in carrots; Alternaria and Phytophthora in potatoes; Alternaria, Phytophthora, Sclerotinia and Powdery Mildew in tomatoes. | R3 |
| BLAD (Problad Plus) | BM 01 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of Brown Rot and Blossom Blight in stone fruit. US registration for control of Powdery Mildew in cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, grapes, hops, pome fruit, strawberries and ornamentals. | - |
| Cyflufenamid (Flute) AgNova | U6 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew in cucurbits, grapes and strawberries. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------|
| Florylpicoxamid (Adavelt) Corteva | 21 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | New Mode of Action fungicide being developed in Australia. Corteva claims activity on Powdery Mildew . Scheduled for JMPPR evaluation in 2023. | - |
| Fluopyram + Tebuconazole (Luna Experience) Bayer | 7+3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Yellow Sigatoka, Leaf Speckle and Cordana Leaf Spot in bananas. US registration for control of a variety of diseases including Powdery Mildew , Alternaria Leaf Spot, Gummy Stem Blight, Septoria, <i>Botrytis</i> , <i>Cladosporium</i> , <i>Cercospora</i> , <i>Sclerotinia</i> and Anthracnose in almond, Brassica leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, melons and various fruit crops. | R3 |
| Fluopyram + Trifloxystrobin (Luna Sensation) Bayer | 7+11 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew , Black Spot and Alternaria in apples. | - |
| Isopyrazam (Seguris Flexi) Syngenta | 7 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew in apples. | - |
| Mefentrifluconazole (Belanty) BASF | 3 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew in grapes. US registration for control of Powdery Mildew in legume vegetables. | R3 |
| Potassium Bicarbonate (EcoCarb) | M2 | Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew in fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, grapes, rose and strawberry. | - |
| Pydiflumetofen + Fludioxonil (Miravis Prime) Syngenta | 7+12 | Protectant & Curative | | P | | Registered for control of Botrytis in berries, grapes, and Botrytis and Sclerotinia in leafy vegetables and potato. US registration for control of Powdery Mildew in brassica vegetables cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, grapes, specific leaf petioles, leafy greens, root and tuber vegetables, mustard greens, potato, root vegetables. strawberry and tuberous and corm vegetables. | R3 |
| NUL3195 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | Fungicide in development from Nufarm with activity on Powdery Mildew and Botrytis. | - |

| Disease / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------|
| Pyriofenone (Kusabi) ISK | 50 | | | P | | Registered for control of Powdery Mildew in cucurbits and grapes. Registered in the US for control of Powdery Mildew in berry fruit on the US label. AU MRL 0.05 mg/kg; No Codex MRL | - |
| <i>Streptomyces lydicus</i> WYEC108 (Actinovate) Novozymes Bioag | BM 02 | Biological | | P | | Registered for the suppression of Powdery Mildew in strawberries. | - |

4.2 Insect and mite pests of Green Beans

4.2.1 Insect and mite pest priorities

| Common name | Scientific name |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| High | |
| Cotton Bollworm / Corn Earworm | <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> |
| Native Budworm | <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> |
| Bean Pod Borer | <i>Maruca vitrata</i> |
| Broad Mite | <i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i> |
| Bean Blossom Thrips | <i>Megalurothrips usitatis</i> |
| Western Flower Thrips | <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> |
| Moderate | |
| Plague Thrips | <i>Thrips imaginis</i> |
| Onion Thrips | <i>Thrips tabaci</i> |
| Bean Spider Mite | <i>Tetranychus ludeni</i> |
| Two-Spotted Mite | <i>Tetranychus urticae</i> |
| Rutherglen Bug | <i>Nysius vinitor</i> |
| Green Vegetable Bug | <i>Nezara viridula</i> |
| Bean Fly | <i>Ophiomyia phaseoli</i> |
| Silverleaf Whitefly | <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> Biotype B |
| Low | |
| Green Peach Aphid | <i>Myzus persicae</i> |
| Looper Caterpillar | <i>Chrysodeixis</i> spp. |
| Grass Blue Butterfly | <i>Zizina labradus</i> |
| Green Snails | <i>Cornu apertus</i> |

Non-ranked pests and new incursions of an exotic pest which poses a potential threat.

| New Pests to Australia (unknown priority) | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Fall Armyworm | <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> |
| Vegetable Leafminer | <i>Liriomyza sativae</i> |
| Serpentine Leafminer | <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> |
| American Serpentine Leaf Miner | <i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> |

Resistance to some insect groups has reduced control options despite a range of actives registered. Growers should not exceed the maximum number of applications permitted on the insecticide label.

Resistance Management

There are several insecticide management strategies that apply to various horticultural crops on the CropLife website⁶, including Helicoverpa, Silverleaf whitefly, Mites, Thrips & Aphids.

Further development and extension of IPM strategies and best management practices that can be implemented in the management of sucking insects and mites in Green beans may be warranted.

⁶ www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/

4.2.2 Available and potential products for priority insects and mites

TABLE KEY: Note that blank fields in the table indicate no information has been provided.

| Availability | | Regulatory risk (refer to Appendix 6) | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| A | Available via either registration or permit approval | R1 | Short-term: Critical concern over retaining access |
| P | Potential - a possible candidate to pursue for registration or permit | R2 | Medium-term: Maintaining access of significant concern |
| P-A | Potential, already approved in the crop for another use | R3 | Long-term: Potential issues associated with use - Monitoring required |
| Withholding Period (WHP) – Number of days from last treatment to harvest (H) or Grazing (G) | | | |
| Harvest | H | Not Required when used as directed | NR |
| Grazing | G | No Grazing Permitted | NG |
| IPM – indicative overall impact on beneficials (based on the Cotton Pest Management Guide 2018-19 and cotton use patterns) | | | |
| VL – Very low; L – Low; M – Moderate; H – High; VH – Very High; - not specified | | | |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cotton Bollworm / Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: High | | | | | | | | |
| Helicoverpa was ranked as a high priority in VIC, QLD & NSW, as a moderate priority in WA and as a low priority TAS. The larvae cause yield reduction by feeding on pods and flowers, leaf feeding does not generally require control measures. | | | | | | | | |
| Alpha Pinene, Anisyl Alcohol, Butyl Salicylate, Cineole, D-Limonene & Phenylacetaldehyde (Magnet) | - | Attractant | H:7 NG | A | ALL | Registered as an adult attractant in green beans for the control of Helicoverpa in conjunction with methomyl. Apply prior to an influx of moths, at least 2 applications should be made to achieve extended control [Max. number of treatments not specified; re-treatment interval max. 5 days]. | - | - |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki</i> (DiPel) | 11A | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Caterpillars . [Apply a minimum of 2 sprays, 3 d apart; re-treatment interval 3-5 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) FMC | 28 | Ingestion | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of Helicoverpa . Spray during egg laying/hatching. [Max of 3 sprays per crop; max 2 consecutive; Re-treatment interval 7 d] | L Bee:VL | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Contact & Ingestion | 35 NG | A | QLD (within Wide Bay Burnett region) | Permitted for use as a single post plant chemigation in green beans (field) for control of Diamondback Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Corn Earworm, Native Budworm , Cabbage Centre Grub, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Aphid, Green Peach Aphid, Silverleaf Whitefly – all biotypes, Greenhouse Whitefly, Western Flower Thrips, Green Vegetable Bug, Potato Moth, Tomato Thrips, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Vegetable Leafhopper, Lucerne Leafroller, Leafhoppers (Jassids), Onion Thrips and Psyllids. [Max. 1 application per crop]. PER87051 is held by Bundaberg Fruit & Vegetable Growers Cooperative and applicable only to QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region. | M Bee:VH | R2 |
| Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) Syngenta | 6 | Ingestion | 3 G:21 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including green beans for control of Helicoverpa and Loopers. Apply when larvae are small. [Max 4 application per year; re-treatment interval 7 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars , Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Helicoverpa spp. , Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. [Max 6 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Permethrin | 3A | Contact | 3 | A | Variable-refer to label | Registered in green beans for control of Helicoverpa . [Max. no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips, Caterpillars , Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans for control of Caterpillars (Helicoverpa spp. & Loopers) and Western Flower Thrips. [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment 7-14 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 G:14 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans & peas for control of Loopers, Helicoverpa & Western Flower Thrips. [Max. 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Extract (Sero-X) Growth Agriculture | - | Biological | | P | | Registered in cotton for control of Helicoverpa spp. , Green Mirids and Silverleaf Whitefly and in brassica leafy vegetables for control of Diamondback Moth. Label extension has been submitted seeking to add new uses for control of Silverleaf Whitefly and Thrips in brassicas and cucurbits. | L Bee VL | - |
| Indoxacarb (Avatar eVo) FMC | 22A | Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of Helicoverpa in brassica vegetables, Chinese leafy vegetables, solanaceous fruit and sweet corn. | L Bee:H | R3 |
| Indoxacarb + Novaluron (Plemax) Adama | 22A+15 | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for the control of various Lepidoptera, including Helicoverpa spp. in brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables. | M Bee:H | R3 |
| Helicoverpa Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (Vivus) AgBiTech | 31 | Biological | | P | | Registered for control of Helicoverpa in several crops including pulses. | VL Bee:L | - |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera , Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs and Caterpillars . | | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Bean Pod Borer (<i>Maruca vitrata</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: High | | | | | | | | |
| Bean Pod Borer was ranked as a high priority in QLD & NSW, as a moderate priority in VIC & WA and as a low priority in TAS. Bean Pod Borer larvae feed on buds and flowers and bore into the pod to eat developing seeds. Crops may be infested from early budding onwards. | | | | | | | | |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars , Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Pyrethrins (Pyganic) Sumitomo PER8655 | 3A | Contact | 1 G:1 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in beans for control of Bean Pod Borer . [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips, Caterpillars , Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) Syngenta | 6 | Ingestion | 3 G:21 | P-A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including Green Beans for control of Helicoverpa and Looper Caterpillars. | M Bee:H | - |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera , Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars . | - | - |
| Tetraniliprole (Vayego 200 SC) Bayer | 28 | Ingestion | | P | | Tetraniliprole differs from most other group 28 insecticides as the spectrum of control expands beyond Lepidoptera control to include Coleoptera and Diptera plus other specific sucking pests. | M Bee:VH | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Broad Mite (<i>Polyphagotarsonemus latus</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: High | | | | | | | | |
| Broad Mite was ranked as a high priority in QLD. Broad Mites damage the outer cells of the leaf as they feed on the plant sap. The leaves become distorted, bronze coloured, stiff, and rolled under at the margins. Management options include the preservation and introduction of predatory mites and avoiding location of new crops downwind from those infested with mites. | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethoate | 1B | Contact | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Aphids, Jassids, Mites , Leafhoppers, Green Vegetable Bug, Thrips and Wingless Grasshopper. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | H Bee:H | R1 |
| Paraffinic Oil | UN | Contact | NR | A | ALL (excl. QLD) | Registered in beans for control of Aphid, Mites , Thrips and Leaf hoppers. Use as needed. Avoid spraying open blooms. [Max 4 applications per season; re-treatment interval 14 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Sulphur | UN | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Mites . [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL | Registered in protected vegetables and ornamentals for suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips, Onion Thrips, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. | L Bee:L | - |
| Abamectin | 6 | Contact | | P | | Abamectin is registered in snow and sugar snap peas, adzuki, mung beans and navy beans for various mites. There is an APVMA tMRL T0.1mg/kg - Legume vegetables {except Peas (pods and succulent = immature seeds)} | M Bee:H | - |
| Bifenazate (Acramite) UPL | 20D | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of various mites in almonds, pome fruit, stone fruit, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, pawpaw and strawberries. Codex MRL 7mg/kg. | L Bee:H | - |
| Etoxazole (Paramite) Sumitomo | 10B | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of various mites in almonds, bananas, pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus, cotton, grapes, turf and fruiting vegetables. | L Bee:VL | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Spiromesifen (Oberon) Bayer | 23 | Ingestion | | P | | Hort Innovation Data Generation Project ST19020 is undertaking trials to support a new Australian label registration for green beans, snow peas and sugar snap peas for various mite species including Broad mite and Two-spotted mites. Project is due for completion by 2023/24. | M Bee:VL | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars. | - | - |
| <p>Bean Blossom Thrips (<i>Megalurothrips usitatis</i>) Western Flower Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>) Priority: High</p> <p>Bean Blossom Thrips were ranked as a high priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a moderate priority in TAS. Western Flower Thrips were ranked as a high priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a moderate priority in TAS. Western Flower Thrip are most abundant during spring and summer.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in protected vegetables and ornamentals for suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips , Onion Thrips, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. [Max. 3 application per crop; re-treatment interval 3-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Contact & Ingestion | 35 NG | A | QLD (within Wide Bay Burnett region) | Permitted for use as a single post plant chemigation in green beans (field) for control of Diamondback Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Corn Earworm, Native Budworm, Cabbage Centre Grub, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Aphid, Green Peach Aphid, Silverleaf Whitefly – all biotypes, Greenhouse Whitefly, Western Flower Thrips , Green Vegetable Bug, Potato Moth, Tomato Thrips, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Vegetable Leafhopper, Lucerne Leafroller, Leafhoppers (Jassids), Onion Thrips and Psyllids. [Max. 1 application per crop]. PER87051 is held by Bundaberg Fruit & Vegetable Growers Cooperative and applicable only to QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region. | M Bee:VH | R2 |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Dimethoate | 1B | Contact | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Aphids, Jassids, Mites, Leafhoppers, Green Vegetable Bug, Thrips and Wingless Grasshopper. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | H Bee:H | R1 |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars, Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Helicoverpa spp. Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. [Max 6 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Paraffinic Oil | UN | Contact | NR | A | ALL (excl. QLD) | Registered in beans for control of Aphid, Mites, Thrips and Leaf hoppers. Avoid spraying open blooms. [Max 4 applications per season; re-treatment interval 14 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Natrasoap) | - | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Aphids, Thrips , Mealybug, Two Spotted Mite, Spider-Mite & Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips , Caterpillars, Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans for control of Caterpillars (Helicoverpa spp. & Loopers) and Western Flower Thrips . [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment 7-14 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 G:14 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans & peas for control of Loopers, Helicoverpa & Western Flower Thrips . [Max. 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer | 23 | Ingestion | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Western Flower Thrips , Green Peach Aphid and Silverleaf Whitefly. [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7 d] | M Bee:VL | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cyantraniliprole (Benevia) FMC PER90652 | 28 | Ingestion | 1 | P-A | ALL | Permitted for use in green beans for control of Silverleaf Whitefly. Registered in eggplant for control of Silverleaf Whitefly, Cotton Bollworm, Native Budworm, Tomato Leaf Miner and suppression of Green Peach Aphid, Tomato Thrips and Western Flower Thrips . | M Bee:VH | - |
| Abamectin | 6 | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered in Spinach and Silverbeet for control of Western Flower Thrips . | M Bee:H | - |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Extract (Sero-X) Growth Agriculture | - | Biological | | P | | Registered in cotton for control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Green Mirids and Silverleaf Whitefly and in brassica leafy vegetables for control of Diamondback Moth. Label extension has been submitted seeking to add new uses for control of Silverleaf Whitefly and Thrips in brassicas and cucurbits. | L Bee VL | - |
| Dimpropridaz (Axalion) BASF | 7 | | | P | | BASF has applied for registration to control Whitefly, Aphid and Thrips in leafy vegetables, brassica vegetables, fruiting vegetables and cucurbits. Registration is expected in 2023. | - | - |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera, Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips . | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips , Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars. | - | - |
| <p>Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>) Onion Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>) Priority: Moderate</p> <p>Thrips were ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. It can be difficult to distinguish between thrips species in the field. It is important to use different insecticide modes of action to prevent the development of resistance. MT16009 IPM Project Recommends: The use of predatory thrips, mites & bug releases, control flowering weeds, mulch and use of certified seed.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in protected vegetables and ornamentals for suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips, Onion Thrips , Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. [Max. 3 application per crop; re-treatment interval 3-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Contact & Ingestion | 35 NG | A | QLD (within Wide Bay Burnett region) | Permitted for use as a single post plant chemigation in green beans (field) for control of Diamondback Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Corn Earworm, Native Budworm, Cabbage Centre Grub, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Aphid, Green Peach Aphid, Silverleaf Whitefly – all biotypes, Greenhouse Whitefly, Western Flower Thrips, Green Vegetable Bug, Potato Moth, Tomato Thrips, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Vegetable Leafhopper, Lucerne Leafroller, Leafhoppers (Jassids), Onion Thrips and Psyllids. [Max. 1 application per crop]. PER87051 is held by Bundaberg Fruit & Vegetable Growers Cooperative and applicable only to QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region. | M Bee:VH | R2 |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars, Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Maldison | 1B | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Aphids, Cabbage Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Green Vegetable Bug, Jassids, Leafhoppers, Rutherglen Bug & Thrips . [Max. no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | - |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Helicoverpa spp. Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. [Max 6 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Paraffinic Oil | UN | Contact | NR | A | ALL (excl. QLD) | Registered in beans for control of Aphid, Mites, Thrips and Leaf hoppers. Avoid spraying open blooms. [Max 4 applications per season; re-treatment interval 14 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Natrasoap) | - | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Aphids, Thrips , Mealybug, Two Spotted Mite, Spider-Mite & Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | L Bee:L | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips , Caterpillars, Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Cyantraniliprole (Benevia) FMC PER90652 | 28 | Ingestion | 1 | P-A | ALL | Permitted for use in green beans for control of Silverleaf Whitefly. Registered for suppression of Onion Thrips in bulb vegetables and strawberry and suppression of Plague Thrips in potato and strawberry. | M Bee:VH | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 | P-A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans for control of Caterpillars (<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. & Loopers) and Western Flower Thrips. | M Bee:H | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 G:14 | P-A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans & peas for control of Loopers, <i>Helicoverpa</i> & Western Flower Thrips. | L Bee:L | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer | 23 | Ingestion | 7 G:7 | P-A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Western Flower Thrips, Green Peach Aphid and Silverleaf Whitefly. Registered for control of Plague Thrips in herbs. | M Bee:VL | - |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Extract (Sero-X) Growth Agriculture | - | Biological | | P | | Registered in cotton for control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Green Mirids and Silverleaf Whitefly and in brassica leafy vegetables for control of Diamondback Moth. Label extension has been submitted seeking to add new uses for control of Silverleaf Whitefly and Thrips in brassicas and cucurbits. | L Bee VL | - |
| Dimpropridaz (Axalion) BASF | 7 | | | P | | BASF has applied for registration to control Whitefly, Aphid and Thrips in leafy vegetables, brassica vegetables, fruiting vegetables and cucurbits. Registration is expected in 2023. | - | - |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera, Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips . | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips , Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars. | - | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Bean Spider Mite (<i>Tetranychus ludei</i>) Two-Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>) Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | | |
| Bean Spider Mite was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. Spider Mites are often an end of season pest, flaring when pesticide applications targeting other pests kill off predators that are keeping the mite populations in check. They feed on aerial parts of the plant with the damage caused providing entry points for fungal and bacterial diseases. | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethoate | 1B | Contact | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Spider Mites , Thrips, Bean Fly & Green Vegetable Bug. Apply at 3 and 7 d after crop emergence. [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 21 d] | H Bee:H | R1 |
| Paraffinic Oil | UN | Contact | NR | A | ALL (excl. QLD) | Registered in beans for control of Aphid, Mites , Thrips and Leaf hoppers. Use as needed. Avoid spraying open blooms. [Max 4 applications per season; re-treatment interval 14 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Natrasoap) | - | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Aphids, Thrips, Mealybug, Two Spotted Mite , Spider-Mite & Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Propargite (Omite) | 12C | Contact | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Spider Mite and Two-Spotted Mite . [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 10-14 d]. | M Bee:L | R3 |
| Sulphur | UN | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Mites . Repeat as needed. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Biological | NR | P-A | ALL | Registered in protected vegetables and ornamentals for suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips, Onion Thrips, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. | L Bee:L | - |
| Bifenthrin (Astral) | 3A | Contact | 14 G:14 | P-A | ALL | Registered in beans (common – fresh and processing) for control of Silverleaf Whitefly. Registered for control of various Mites in banana, fruiting vegetables, pulse crops, and various broadacre crops. | VH Bee:H | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Abamectin | 6 | Contact | | P | | Abamectin is registered in snow and sugar snap peas, adzuki, mung beans and navy beans for various mites. There is an APVMA tMRL T0.1mg/kg - Legume vegetables {except Peas (pods and succulent = immature seeds)} | M Bee:H | - |
| Cyflumetofen (Danisaraba) BASF | 25A | Contact | | P | | BASF is seeking registration in Australia for the control of Spider Mites in various crops. US registration for control of Spider Mites in citrus, grapes, pome fruit, stone fruit, tomato, tree nuts and ornamentals. | L Bee L | - |
| Spiromesifen (Oberon) Bayer | 23 | Ingestion | | P | | Hort Innovation Data Generation Project ST19020 is undertaking trials to support a new Australian label registration for green beans, snow peas and sugar snap peas for various mite species including Broad Mite and Two-Spotted Mites. Project is due for completion by 2023/24. | M Bee:VL | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars. | - | - |
| Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | | |
| Rutherglen Bug was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. They breed on weeds, moving to available crops or weeds when hosts die off. It is important to monitor crops for eggs and nymphs by regular field scouting. Repeated influxes of migrating adults can make repeat insecticide applications necessary. Large numbers can cause significant feeding damage to foliage by sucking the sap and depleting the crop of nutrients. | | | | | | | | |
| Maldison | 1B | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Aphids, Cabbage Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Green Vegetable Bug, Jassids, Leafhoppers, Rutherglen Bug & Thrips. [Max. no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | - |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Helicoverpa spp. Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. [Max 6 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | R2 |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Trichlorfon (Lepidex) | 1B | Contact | 2 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Cutworm, Vegetable Bug and Rutherglen Bug . [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment: 7-10 d] | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Flupyradifurone (Sivanto Prime) Bayer | 4D | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered in macadamias for control of Fruit Spotting Bugs, Lace Bug and Scirtothrips. Bayer label extension submitted in October 2020 to include whitefly in vegetables such as cucurbits, eggplant, peppers, green beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and aphids in cucurbits & potatoes. | L Bee:L | - |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera, Bugs , Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | | - |
| Sulfoxaflor (Transform) Corteva | 4C | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of Green Peach Aphid, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Turnip Aphid, Cabbage Aphid, Rutherglen Bug and Greenhouse Whitefly in leafy vegetables. | M Bee:VH | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs , Mites and Caterpillars. | - | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Green Vegetable Bug (<i>Nezara viridula</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | | |
| Green Vegetable Bug was ranked as a high priority in VIC, as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in TAS. These bugs use their long, thin mouthpart to suck nutrients from the aerial parts of the plant. It emits a foul smell when disturbed to deter predators. The nymphs are attacked by ants, spiders & predatory bugs. It is important to monitor crops for eggs and nymphs of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and nymphs before pests become entrenched. | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Contact & Ingestion | 35 NG | A | QLD (within Wide Bay Burnett region) | Permitted for use as a single post plant chemigation in green beans (field) for control of Diamondback Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Corn Earworm, Native Budworm, Cabbage Centre Grub, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Aphid, Green Peach Aphid, Silverleaf Whitefly – all biotypes, Greenhouse Whitefly, Western Flower Thrips, Green Vegetable Bug , Potato Moth, Tomato Thrips, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Vegetable Leafhopper, Lucerne Leafroller, Leafhoppers (Jassids), Onion Thrips and Psyllids. [Max. 1 application per crop]. PER87051 is held by Bundaberg Fruit & Vegetable Growers Cooperative and applicable only to QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region. | M Bee:VH | R2 |
| Dimethoate | 1B | Contact | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Spider Mites, Thrips, Bean Fly & Green Vegetable Bug . Apply at 3 and 7 d after crop emergence. [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 21 d] | H Bee:H | R1 |
| Maldison | 1B | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Aphids, Cabbage Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Green Vegetable Bug , Jassids, Leafhoppers, Rutherglen Bug & Thrips. [Max. no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | - |
| Trichlorfon (Lepidex) | 1B | Contact | 2 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Cutworm, Vegetable Bug and Rutherglen Bug. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment: 7-10 d] | H Bee:H | R2 |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Contact | 3 | P-A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Helicoverpa spp. Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. Registered for control of Green Vegetable Bug in pulse crops, sunflower and tomato. | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Flupyradifurone (Sivanto Prime) Bayer | 4D | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered in macadamias for control of Fruit Spotting Bugs, Lace Bug and Scirtothrips. Bayer label extension submitted in October 2020 to include whitefly in vegetables such as cucurbits, eggplant, peppers, green beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and aphids in cucurbits & potatoes. | L Bee:L | - |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera, Bugs , Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs , Mites and Caterpillars. | - | - |
| <p>Bean Fly (<i>Ophiomyia phaseoli</i>) Priority: Moderate</p> <p>Bean Fly was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in VIC & TAS. The larvae damage stems by tunnelling in the vascular tissue. Severe infestations can lead to premature plant death, especially in seedlings.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Dimethoate | 1B | Contact | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Spider Mites, Thrips, Bean Fly & Green Vegetable Bug. Apply at 3 and 7 d after crop emergence. [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 21 d] | H Bee:H | R1 |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Silverleaf Whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | | |
| Silverleaf Whitefly was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD, NSW & WA and as a low priority in VIC & TAS. High reproduction rates and short generation time can lead to rapid population increases. Adults and nymphs feed on the sap and create honeydew which can impact on yield and produce quality. It is also a vector for the Carlavirus Cowpea Mild Mottle Virus, which is a seasonal problem in South East Queensland. Relatively low whitefly numbers can lead to significant spreading of this virus in beans. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in protected vegetables and ornamentals for suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips, Onion Thrips, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly , Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. [Max. 3 application per crop; re-treatment interval 3-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Bifenthrin (Astral) | 3A | Contact | 14 G:14 | A | ALL | Registered in beans (common – fresh and processing) for control of Silverleaf Whitefly . [Max. 2 application per crop; min. re-treatment interval 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Contact & Ingestion | 35 NG | A | QLD (within Wide Bay Burnett region) | Permitted for use as a single post plant chemigation in green beans (field) for control of Diamondback Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Corn Earworm, Native Budworm, Cabbage Centre Grub, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Aphid, Green Peach Aphid, Silverleaf Whitefly – all biotypes, Greenhouse Whitefly, Western Flower Thrips, Green Vegetable Bug, Potato Moth, Tomato Thrips, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Vegetable Leafhopper, Lucerne Leafroller, Leafhoppers (Jassids), Onion Thrips and Psyllids. [Max. 1 application per crop]. PER87051 is held by Bundaberg Fruit & Vegetable Growers Cooperative and applicable only to QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region. | M Bee:VH | R2 |
| Cyantraniliprole (Benevia) FMC PER90652 | 28 | Ingestion | 1 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in green beans for control of Silverleaf Whitefly . [Max. 2 application per crop] | M Bee:VH | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars, Earwigs, Whitefly , Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Imidacloprid (Confidor) PER85103 | 4A | Contact & Ingestion | NR G:42 | A | QLD | Permitted for use in green beans for control of Silverleaf Whitefly . [Max. 1 application per crop] | M Bee:M | R2 |
| Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Natrasoap) | - | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Aphids, Thrips, Mealybug, Two Spotted Mite, Spider-Mite & Whitefly . [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips, Caterpillars, Leafhoppers, and Whitefly . [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Pyriproxyfen (Admiral) Sumitomo PER84890 | 7C | Ingestion | 1 NG | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in beans (all types) for control of Silverleaf whitefly in beans. [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 14 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer | 23 | Ingestion | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Western Flower Thrips, Green Peach Aphid and Silverleaf Whitefly . [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7 d] | M Bee:VL | - |
| Afidopyropen (Versys) BASF | 9D | Ingestion | | P | | Hort Innovation Data Generation Project ST17000 is undertaking trials to support a label extension for green beans, snow peas and sugar snap peas for aphids and Silverleaf whitefly with BASF. Project is due for completion by the end of 2021. | L Bee:L | - |
| <i>Clitoria ternatea</i> Extract (Sero-X) Growth Agriculture | - | Biological | | P | | Registered in cotton for control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Green Mirids and Silverleaf Whitefly and in brassica leafy vegetables for control of Diamondback Moth. Label extension has been submitted seeking to add new uses for control of Silverleaf Whitefly and Thrips in brassicas and cucurbits. | L Bee VL | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Dimpropridaz (Axalion) BASF | 7 | | | P | | BASF has applied for registration to control Whitefly , Aphid and Thrips in leafy vegetables, brassica vegetables, fruiting vegetables and cucurbits. Registration is expected in 2023. | - | - |
| Fonicamid (Mainman) ISK | 29 | Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of Aphids and Silverleaf Whitefly in cucurbits; Aphids in potatoes; Aphids and Mealybugs in apples and pears; and Aphids and Mirids in cotton. US registration for control of Aphids and Plant Bugs in legume vegetables. | M Bee:L | - |
| Flupyradifurone (Sivanto Prime) Bayer | 4D | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered in macadamias for control of Fruit Spotting Bugs, Lace Bug and Scirtothrips. Bayer label extension submitted in October 2020 to include whitefly in vegetables such as cucurbits, eggplant, peppers, green beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and aphids in cucurbits & potatoes. | L Bee:L | - |
| NUL3145 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product from Nufarm with activity on Scale, Nematodes, Mealybug and Whitefly . | - | - |
| Green Peach Aphid (<i>Myzus persicae</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | | |
| Green Peach Aphid was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, NSW & WA and as a low priority in QLD & TAS. Green Peach Aphids suck on sap, causing loss of vigour, and in some cases yellowing, stunting or distortion of plant parts. Honeydew secreted by the insects can cause sooty mould to develop on leaves. Aphids can also be vectors for viruses. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in protected vegetables and ornamentals for suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips, Onion Thrips, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. [Max. 3 application per crop; re-treatment interval 3-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Contact & Ingestion | 35 NG | A | QLD (within Wide Bay Burnett region) | Permitted for use as a single post plant chemigation in green beans (field) for control of Diamondback Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Corn Earworm, Native Budworm, Cabbage Centre Grub, Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar, Cluster Caterpillar, Cabbage Aphid, Green Peach Aphid , Silverleaf Whitefly – all biotypes, Greenhouse Whitefly, Western Flower Thrips, Green Vegetable Bug, Potato Moth, Tomato Thrips, Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Vegetable Leafhopper, Lucerne Leafroller, Leafhoppers (Jassids), Onion Thrips and Psyllids. [Max. 1 application per crop]. PER87051 is held by Bundaberg Fruit & Vegetable Growers Cooperative and applicable only to QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region. | M Bee:VH | R2 |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids , Caterpillars, Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Natrasoap) | - | Contact | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Aphids , Thrips, Mealybug, Two Spotted Mite, Spider-Mite & Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval 5-7 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids , Thrips, Caterpillars, Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer | 23 | Ingestion | 7 G:7 | A | ALL | Registered in beans for control of Western Flower Thrips, Green Peach Aphid and Silverleaf Whitefly. [Max. 2 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7 d] | M Bee:VL | - |
| Pirimicarb (Aphidex) | 1A | Contact | 2 | P-A | VIC, TAS & WA | Registered in beans for control of Cowpea Aphid. | VL Bee:VL | R3 |
| Afidopyropen (Versys) BASF | 9D | Ingestion | | P | | Hort Innovation Data Generation Project ST17000 is undertaking trials to support a label extension for green beans, snow peas and sugar snap peas for aphids and Silverleaf whitefly with BASF. Project is due for completion by the end of 2021. | L Bee:L | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Dimpropridaz (Axalion) BASF | 7 | | | P | | BASF has applied for registration to control Whitefly, Aphid and Thrips in leafy vegetables, brassica vegetables, fruiting vegetables and cucurbits. Registration is expected in 2023. | - | - |
| Fonicamid (Mainman) ISK | 29 | Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of Aphids and Silverleaf Whitefly in cucurbits; Aphids in potatoes; Aphids and Mealybugs in apples and pears; and Aphids and Mirids in cotton. US registration for control of Aphids and Plant Bugs in legume vegetables. | M Bee:L | - |
| Flupyradifurone (Sivanto Prime) Bayer | 4D | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered in macadamias for control of Fruit Spotting Bugs, Lace Bug and Scirtothrips. Bayer label extension submitted in October 2020 to include whitefly in vegetables such as cucurbits, eggplant, peppers, green beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and aphids in cucurbits & potatoes. | L Bee:L | - |
| Sulfoxaflor (Transform) Corteva | 4C | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for control of Green Peach Aphid , Brown Sowthistle Aphid, Turnip Aphid, Cabbage Aphid, Rutherglen Bug and Greenhouse Whitefly in leafy vegetables. | M Bee:VH | - |
| Looper Caterpillar (<i>Chrysodeixis</i> spp.) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | | |
| Looper Caterpillars were ranked as a moderate priority in VIC and as a low priority in QLD, NSW, WA & TAS. The last two larval instars are the most voracious feeders and will usually eat the entire leaf but may avoid the midrib or other large veins. It is important to monitor crops for eggs and larvae by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and larvae before pests become entrenched. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki</i> (DiPel) | 11A | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Caterpillars . [Apply a minimum of 2 sprays, 3 d apart; re-treatment interval 3-5 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) | 6 | Contact & ingestion | 3 G:21 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including Green Beans for control of Helicoverpa and Looper caterpillars . Apply when larvae are small. [Max 4 application per year; re-treatment interval 7 d]. | M Bee:H | - |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars , Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Contact | 3 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers , Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. [Max 6 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips, Caterpillars , Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans for control of Caterpillars (<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. & Loopers) and Western Flower Thrips. [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment 7-14 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) | 5 | Contact & ingestion | 3 G:14 | A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including beans & peas for control of Loopers , <i>Helicoverpa</i> & Western Flower Thrips. [Max. 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) FMC | 28 | Ingestion | 1 | P-A | ALL | Registered in green beans for control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> . Registered for control of Loopers in brassica vegetables. | L Bee:VL | - |
| Indoxacarb + Novaluron (Plemax) Adama | 22A+15 | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for the control of various Lepidoptera in brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables. | M Bee:H | R3 |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera , Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars . | - | - |
| Tetraniliprole (Vayego) Bayer | 28 | Disrupts feeding | | P | | Registered in Australia in multiple crops for various insect pests such as Beetles, Weevils & Lepidoptera . Hort Innovation has several projects underway towards assisting registration in minor crops. | M Bee:VH | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Grass Blue Butterfly (<i>Zizina labradus</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low (VIC & SA only) | | | | | | | | |
| Grass Blue Butterfly was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC & TAS. Larvae feed on leaves but are most damaging when feeding on growing terminals. It is important to monitor crops for eggs and larvae by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and larvae before pests become entrenched. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis subsp. kurstaki</i> (DiPel) | 11A | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Caterpillars . [Apply a minimum of 2 sprays, 3 d apart; re-treatment interval 3-5 d] | VL Bee:L | - |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars , Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. Apply as a cover spray and re-apply as necessary every 2-3 weeks. | VH Bee:H | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Ants, Aphids, Thrips, Caterpillars , Leafhoppers, and Whitefly. [Max no. of applications not specified; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VH Bee:H | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | | P-A | | Registered in Legume vegetables including beans for control of Loopers, Helicoverpa & Western Flower Thrips. | L Bee:H | - |
| Indoxacarb + Novaluron (Plemax) Adama | 22A+15 | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Registered for the control of various Lepidoptera in brassica vegetables, leafy vegetables and fruiting vegetables. | M Bee:H | R3 |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera , Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars . | - | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Green Snails (<i>Cornu apertus</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | | |
| Green Snails were ranked as a moderate priority in WA. They are active after dusk when chemical treatments can be effective. Growers in WA must treat perimeters with Mesurol (need certification for green snails). | | | | | | | | |
| Iron EDTA Complex | - | Contact & Ingestion | NR | A | ALL | Registered in crops for the control of Snails & Slugs. Spread pellets evenly on ground. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment not specified] | - | - |
| Metaldehyde (Sabakem) | - | Contact & Ingestion | 7 | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for the control of Snails & Slugs. Spread pellets evenly on ground. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment not specified] | - | - |
| Methiocarb (Mesurol) | 1A | Contact & Ingestion | NR | A | ALL | Registered in vegetables for control of Snails & Slugs. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment not specified] | - | R2 |
| Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Unknown | | | | | | | | |
| Fall armyworm was not ranked as a pest in beans. It is an exotic pest that is considered a potential threat that could affect most vegetable crops if allowed to spread. It is important to monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly hatched larvae before pests become entrenched. | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) PER89259 | 28 | Ingestion | 1 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Fall Armyworm . [Max. 3 applications per crop; 2 consecutive; re-treatment interval 7 d] | L Bee:VL | - |
| Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) PER89263 | 6 | Ingestion | 3 NG | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in legume vegetables (field grown and protected cropping) for control of Fall Armyworm . [Max 4 applications per crop; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER89293 | 1A | Contact | 1 | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables (field) for control of Fall Armyworm . [Max 6 applications per crop; re-treatment interval: 7 d] | H Bee:H | R2 |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva PER89241 | 5 | Ingestion | 3 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in sweet corn, brassica vegetables, brassica leafy vegetables, stalk and stem vegetables, leafy vegetables, fruiting vegetables (including cucurbits), legume vegetables, stalk and stem vegetables, culinary herbs, root and tuber vegetables and several fruits for control of Fall Armyworm . [Max. 4 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | M Bee:H | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva PER89870 | 5 | Ingestion | 3 G:14 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in legume vegetables (succulent seeds & immature pods only) for control of Fall Armyworm . [Max. 3 applications per season; re-treatment interval 7-14 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Multiple Nucleopolyhedrovirus (Fawligen) AgBiTech PER90820 | 31 | Biological | NR | A | ALL | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of Fall Armyworm . [Max 5 applications per crop; Min. re-treatment interval: 7 d] | VL L-Bees | - |
| Broflanilide (Vedira) BASF | 30 | Contact & Ingestion | | P | | Pending registration as an ant bait. It also has potential uses as a seed treatment for the control of Wireworms, and a foliar treatment for the control of chewing pests in various crops. | - | - |
| Indoxacarb (Avatar eVo) FMC | 22A | Ingestion | | P | | Registered in Brassica leafy vegetables for control of various Lepidoptera . | L Bee:H | R3 |
| NUL3445 Nufarm | TBC | | | P | | New product in development from Nufarm with activity on Lepidoptera , Bugs, Beetles/Weevils, Fruit Fly and Thrips. | - | - |
| SYNFOI21 Syngenta | TBC | | | P | | SYNFOI21 is not registered but the first global application is proposed for 2023 for control of Thrips, Bugs, Mites and Caterpillars . | - | - |
| Tetraniliprole (Vayego 200 SC) Bayer | 28 | Ingestion | | P | | Tetraniliprole differs from most other group 28 insecticides as the spectrum of control expands beyond Lepidoptera control to include Coleoptera and Diptera plus other specific sucking pests. Label registration in vegetable crops in Indonesia for Leafminers - <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and Fall armyworms (FAW) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> . | M Bee:VH | |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Leaf Miners (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) | | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Unknown | | | | | | | | |
| Leafminer was not ranked as a pest in green beans. Dipteran leaf miners (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) are exotic pests that have recently been detected and become problematic in Australia. For example, the Serpentine leaf miner was first detected in the Sydney area in October 2020 and has since been found in crops in SE Qld. As a group they are destructive pests and can cause significant economic loss through reduced yields and quality when uncontrolled. | | | | | | | | |
| Abamectin PER81876 | 6 | Contact | 14 NG | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted use in legume vegetables for the control of <i>Liriomyza</i> spp. [Max 2 applications per crop; Re-treatment interval: 7-14 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Cyromazine (Diptex) PER81867 | 17 | Ingestion | 7 | P | ALL | Permitted use in legume vegetables for the control of <i>Liriomyza</i> spp. [Max 6 applications per crop; Min. re-treatment interval: 7 d] | - | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) PER87878 Corteva | 5 | Ingestion | 3 NG | P | ALL | Permitted use in legume vegetables for the control of <i>Liriomyza</i> spp. [Max 3 applications per crop; Re-treatment interval: 7-14 d] | M Bee:H | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva PER90928 | 5 | Ingestion | 3 G:14 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in legume vegetables for control of <i>Liriomyza</i> Leafminers. [Max. 3 applications per crop; min. re-treatment interval 4 d] | L Bee:L | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer PER88640 | 23 | Ingestion | 7 G:7 | A | ALL (excl. VIC) | Permitted for use in beans for control of <i>Liriomyza</i> Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) Field cropping systems only. [Max. 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval 7 d] | M Bee:VL | - |
| Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) FMC | 28 | Ingestion | 3 | P-A | ALL | Registered in legume vegetables including snow and sugar snap peas for control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> . Permitted for control of <i>Liriomyza</i> Leafminers in spinach and silverbeet. | L Bee:VL | - |
| Cyantraniliprole (Benevia) FMC | 28 | Ingestion | | P | | Permitted for control of <i>Liriomyza</i> Leafminers in bulb vegetables, fruiting vegetables and potatoes. | M Bee:VH | - |

| Pest / Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical group | Activity | WHP, days | Availability | States | Comments | Impact on beneficials | Regulatory risk |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|--------|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Tetraniliprole (Vayego 200 SC) Bayer | 28 | Disrupts feeding | | P | | Tetraniliprole differs from most other group 28 insecticides as the spectrum of control expands beyond Lepidoptera control to include Coleoptera and Diptera plus other specific sucking pests. Label registration in vegetable crops in Indonesia for Leafminers - <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> and Fall armyworms (FAW) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> | M Bee:VH | |

4.3 Weeds in Green Beans

4.3.1 Weed priorities

| Common name | Scientific name |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Moderate | |
| Fat Hen | <i>Chenopodium album</i> |
| Amaranthus | <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. |
| Field Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L. |
| Cat's Whiskers | <i>Cleome</i> spp. |
| Wild Radish | <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> |
| Pigweed | <i>Portulaca</i> spp. |
| Annual Ryegrass | <i>Lolium rigidum</i> |
| Blackberry Nightshade | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> |
| Common Thornapple | <i>Datura stramonium</i> |
| Volunteer Potato | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> |
| Low | |
| Marshmallow | <i>Malva parviflora</i> |

Fat Hen was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD & WA in the recent survey whilst the others were ranked as a moderate priority in single jurisdictions. Management options include soil fumigation, pre-crop spraying, spot spraying, or using mechanical devices.

Weed control in many cases is aided by soil fumigation, which also helps in controlling some soil borne pests and pathogens.

Resistance management

Of the weeds listed in the table above there are confirmed cases of resistance in Australia for Blackberry Nightshade (Group L at 2 sites).

Specific resistance management strategies for high resistance risk (A and B) and moderate resistance risk (C, D, F, G, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q and Z) herbicide modes of action are available on the CropLife Australia webpage.

<https://www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/herbicide-resistance-management-strategies-2/>

4.3.2 Available and potential products for weed control

TABLE KEY: Note that blank fields in the table indicate no information has been provided.

| Availability | | Regulatory risk (refer to Appendix 6) | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| A | Available via either registration or permit approval | R1 | Short-term: Critical concern over retaining access |
| P | Potential - a possible candidate to pursue for registration or permit | R2 | Medium-term: Maintaining access of significant concern |
| P-A | Potential, already approved in the crop for another use | R3 | Long-term: Potential issues associated with use - Monitoring required |
| Withholding Period (WHP) – days from last treatment | | Resistance risk | |
| Harvest | H | ** | Moderate resistance risk |
| Not Required when used as directed | NR | *** | High resistance risk |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|--|--|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| Fat Hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Fat Hen was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC, QLD & WA. Herbicide control can be difficult and targeting weeds at early growth stages is critical. | | | | | | | |
| Bentazone (Basagran) | C** | Green beans (French Dwarf) / Selective post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Fat Hen . [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | 35 | A | ALL | - |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl (Dacthal) | D** | Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of various grass and broadleaf weeds including Fat Hen . Spray at transplanting. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Clomazone | Q** | Green beans / Pre-emergent residual | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds, including Fat Hen . [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook) BASF | K** | Green beans / residual / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Fat Hen . Irrigation or rain is required within 7 days of application. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | NR G:28 | A | ALL | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean / Post-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Fat Hen . Apply with an inter-row shielded sprayer. [Max. 1 application per season] | 28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Fat Hen , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| S-Metolachlor (Dual Gold) Syngenta | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Fat Hen . Irrigation or rain is required within 10 days of application. [Max. 1 application per season] | 56 G:70 | A | ALL (excl. WA) | - |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Fat Hen . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Pendimethalin (Stomp) | D** | French Beans / Pre-Emergent | Registered in French beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Fat Hen . Do not apply to crops sown during autumn, winter or early spring. | NR | A | QLD, TAS | - |
| Aclonifen (Emerger) Bayer | H** | Pre-Emergence | Bayer is expected to seek registration for pre-emergent control of grass and broadleaf weeds in various vegetable crops. Registered in Europe for use in potatoes, legume vegetables and cereals. Fat Hen is listed as susceptible. | | P | | - |
| Metribuzin | C** | | Registered in Faba beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Fat Hen . | | P | | - |
| Norflurazon (Zoliar) Agnova | F** | | Registered in asparagus, citrus, grapes, nuts, stone & pome fruits for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Fat Hen . | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---|---|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| Amaranthus (<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Amaranthus was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD & TAS. It is a short-lived annual weed that can pose a problem every year as they are prolific seed producers. | | | | | | | |
| Acifluorfen (Blazer) | G** | Green Beans / Post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of Prince of Wales Feather (<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>). Apply after the fully expanded unifoliate leaf stage of the crop, when the crop is at 6-7 leaf stage and/or when crop is at early flowering stage. [Max. 3 applications per crop] | 28 | A | ALL | - |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl (Dacthal) | D** | Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of various grass and broadleaf weeds including Amaranthus . Spray at transplanting. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Clomazone | Q** | Green beans / Pre-emergent residual | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds, including suppression of Amaranthus . [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook) BASF | K** | Green beans / residual / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Amaranthus . Irrigation or rain is required within 7 days of application. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | NR G:28 | A | ALL | - |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean / Post-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Amaranthus . Apply with an inter-row shielded sprayer. [Max. 1 application per season] | 28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Amaranthus , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Amaranthus . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---|---|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| S-Metolachlor (Dual Gold) Syngenta | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Powells Amaranth . Irrigation or rain is required within 10 days of application. [Max. 1 application per season] | 56 G:70 | A | ALL (excl. WA) | - |
| Trifluralin | D** | Green Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Amaranth . Must be incorporated by cultivation within 4 hours of application. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Fluroxypyr (Starane) | I** | | Registered for control of broadleaf weeds, including Amaranthus in broadacre crops. | | P | | - |
| Metribuzin | C** | | Registered in Faba beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Amaranthus . | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Field Bindweed (<i>Convolvulus arvensis L.</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Field Bindweed was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD. | | | | | | | |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean / Post-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Bindweed . Apply with an inter-row shielded sprayer. [Max. 1 application per season] | 28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Bindweed , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Bindweed . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---|---|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| Cat's Whiskers (<i>Cleome</i> spp.) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Cat's Whiskers were ranked as a moderate priority in QLD. | | | | | | | |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Cat's Whiskers , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L*** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Cat's Whiskers . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Wild Radish (<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Wild Radish was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD. It is a Winter growing weed that competes aggressively with crops and runs to seed quickly. | | | | | | | |
| Bentazone (Basagran) | C** | Green beans (French Dwarf) / Selective post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Wild Radish . [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | 35 | A | ALL | - |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean / Post-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Wild Radish . Apply with an inter-row shielded sprayer. [Max. 1 application per season] | 28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Wild Radish , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|--|--|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Wild Radish . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Pendimethalin (Stomp) | D** | French Beans / Pre-Emergent | Registered in French beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including suppression of Wild Radish . Do not apply to crops sown during autumn, winter or early spring. | NR | A | QLD, TAS | - |
| Acifluorfen (Blazer) | G** | Green Beans / Post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of Prince of Wales Feather. Registered for control of Wild Radish in soybeans, peanuts, mung beans and adzuki beans. | 28 | P-A | ALL | - |
| Fluroxypyr (Starane) | I** | | Registered for control of broadleaf weeds, including Wild Radish in winter cereals. | | P | | - |
| Imazamox (Raptor) BASF | B*** | | Permitted for use in Faba beans for control of broadleaf weeds, including Wild Radish . | | P | | - |
| Imazethapyr (Spinnaker) BASF | B*** | | Registered in Faba beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Wild Radish . | | P | | - |
| Norflurazon (Zoliar) Agnova | F** | | Registered in asparagus, citrus, grapes, nuts, stone & pome fruits for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Wild Radish . | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Pigweed (<i>Portulaca</i> spp.) Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Pigweed was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD. Summer growing weed that competes aggressively in-crop and can be difficult to control with herbicides. | | | | | | | |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl (Dacthal) | D** | Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of various grass and broadleaf weeds including Pigweed . Spray at transplanting. | NR | A | ALL | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---|--|------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Clomazone | Q** | Green beans / Pre-emergent residual | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed . [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook) BASF | K** | Green beans / residual / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Pigweed . Irrigation or rain is required within 7 days of application. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | NR G:28 | A | ALL | - |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean / Post-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Pigweed . Apply with an inter-row shielded sprayer. [Max. 1 application per season] | 28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Pendimethalin (Stomp) | D** | French Beans / Pre-Emergent | Registered in French beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed . Do not apply to crops sown during autumn, winter or early spring. | NR | A | QLD, TAS | - |
| S-Metolachlor (Dual Gold) Syngenta | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including suppression of Pigweed . Irrigation or rain is required within 10 days of application. [Max. 1 application per season] | 56 G:70 | A | ALL (excl. WA) | - |
| Trifluralin | D** | Green Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed . Must be incorporated by cultivation within 4 hours of application. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Acifluorfen (Blazer) | G** | Green Beans / Post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of Prince of Wales Feather. Registered for control of Pigweed in soybeans, peanuts, mung beans and adzuki beans. | 28 | P-A | ALL | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| Chloridazon (Pyramin) BASF | C** | | Registered for control of a range of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed in silverbeet. | | P | | - |
| Fluroxypyr (Starane) | I** | | Registered for control of broadleaf weeds, including Pigweed in broadacre crops. | | P | | - |
| Norflurazon (Zoliar) Agnova | F** | | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Pigweed in asparagus, citrus, grapes, nuts, stone & pome fruits. | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Annual Ryegrass (<i>Lolium rigidum</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Annual Ryegrass was ranked as a moderate priority in TAS. Populations of Annual Ryegrass are prone to herbicide resistance so integrated weed management and rotation of herbicide modes of action are important aspects of a long-term control strategy. | | | | | | | |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl (Dacthal) | D** | Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of various grass and broadleaf weeds including Annual Ryegrass . Spray at transplanting. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook) BASF | K** | Green beans / residual / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds including suppression of Annual Ryegrass . Irrigation or rain is required within 7 days of application. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | NR G:28 | A | ALL | - |
| Fluazifop-P (Fusilade) | A*** | Beans / Post emergent grass selective | Registered in beans for control of grass weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | 35 G:35 | A | ALL | - |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean / Post-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Annual Rye Grass . Apply with an inter-row shielded sprayer. [Max. 1 application per season] | 28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Annual Ryegrass , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|--|--|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Quizalofop-P-Ethyl | A*** | Beans / Post emergent / Grass selective | Registered in beans for control of grass weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . Apply when weeds are actively growing. [Max no of applications not specified] | 35 G:28 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Sethoxydim (Sertin) | A*** | Green Beans / Post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of grass weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . Apply when weeds are actively growing. [Max no of applications not specified] | 42 G:21 | A | ALL | - |
| Trifluralin | D** | Green Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . Must be incorporated by cultivation within 4 hours of application. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| S-Metolachlor (Dual Gold) Syngenta | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Registered for control of Annual Ryegrass in brassica vegetables. | 56 G:70 | P-A | ALL (excl. WA) | - |
| Imazamox (Raptor) BASF | B*** | | Permitted for use in Faba beans for control of broadleaf weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . | | P | | - |
| Imazethapyr (Spinnaker) BASF | B*** | | Registered in Faba beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Annual Ryegrass . | | P | | - |
| S-Metolachlor+ Prosulfocarb (Boxer Gold) Syngenta | J+K** | | Registered in potatoes for control of Annual Ryegrass . | | P | | - |
| Norflurazon (Zoliar) Agnova | F** | | Registered in asparagus, citrus, grapes, nuts, stone & pome fruits for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Annual Ryegrass . | | P | | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---|--|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| Blackberry Nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Blackberry Nightshade was ranked as a moderate priority in VIC. Prolific weed that is widely adapted and difficult to eradicate, mainly due to its long-term seed viability. | | | | | | | |
| Bentazone (Basagran) | C** | Green beans (French Dwarf) / Selective post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Blackberry Nightshade . [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | 35 | A | ALL | - |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl (Dacthal) | D** | Beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of various grass and broadleaf weeds including Blackberry Nightshade . Spray at transplanting. | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Clomazone | Q** | Green beans / Pre-emergent residual | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds, including Blackberry Nightshade . [Max 3 applications per crop; re-treatment interval not specified] | NR | A | ALL | - |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook) BASF | K** | Green beans / residual / Pre-emergent | Registered in beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Blackberry Nightshade . Irrigation or rain is required within 7 days of application. [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | NR G:28 | A | ALL | - |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Blackberry Nightshade , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Blackberry Nightshade . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Pendimethalin (Stomp) | D** | French Beans / Pre-Emergent | Registered in French beans for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including suppression of Blackberry Nightshade . Do not apply to crops sown during autumn, winter or early spring. | NR | A | QLD, TAS | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|---|----------------|--|--|------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| S-Metolachlor (Dual Gold) Syngenta | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Registered in green bean for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Blackberry Nightshade . Irrigation or rain is required within 10 days of application. [Max. 1 application per season] | 56 G:70 | A | ALL (excl. WA) | - |
| Acifluorfen (Blazer) | G** | Green Beans / Post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of Prince of Wales Feather. Registered for control of Blackberry Nightshade in soybeans, peanuts, mung beans and adzuki beans. | 28 | P-A | ALL | - |
| Aclonifen (Emerger) Bayer | H** | Pre-Emergence | Bayer is expected to seek registration for pre-emergent control of grass and broadleaf weeds in various vegetable crops. Registered in Europe for use in potatoes, legume vegetables and cereals. Blackberry Nightshade is listed as moderately susceptible at a high rate. | | P | | - |
| Norflurazon (Zoliar) Agnova | F** | | Registered in asparagus, citrus, grapes, nuts, stone & pome fruits for control of grass and broadleaf weeds including Blackberry Nightshade . | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Common Thornapple (<i>Datura stramonium</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Common Thornapple was ranked as a moderate priority in QLD. | | | | | | | |
| Bentazone (Basagran) | C** | Green beans (French Dwarf) / Selective post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of broadleaf weeds including Common Thornapple . [Max no. of applications and re-treatment interval not specified] | 35 | A | ALL | - |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Common Thornapple , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---|--|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L*** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Common Thornapple . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Acifluorfen (Blazer) | G** | Green Beans / Post-emergent | Registered in green beans for control of Prince of Wales Feather. Registered for control of Common Thornapple in soybeans, peanuts, mung beans and adzuki beans. | 28 | P-A | ALL | - |
| Fluroxypyr (Starane) | I** | | Registered for control of broadleaf weeds, including Common Thornapple in broadacre crops. | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Phenmedipham (Betanal) Bayer | C** | | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Common Thornapple in silverbeet. | | P | | R3 |
| Volunteer Potato (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Moderate | | | | | | | |
| Volunteer Potato was ranked as a moderate priority in TAS. | | | | | | | |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Volunteer Potato , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Volunteer Potato . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Fluroxypyr (Starane) | I** | | Registered for control of broadleaf weeds, including Volunteer Potato in poppies. | | P | | - |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chemical Group | Crop / Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | Availability | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|----------------|---|--|------------|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Oxyfluorfen (Goal) | G** | | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Volunteer Potato in pyrethrum. Compatible with glyphosate and diquat/paraquat. | | P | | - |
| Marshmallow (<i>Malva parviflora</i>) | | | | | | | |
| Priority: Low | | | | | | | |
| Marshmallow was ranked as a low priority in QLD. Adapted to a wide variety of environments and highly competitive weed. Control with knockdown herbicides can be unreliable. | | | | | | | |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown. Pre-crop spray | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Marshmallow , as a pre-crop spray. | NR | A | ALL | R3 |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / General seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter-row weed control | Registered in beans and vegetables as a pre-crop spray for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Marshmallow . For use in field grown crops only. Apply as a post-emergence directed or shielded spray, ensuring that the spray does not contact the crop. [Max no of applications not specified] | NR G:7 | A | ALL | R3 |
| Chloridazon (Pyramin) BASF | C** | | Registered in silverbeet for control of a range of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Marshmallow . | | P | | - |
| NUL3438 Nufarm | TBC | | New active in development, Nufarm claims activity on broadleaf weeds. | | P | | - |
| Oxyfluorfen (Goal) | G** | | Registered for control of grass and broadleaf weeds, including Marshmallow in fallow situations. Compatible with glyphosate and diquat/paraquat. | | P | | - |

5. References

5.1 Information:

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|---|---|
| AgChem Access Priority Access Forum | https://www.agrifutures.com.au/national-rural-issues/agvet-chemicals/ |
| Australian Pesticide and Veterinary Medicines Authority | www.apvma.gov.au |
| APVMA Chemical review | https://apvma.gov.au/chemicals-and-products/chemical-review/listing |
| APVMA MRLs | www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020C00713 |
| APVMA Permit search | https://productsearch.apvma.gov.au/permits |
| APVMA Product search | https://productsearch.apvma.gov.au/products |
| AUSVEG | https://ausveg.com.au |
| Codex MRL database | http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/codex-texts/dbs/pestres/en/ |
| Cotton Pest Management Guide 2018-19 | https://www.cottoninfo.com.au/publications/cotton-pest-management-guide |
| CropLife Australia (resistance management) | https://www.croplife.org.au/resources/programs/resistance-management/ |
| Growcom – Infopest Database | www.infopest.com.au |
| Hort Innovation | www.horticulture.com.au |

5.2 Abbreviations and Definitions:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| APVMA | Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority |
| IPM | Integrated pest management |
| LOQ | Limit of quantification |
| MRL | Maximum residue limit (mg/kg or ppm) |
| Pesticides | Plant protection products (fungicide, insecticide, herbicide, nematicides, rodenticides, etc.) |
| Plant pests | Diseases, insects, nematodes, rodents, viruses, weeds, etc. |
| SARP | Strategic Agrichemical Review Process |
| TBC | To be confirmed |
| WHP | Withholding Period |

5.3 Acknowledgements:

Thanks go to the many industry people who contributed information and collaborated on the review of this report.

6. Appendices:

Appendix 1. Products available for disease control in green beans

Appendix 2. Products available for control of insects and mites in green beans

Appendix 3. Products available for weed control in green beans

Appendix 4. Current permits for use in green beans

Appendix 5. Green Beans Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

Appendix 6. Green Beans Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment

Appendix 1. Products available for disease control in green beans

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Diseases / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|--|-------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1,3-Dichloropropene + Chloropicrin (Telone C-35) | 8B | Vegetables / General Fumigant | Soil borne fungi | ALL | NR | - |
| Azoxystrobin (Amistar) | 11 | Beans | Sclerotinia Rot (suppression only) | ALL | NR | - |
| Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (Serenade Opti Biofungicide) PER87630 | BM 02 | Green Beans | Suppression only of: Bacterial Spot / Blight (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) | ALL (excl. VIC) | NR | - |
| Bitertanol (Baycor) Bayer | 3 | Beans | Rust | ALL | 3 | |
| Boscalid (Filan) BASF | 7 | Legume Vegetables (field) | Sclerotinia Rot | ALL | 7 | - |
| Chloropicrin (Agrocelhone NE Soil Fumigant) | 8 | Vegetables / General Fumigant | Soil borne fungi | ALL | NR | - |
| Copper Hydroxide | M1 | Beans | Common Blight (<i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>Phaseoli</i>), Halo Blight (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Phaseolicola</i>) and Bacterial Brown Spot (<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Syringae</i>). | ALL | 1 | - |
| Copper Ammonium Acetate | M1 | Beans | <i>Botrytis</i> spp., Rust, Bacterial Blight and Halo Blight | ALL | 1 | - |
| Cyprodinil + Fludioxonil (Switch) Syngenta | 9+12 | Green Beans | Grey Mould, Sclerotinia | ALL | 7 NG | R3 |
| Dazomet (Basamid, Cerlong) | 8F | General Soil Fumigant | Insects, weeds & soil fungi | ALL | NR | - |

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Diseases / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Iprodione (Rovral) PER84955 | 2 | Green Beans | Sclerotinia Rot | ALL (excl. VIC) | 7 | R2 |
| Mancozeb | M3 | Green Beans | Rust and Cercospora Leaf Spot and suppression of Chocolate Spot and Ascochyta Leaf Blight. | ALL | 7 G:7 | R2 |
| Mancozeb PER14593 | M3 | Specified Legume Vegetables | Downy Mildew Anthracnose Alternaria | ALL (excl. VIC) | 7 G:14 | R2 |
| Mandestrobin (Intuity) Sumitomo | 11 | Green Beans | Sclerotinia White Mould | ALL | 7 | - |
| Metiram (Polyram) BASF | M3 | Beans | Rust, Anthracnose | ALL | 7 | R2 |
| Oxycarboxin (Plantvax) UPL | 7 | Green Beans | Rust | ALL | 7 | - |
| Quintozene (Terraclor) | 14 | Beans | Stem Rot, Root Rot (<i>Rhizoctonia</i>) | ALL | 28 | - |
| Sulphur | UN | Vegetables | Powdery Mildew and Rust | ALL | NR | - |
| Tebuconazole | 3 | Green Beans | Rust | ALL | 3 | R3 |
| Thiram | M3 | Beans | Damping Off | QLD | 7 | R2 |
| Zineb | M3 | Beans | Rust, Anthracnose | ALL | 7 | R2 |

Appendix 2. Products available for control of insects and mites in green beans

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Pests / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|--|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Abamectin PER81876 | 6 | Legume vegetables | Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) Suppression only Including Vegetable Leafminer (<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>) and Serpentine Leafminer (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 7 NG | - |
| Alpha pinene, Anisyl alcohol, Butyl salicylate, cineole, D-limonene & Phenylacetaldehyde (Magnet) AgBiTech | - | Green beans | Helicoverpa (Cotton bollworm and Native budworm) | ALL | Variable Refer to label | - |
| <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>kurstaki</i> (DiPel) | 11A | Vegetables | Armyworm, Cotton Bollworm, Native Budworm, Cabbage Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Green Looper, Lightbrown Apple Moth, Pear Looper, Soybean Looper, Vine Moth, and Tobacco Looper. | ALL | NR | - |
| <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> (Velifer) BASF | UN | Protected vegetables and ornamentals | Suppression of various pests including: Western Flower Thrips, Onion Thrips, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly, Green Peach Aphid & Two-Spotted Spider Mites. | ALL | NR | - |
| Bifenthrin (Astral) | 3A | Beans (common – fresh and processing) | Silverleaf Whitefly | ALL | 14 G:14 | - |
| | | | Redlegged Earth Mite | | NR | |
| Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) FMC | 28 | Green beans | Cotton Bollworm and Native Budworm | ALL | 1 | - |

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Pests / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|---|-------------|-------------------|--|--|----------|-----------------|
| Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) FMC PER89259 | 28 | Legume Vegetables | Fall Armyworm | ALL (excl. VIC) | 1 | - |
| Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) Syngenta PER87051 | 28+4A | Green Beans | Diamondback Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Cabbage Centre Grub (<i>Hellula hydralis</i>), Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Crociodolomia pavonana</i>), Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>), Soybean Looper (<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i>), Cabbage Aphid (<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>), Green Peach Aphid (<i>Myzus persicae</i>), Silverleaf Whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>), Greenhouse Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>), Green Vegetable Bug (<i>Nezara viridula</i>), Western Flower Thrips (<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>), Onion Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>), Potato Moth (<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>), Tomato Thrips (<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>), Brown Sowthistle Aphid (<i>Uroleucon sonchi</i>), Vegetable Leaf Hopper (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i>), Lucerne Leafroller (<i>Merophyas divulsana</i>), Leafhoppers / Jassids (<i>Cicadellidae</i>), Psyllids (<i>Psyllidae</i>) | QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region ONLY | 42 NG | R2 |
| Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) PER14583 | 1B | Beans | African Black Beetle False Wireworm Wireworm | ALL (excl. VIC) | NR | R1 |
| Cyantraniliprole (Benevia) FMC PER90652 | 28 | Green Beans | Silverleaf Whitefly | ALL | 1 | - |

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Pests / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|--|-------------|---|--|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Cyromazine (Diptex 150WP) PER81867 | 17 | Legume Vegetables | Liriomyza spp. | ALL | 7 | - |
| Dimethoate | 1B | Green Vegetable Beans | Aphids, Thrips, Leafhoppers, Jassids, Mites, Green Vegetable Bug, and Wingless Grasshopper | ALL | 7 G:7 | R1 |
| Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) Syngenta | 6 | Legume vegetables including Green beans | Helicoverpa (Cotton Bollworm and Native Budworm) | ALL | 3 G:21 | - |
| Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) Syngenta PER89263 | 6 | Legume vegetables (field & protected) | Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 3 | - |
| Garlic + Chilli + Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Vegetables | Ants, Aphids, Caterpillars, Earwigs, Whitefly, Thrips and Leafhoppers. Suitable for organic growers. | ALL | 1 | - |
| Imidacloprid (Confidor) PER85103 | 4A | Green beans (field) | Silverleaf Whitefly | QLD | NR G:42 | R2 |
| Maldison | 1B | Beans (all types) | Aphids, Cabbage Moth, Cabbage White Butterfly, Green Vegetable Bug, Jassids, Leafhoppers, Rutherglen Bug & Thrips (beans) | SA, NSW, VIC, TAS, WA, NT | 3 | - |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER82428 | 1A | Legume vegetables (field) | Helicoverpa spp. Cucumber Moth, Cluster Caterpillar Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen Bug and Thrips including Western Flower Thrips. | ALL | 3 | R2 |
| Methomyl (Lannate) PER89293 | 1A | Beans (field) | Fall Armyworm | ALL | 1 | R2 |
| Paraffinic Oil | - | Beans (all types) | Aphid, Mites, Thrips and Leafhoppers. | ALL (excl. QLD) | 1 | - |

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Pests / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|--|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Permethrin | 3A | Green beans | Helicoverpa punctigera, Helicoverpa armigera | Variable refer to label | Variable refer to label | - |
| Pirimicarb (Aphidex) Adama | 1A | Beans (all types) | Cowpea Aphid | VIC, TAS, WA | 2 | R3 |
| Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids (Natrasoap) | 3A | Vegetables | Aphids, Thrips, Mealybug, Two Spotted Mites, Spider Mite, and Whitefly | ALL | NR | - |
| Propargite (Omite) | 12C | Vegetables | Spider Mite (QLD and WA only) and Two Spotted Mites | ALL | 7 | R3 |
| Pyrethrins (Pyganic) Sumitomo PER86551 | 3A | Beans (field & protected) | Bean Pod Borer | ALL | 1 G:1 | - |
| Pyrethrins + Piperonyl Butoxide | 3A | Vegetables | Ants, Aphids, Thrips, Caterpillars, Leafhoppers, and Whitefly | ALL | 1 | - |
| Pyriproxyfen (Admiral) Sumitomo PER84890 | 7C | Beans (field) | Silverleaf Whitefly | ALL (excl. VIC) | 1 NG | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva | 5A | Legume Vegetables | Caterpillars (Heliothis and Loopers) and Western Flower Thrips | ALL | 3 | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva PER89241 | 5 | Legume Vegetables (field & protected) | Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 1 | - |
| Spinetoram (Success Neo) Corteva PER87878 | 5 | Green Beans (field & protected) | Liriomyza Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 3 G:14 | - |

| Active Ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. group | Situation | Pests / Comments | States | WHP Days | Regulatory risk |
|--|-------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva | 5 | Legume Vegetables | Loopers, Helicoverpa & Western Flower Thrips | ALL | 3 G:14 | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva PER89870 | 5 | Legume Vegetables / (succulent seeds & immature pods) (field & protected) | Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera Frugiperda</i>) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 3 G:14 | - |
| Spinosad (Entrust Organic) Corteva PER90928 | 5 | Legume Vegetables (field & protected) | Vegetable Leaf Miner (<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>) Pea Leaf Miner / Serpentine Leaf Miner (<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>) American Serpentine Leaf Miner (<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 3 G:14 | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer | 23 | Green Beans | Western Flower Thrips, Tomato Thrips, Green Peach Aphid & Silverleaf Whitefly | ALL | 7 | - |
| Spirotetramat (Movento) Bayer PER88640 | 23 | Green Beans (field) | Liriomyza Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza spp.</i>) | ALL (excl. VIC) | 7 G:7 | - |
| <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Multiple Nucleopolyhedrovirus (Fawligen) AgBiTech PER90820 | 31 | Legume Vegetables | Fall Armyworm (<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>) | ALL | NR | - |
| Sulphur | UN | Vegetables | Mites | ALL | NR | - |
| Trichlorfon (Lepidex) | 1B | Vegetables, including beans | Cutworm, Vegetable Bug, Rutherglen Bug | Variable refer to label | 2 | R2 |

Appendix 3. Products available for weed control in green beans

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. Group | Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | States | Regulatory risk |
|--|-------------|---|--|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Acifluorfen (Blazer) | G** | Green beans / Post-emergent | Prince of Wales Feather (<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>) | 28 | ALL | - |
| Bentazone (Basagran) | C** | Green beans (dwarf French) / Post-emergent | Broadleaf weeds | 35 | ALL | - |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl (Dacthal) | D** | Beans / Pre-emergent | Grass and broadleaf weeds | NR | ALL | - |
| Clomazone | Q** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Broadleaf weeds | NR | ALL | - |
| Dimethenamid-P (Outlook) BASF | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Broadleaf weeds | NR G:28 | ALL | - |
| Fluazifop-P (Fusilade) | A*** | Beans / Post-emergent | Grass weeds | 35 G:35 | ALL | - |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium (Basta) | N** | Green bean (field use only) / Post-emergent | Grass and broadleaf weeds as a pre-crop spray | 28 | ALL | R3 |
| Glyphosate (Roundup) | M** | General knockdown / Vegetables | Grass and broadleaf weeds as a pre-crop spray | NR | ALL | R3 |
| S-Metolachlor (Dual Gold) Syngenta | K** | Green beans / Pre-emergent | Grass and broadleaf weeds | 56 G:70 | ALL (excl. WA) | - |
| Paraquat + Diquat (SpraySeed) | L** | Field beans / Seed bed preparation / Post-emergent inter- row weed control | Grass and broadleaf weeds | NR G:7 | ALL | R3 |

| Active ingredient (Trade Name) | Chem. Group | Situation | Comment / Use / Weed | WHP (days) | States | Regulatory risk |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------------|
| Pendimethalin (Stomp) | D** | French Beans / Pre- Emergent | Grass and Broadleaf Weeds | NR | QLD, TAS | - |
| Quizalofop-P-Ethyl | A*** | Beans / Post- emergent | Grass weeds | 35 G:28 | ALL | R3 |
| Sethoxydim (Sertin) | A*** | Green Beans / Post- emergent | Grass Weeds | 42 G:21 | ALL | - |
| Trifluralin | D** | Beans / Pre- emergent | Grass and broadleaf weeds | NR | ALL | - |

Chemical Group Resistance Risk: ** Moderate, *** High

Appendix 4. Current permits for use in beans

| Permit No. | Description | Issued Date | Expiry Date | Permit Holder |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| PER81876 Version 4 | Abamectin / Various including Legume Vegetables / Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) | 24-Jun-16 | 30-Apr-24 | Hort Innovation |
| PER87630 | Bacillus amyloliquefaciens (Serenade Opti Biofungicide) / Brassica vegetables, Brassica leafy vegetables, Lettuce, and Green beans / Bacterial spot/Blight (<i>Xanthomonas</i> spp.) Suppression only (Field and protected) | 18-Jun-19 | 30-Jun-22 | Hort Innovation |
| PER89259 | Chlorantraniliprole (Coragen) / Various Crops including Legume Vegetables / Fall Armyworm (field) | 06-Mar-20 | 31-Mar-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER87051 | Chlorantraniliprole + Thiamethoxam (Durivo) /Various crops including Green Beans (field only)/ Various Insect Pests (QLD growers in Wide Bay Burnett region ONLY) | 25-Feb-19 | 28-Feb-24 | Bundaberg Fruit and Vegetable Growers Cooperative |
| PER14583 Version 4 | Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) / Various Vegetable Crops including Beans / African black beetle, False wireworms & Wireworms (field only) | 01-Apr-14 | 31-Oct-21 | Hort Innovation |
| PER81867 Version 2 | Cyromazine (Diptex 150WP) / Legume Vegetables / Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) | 02-Dec-19 | 30-Nov-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER89263 | Emamectin (Proclaim Opti) / Various Crops including Legume Vegetables/ Fall Armyworm (field & protected) | 10-Mar-20 | 31-Mar-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER85103 Version 2 | Imidacloprid (Nuprid) / Green beans / Silverleaf Whitefly (QLD) (field only) | 12-Sep-17 | 30-Sep-22 | Hort Innovation |
| PER84955 | Iprodione (Rovral) / Green bean / Sclerotinia (field only) | 12-Feb-18 | 28-Feb-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER14593 Version 2 | Mancozeb / Specified fruiting and legume vegetables (Edamame, Flower bean, Green soybean, Hanamame, Snake bean, Winged bean and Yard long bean / Downy Mildew, Anthracnose & Alternaria | 10-Jul-14 | 31-Apr-25 | Hort Innovation |

| Permit No. | Description | Issued Date | Expiry Date | Permit Holder |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| PER82428 Version 4 | Methomyl (Lannate) / Legum vegetables / <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Cucumber moth, Cluster Caterpillar, Loopers, Webworm, Rutherglen bug, Thrips including Western Flower Thrips (field only) | 22-Apr-16 | 31-Mar-24 | Hort Innovation |
| PER89293 | Methomyl (Lannate) / Various Crops including Legume Vegetables / Fall Armyworm | 10-Apr-20 | 30-Apr-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER86551 | Pyrethrin (Pyganic) / Organic Green beans / Bean podborer | 15-Apr-19 | 30-Apr-24 | Hort Innovation |
| PER84890 Version 2 | Pyriproxyfen (Admiral) / Green Beans / Silverleaf Whitefly (field) | 15-May-18 | 31-Mar-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER89241 | Spinetoram (Success Neo and Delegate Insecticide) / Various Crops including Legume Vegetables / Fall Armyworm | 06-Mar-20 | 31-Mar-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER87878 Version 2 | Spinetoram (Success Neo) / Snow peas, Sugar snap peas & Green Beans / Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) | 11-Feb-20 | 28-Feb-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER89870 | Spinosad (Entrust Organic) / Various Crops including Legume Vegetables / Fall Armyworm (field & protected) | 21-Jul-20 | 31-Jul-23 | Hort Innovation |
| PER90928 | Spinosad (Entrust Organic) / Various, including Legume Vegetables / Leafminers (field & protected) | 23-Apr-21 | 30-Apr-24 | Hort Innovation |
| PER88640 | Spirotetramat (Movento 240 SC) / Green Beans / Leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) (field) | 18-May-20 | 31-May-23 | Hort innovation |
| PER90820 | Spodoptera Frugiperda Multiple Nucleopolyhedrovirus (SfMNPV) (Fawligen Fall Armyworm Biocontrol) / Various Crops including Legume Vegetables / Fall Armyworm | 30-Mar-21 | 31-Mar-24 | Agri-Science QLD |

Appendix 5. Green Bean Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs)

CODEX/APVMA commodity groupings of Beans and subgroups:

| | |
|---------|--|
| VP 0060 | Legume vegetables (all commodities in Group 14) |
| VP 2060 | Beans with pods (all commodities in subgroup 014A) |
| VP 0526 | Common bean (pods and/or immature succulent seeds) |
| VP 0061 | Beans with pods (Beans-shelled) |

Note: Major export market for beans is New Zealand with a very small portion destined for Canada and other countries. Available information indicates that in the absence specific limits in legislation the most countries defers to Codex, followed by EU MRL standards or applies a 0.01ppm default value. Food exported to New Zealand from Australia may be legally sold if it complies with Australian requirements. MRLs and legislation are subject to change; the values presented should not be relied on.

| Chemical | Codex | Description | APVMA MRL mg/kg | Codex MRL mg/kg |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1,3-dichloropropene | | Soil fumigant / MRLs not required | NR | |
| 2,4-D | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.05 | - |
| Abamectin | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.08 |
| | VP0060 | Legume vegetables {except Peas (pods and succulent = immature seeds)} | T0.1 | |
| Acephate | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 5 |
| Acetamiprid | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.4 |
| Acetochlor | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.02* |
| Acifluorfen | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.1 | - |
| Aldrin and Dieldrin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 0.05E |
| Azoxystrobin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 3 | 3 |
| Bifenazate | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 7 |
| | VP0544 | Yard-long bean (pods) | T1 | |
| Bentazone | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | *0.1 | 0.01* |
| Bifenthrin | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.7 | - |
| Bitertanol | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 0.5 | - |
| Boscalid | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 3 | 3 |
| Bromopropylate | VP 0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 3 |
| Butoxydim | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.01 | - |
| Carbendazim | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.5 |
| Chlorantraniliprole | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.8 |
| | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 1 | - |
| Chloropicrin | | | NA | NA |
| Chlorothalonil | | Vegetables (some exceptions) | T7 | |
| Chlorpyrifos | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.01 |
| | | Vegetables | T*0.01 | |
| Chlorthal-Dimethyl | | Vegetables except lettuce | 5 | |
| Clethodim (refer to Sethoxydim) | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | T0.5 | 0.5* |
| Clomazone | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | *0.05 | - |
| | VP0526 | Common bean (pods and/or immature seeds) | T*0.05 | |
| Clothianidin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 0.01* |
| | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.2 |
| | VP0526 | Common beans (pod and/or immature seeds) | T*0.05 | |

| Chemical | Codex | Description | APVMA MRL mg/kg | Codex MRL mg/kg |
|--|--------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Cyantranilprole | VP0526 | Common beans (pod and/or immature seeds) | T1 | 1.5 |
| Cyazofamid | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.4 |
| Cycloxydim | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 15 |
| Cyfluthrin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.5 | - |
| Cyhalothrin (includes lambda-cyhalothrin) | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Cypermethrins (including alpha- and zeta-cypermethrin) | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 0.7 |
| Cyprodinil | VP0526 | Common beans (pod and/or immature seeds) | 0.7 | - |
| Cyromazine | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | T1 | |
| Dazomet | | Soil fumigant / MRLs not required | NR | |
| Deltamethrin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Diazinon | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.2 |
| Difenoconazole | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.7 |
| Diquat | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 1 | - |
| Dimethenamid-P | VP0526 | Common beans | *0.02 | - |
| Dimethoate (see also Omethoate) | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | T2 | - |
| Diquat | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 1 | |
| | | Vegetables | *0.05 | |
| Disulfoton | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.2 |
| Dithiocarbamate (mancozeb, metham, metiram, thiram, zineb and ziram) | VP0526 | Common beans (pod and/or immature seeds) | 2 | - |
| | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 2 | - |
| Emamectin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.1 | 0.01 |
| Fenamidone | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.8 |
| Fenpyroximate | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.4 |
| Fenvalerate | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.5 | - |
| Fluazifop-p-butyl | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.1 | - |
| Flubendiamide | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 2 |
| | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | T2 | - |
| Fludioxonil | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.6 |
| | VP0526 | Common beans (pod and/or immature seeds) | 0.7 | - |
| Fluopyram | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 1 |
| Fluxapyroxad | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 2 |
| Glufosinate-Ammonium | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | T*0.05 | 0.05* |
| Glyphosate | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.1 | - |
| Haloxyfop | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.5 |
| Imazamox | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.05* |
| Imazethapyr | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.1 | - |
| Imidacloprid | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 2 |
| | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | T1 | |

| Chemical | Codex | Description | APVMA MRL mg/kg | Codex MRL mg/kg |
|--------------------------------|--------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Iprodione | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 2 |
| | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | T2 | - |
| Iron-EDTA | | MRLs not required | NR | |
| Malathion | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 1 |
| Maldison | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 2 | - |
| Mancozeb | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 2 | |
| Mandestrobin | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 0.7 | |
| MCPB | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.02 | - |
| Metaldehyde | | Vegetables | 1 | |
| Methiocarb | | Vegetables | 0.1 | |
| Metiram | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 2 | |
| Metolachlor | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | *0.02 | - |
| Methamidophos | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 1 |
| Methomyl (see also Thiodicarb) | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 1 |
| | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 1 | - |
| | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 1 |
| Methoxyfenozide | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 2 |
| Myclobutanil | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.8 |
| Novaluron | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.7 |
| Omethoate | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 1 | |
| Oxycarboxin | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 5 | - |
| Paraffinic oil | | MRLs not required | NR | |
| Paraquat | | Vegetables (some exceptions) | *0.05 | |
| Pendimethalin | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | T0.2 | - |
| Penthiopyrad | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 3 |
| Permethrin | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | 0.5 | 1 |
| Phorate | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.05* |
| Phosphine | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | T*0.01 | - |
| Piperonyl butoxide | | Vegetables | 8 | |
| Pirimicarb | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 0.7 |
| Potassium salts of fatty acids | | MRLs not required | NR | |
| Procymidone | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | T3 | - |
| Propargite | | Vegetables | 3 | |
| Pydiflumetofen | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | T0.5 | |
| Pyrethrins | | Vegetables | 1 | |
| Pyrimethanil | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 3 |
| Pyriproxyfen | VP2060 | Beans with pods | T0.3 | - |
| Quintozene | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | - | 0.1 |
| | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 0.01 | |
| Quizalofop-ethyl | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | *0.02 | - |
| Quizalofop-P-tefuryl | VP0526 | Common beans (pods and/or immature seeds) | *0.02 | - |
| Rotenone | | MRLs not required | NR | |
| Saflufenacil | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.03 | - |
| Spinetoram | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | - | 0.05 |
| | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.2 | - |
| Spinosad | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 0.5 | - |

| Chemical | Codex | Description | APVMA MRL mg/kg | Codex MRL mg/kg |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Spirotetramat | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 2 | 1.5 |
| Sulphur | | MRLs not required | NR | |
| Tebuconazole | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | 0.5 | - |
| Thiamethoxam (see also Clothianidin) | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | - | 0.01* |
| | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | T0.2 | 0.3 |
| Thiram | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 2 | |
| Triallate | VP0060 | Legume vegetables | *0.05 | - |
| Trichlorfon | | Vegetables (some exceptions) | 0.1 | |
| Zineb | VP0061 | Beans, except broad bean and soya bean | 2 | |

NOTE: MRLs are constantly under review and subject to change. Check for current MRLs and do not rely on the values stated above. VP0060 and VP0061 MRLs of Table 1 will be revised soon to align with CODEX crop groupings.

* Indicates that an MRL is at the Limit of Quantitation (LOQ)

NR - Uses of substances where MRLs are not necessary / required.

NA – MRLs are not in place.

T =Temporary MRL

E = The MRL is based on extraneous residues

Sources: APVMA MRLs: Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code (MRL Standard) Instrument 2019. Compilation 4. Prepared 15 January 2020. CODEX MRLs: CODEX Alimentarius International Food Standards database (February 2020), <http://www.fao.org/fao-who-codexalimentarius/codex-texts/dbs/pestres/en/>

Appendix 6. Green Bean Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment

Green bean Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment

July 2021

Regulatory pressures on agrichemicals are increasing globally, with many being either restricted or withdrawn from use. For older agrichemicals these pressures are often the result of reconsiderations involving new or refined risk assessment methodologies that requiring the generation of new data. A consequence of which can be that many of these agrichemicals are not meeting contemporary risk assessment standards as the necessary data is unavailable, or where data is available, the risk posed is considered unacceptable.

The use of agrichemicals can also be impacted through differences in standards between trading partners. The lack of an appropriate pesticide maximum residue limit (MRL) in an importing country can, for practical purposes, effectively prohibit use in the exporting country so as to ensure compliance, as a MRL breach would adversely affect market access.

The effects of the above are greater regulatory pressure placed on the use of individual agrichemicals or chemical groups. As a consequence, it is possible that the number of approved agrichemical options could be adversely impacted.

To assist strategic planning, with respect to future pest management options, the following tables have been developed to highlight the regulatory threats to agrichemicals currently approved for the management of the pests and diseases in green beans as well as current initiatives aimed at addressing identified pest management deficiencies.

Green bean Agrichemical Regulatory Risk Assessment

| | |
|-----------|--|
| R1 | Short-term: Critical concern over retaining access |
| R2 | Medium-term: Maintaining access of significant concern |
| R3 | Long-term: Potential issues associated with use - Monitoring required |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|------------------------------|---|----------------|---|--|
| INSECT AND MITE PESTS | | | | |
| Aphids | | | | |
| Aphids | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | ST17000 Data generation for a label registration Afidopyropen (Versys) |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Paraffinic oil | | | |
| | Petroleum oil | | | |
| Cowpea aphid | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Pirimicarb | 1A | Codex: JMPR Periodic re-evaluation 2022/23 EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| Green peach aphid | Spirotetramat | 23 | | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---|---------|
| Beetles | | | | |
| African black beetle | Chlorpyrifos | 1B | APVMA: Under review. Potential issues w.r.t. environmental loading and worker exposure. Codex: Scheduled for review by JMPR Canada: Cancellation of all uses. EU: Cancellation of use USA:EPA decision to allow continued use | |
| Spotted vegetable weevil | Chlorpyrifos | | | |
| Vegetable weevil | Chlorpyrifos | | | |
| 28-spotted potato ladybird | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| Caterpillars/Lepidoptera | | | | |
| Armyworms | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| Australian cabbage looper | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| Bean flower caterpillar | Diazinon | 1B | EU: Deregistered Codex: To be reviewed. | |
| Bean podborer | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Pyrethrins (PER86551) | 3A | | |
| Cabbage white butterfly | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| Caterpillars | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| | Spinetoram | 5 | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|--|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Cluster caterpillar | Emamectin benzoate | 6 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Corn earworm / Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Native budworm / Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| | Chlorantraniliprole | 28 | | |
| | Deltamethrin | 3A | | |
| | Emamectin benzoate | 6 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Esfenvalerate | 3A | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Helicoverpa NPV (armigera)(zea) | 31 | | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Permethrin 40:60 | 3A | Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled 2021/22. Support uncertain EU: No authorisation | |
| | Spinetoram | 5 | | |
| | Spinosad | 5 | | |
| | Thiodicarb | 1A | EU: No authorisation | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Corn earworm / Cotton bollworm | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Fall armyworm | Chlorantraniliprole (PER89259) | 28 | | |
| | Emamectin benzoate (PER89263) | 6 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Methomyl (PER89293) | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Spinetoram (PER89241) | 5 | | |
| | Spinosad (PER89870) | 5 | | |
| Green looper | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| Looper caterpillars | Deltamethrin | 3A | | |
| | Emamectin benzoate | 6 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Spinetoram | 5 | | |
| | Spinosad | 5 | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|-----------------|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Soybean looper | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| | Emamectin benzoate | 6 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Spinetoram | 5 | | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Tobacco budworm | Permethrin 40:60 | 3A | Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled 2021/22. Support uncertain EU: No authorisation | |
| Tobacco looper | <i>B thuringiensis</i> | 11A | | |
| Turnip moth | Deltamethrin | 3A | | |
| | Lambda-cyhalothrin | 3A | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| Webworms | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|--|---------------------|----------------|---|---------|
| Flies | | | | |
| Bean fly | Diazinon | 1B | EU: Deregistered Codex: To be reviewed by 2020/21. | |
| | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| Grasshoppers/Locusts | | | | |
| Australian plague locust Migratory locust | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Chlorpyrifos | 1B | APVMA: Under review. Potential issues w.r.t. environmental loading and worker exposure. Codex: Scheduled for review by JMPR Canada: Cancellation of all uses. EU: Cancellation of use USA:EPA decision to allow continued use | |
| Black field cricket Field crickets, Mole crickets | Chlorpyrifos | | | |
| Spur-throated locust | Chlorpyrifos | | | |
| Spur-throated locust | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Fenitrothion | 1B | EU: No authorisation in place | |
| Wingless grasshopper | Chlorpyrifos | 1B | APVMA: Under review. Potential issues w.r.t. environmental loading and worker exposure. Codex: Scheduled for review by JMPR Canada: Cancellation of all uses. EU: Cancellation of use USA:EPA decision to allow continued use | |
| | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Jassids/Plant bugs | | | | |
| Bugs | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| Green vegetable bug | Deltamethrin | 3A | | |
| | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Jassids | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| Leafhoppers | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Paraffinic / petroleum oil | | | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|---|
| Rutherglen bug | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| Mites | | | | |
| Blue oat mite | Omethoate | 1B | Codex: No MRLs Canada: No approvals in place EU: No authorisations in place USA: No approvals in place | ST19020 Data generation project for a label registration Spiromesifen (Oberon 240SC) Group 23 |
| Mites | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Paraffinic oil | | | |
| | Petroleum oil | | | |
| Pasture mite | Omethoate | 1B | Codex: No MRLs Canada: No approvals in place EU: No authorisations in place USA: No approvals in place | |
| Spider mites (Red spider) | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Propargite | 12C | APVMA: nominated for review | |
| Two-spotted (Red spider) mite | Propargite | 12C | APVMA: nominated for review | |
| Redlegged earth mite | Bifenthrin | 3A | Canada: Subject to phase-out until 31/12/2020 EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Omethoate | 1B | Codex: No MRLs Canada: No approvals in place EU: No authorisations in place USA: No approvals in place | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|-----------------------|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Thrips | | | | |
| Bean blossom thrips | Diazinon | 1B | EU: Deregistered Codex: To be reviewed. | |
| Bean thrips | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| Plague thrips | Esfenvalerate | 3A | | |
| Thrips | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Paraffinic oil | | | |
| | Petroleum oil | | | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Tomato thrips | Spirotetramat | 23 | | |
| Western flower thrips | Methomyl | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Spinetoram | 5 | | |
| | Spirotetramat | 23 | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------|---|---------|
| Western flower thrips | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Whitefly | | | | |
| Greenhouse whitefly | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| Silverleaf (Poinsettia) whitefly | Bifenthrin | 3A | Canada: Subject to phase-out until 31/12/2020 EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Imidacloprid (PER85103) | 4A | APVMA: Under review Canada: Under review EU: Removal of all field uses USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |
| | Methomyl (PER85103) Qld only | 1A | APVMA: nominated for review Canada: Re-evaluation completed (2018). Majority of uses removed EU: No authorisation | |
| | Pyriproxyfen (PER84890) | 7C | EU: Re-authorized 2020 | |
| | Spirotetramat | 23 | | |
| | Thiamethoxam + chlorantraniliprole (PER87809) | 4A + 28 | APVMA: Under review Canada: Proposal to deregister outdoor uses Europe: Outdoor uses deregistered USA: Re-registration with new risk mitigation measures | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|---------|
| Other | | | | |
| Lucerne flea | Dimethoate | 1B | Codex: MRL deletion recommended. EU proposing to set all MRLs to < 0.01 mg/kg | |
| | Malathion/Maldison | 1B | APVMA: Under review: chemistry Codex: Re-evaluation scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| | Omethoate | 1B | Codex: No MRLs Canada: No approvals in place EU: No authorisations in place USA: No approvals in place | |
| Black field earwig | Chlorpyrifos | 1B | APVMA: Under review. Potential issues w.r.t. environmental loading and worker exposure. Codex: Scheduled for review by JMPR Canada: Cancellation of all uses. EU: Cancellation of use USA: EPA decision to allow continued use | |
| Vegetable leafminer | Abamectin (PER81876) | 6 | | |
| | Spinetoram (PER87878) | 5 | | |
| | Spirotetramat (PER88640) | 23 | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|---|---------|
| Nematodes | | | | |
| Nematodes | 1,3-dichloropropene + chloropicrin | 8B | | |
| Nematodes: Cyst-forming | 1,3-dichloropropene + chloropicrin | 8B | | |
| Snails & slugs | | | | |
| Brown field slug | Metaldehyde | | UK: Outdoor use being phased-out by 31 March 2022 | |
| Pointed (Conical) snail | Metaldehyde | | | |
| Reticulated (Grey field) slug | Metaldehyde | | | |
| Slugs | Metaldehyde | | | |
| Small brown snail | Metaldehyde | | | |
| Snails | Metaldehyde | | | |
| White Italian (Sand dune) snail | Metaldehyde | | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--|---------|
| DISEASES | | | | |
| Angular leaf spot | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| | Sulfur | M2 | | |
| Anthracnose | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| | Zineb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Metiram | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Proposed cancelling of foliar uses Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Under review | |
| | Sulfur | M2 | | |
| Bacterial brown spot | Copper | M1 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled | |
| Black spot | Mancozeb | M3 | Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| Blight | Copper | M1 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| Chocolate spot (Grey mould) | Copper | M1 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| | Sulfur | M2 | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--|---------|
| Common bacterial blight | Copper | M1 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| Damping off | Thiram | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Cancelled all foliar uses Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 Europe: No authorisation in place | |
| Fungal diseases: Sclerotinia | Iprodione (PER84955) | 2 | Europe: Deregistered Canada: Majority of food crop uses deleted Codex: Review scheduled for 2022/23 | |
| Grey mould | Cyprodinil | 9 | Canada: Under review EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Fludioxonil | 12 | EU: Under review & Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| Halo blight | Copper | M1 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled | |
| Leaf & pod spot | Mancozeb | M3 | Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 | |
| Leaf blight | Mancozeb | M3 | EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| | Sulfur | M2 | | |
| Leaf diseases/spots | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|--|---------|
| Rust | Bitertanol | 3 | EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Copper | M1 | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mancozeb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Many uses cancelled Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Authorisation not renewed | |
| | Metiram | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Canada: Proposed cancelling of foliar uses Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: Under review | |
| | Oxycarboxin | 7 | EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Sulfur | M2 | | |
| | Tebuconazole | 3 | APVMA: Nominated for review EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Zineb | M3 | APVMA: Nominated for review Codex: To be reviewed 2022/23 EU: No authorisation in place | |
| Sclerotinia rot | Azoxystrobin | 11 | | |
| | Boscalid | 7 | | |
| | Cyprodinil | 9 | Canada: Under review EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Fludioxonil | 12 | EU: Under review EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Mandestrobin | 11 | | |

| Problem | Active Constituents | Chemical Group | Comment | Actions |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------|
| WEEDS | | | | |
| Broadleaf weeds and grasses | Acifluorfen | G | | |
| | Bentazone | C | | |
| | Chlorthal-dimethyl | D | EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Clethodim (PER86530) | A | Codex: MRLs proposed for deletion | |
| | Clomazone | Q | | |
| | Dimethenamid-P | K | | |
| | Diquat | L | APVMA: Currently under review EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Fluazifop-P | A | | |
| | Glufosinate | N | EU: No authorisation in place | |
| | Glyphosate | M | Ongoing issues internationally | |
| | Metolachlor +S-metolachlor (PER13626) | K | | |
| | Pendimethalin | D | EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Quizalofop-P | A | Canada: Under re-evaluation: proposed completion June 2019. EU: Candidate for substitution | |
| | Sethoxydim | A | EU: No authorisation in place | |
| Trifluralin | D | EU: No authorisation in place | | |

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