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Minor Use Permits

Olive Industry Pesticide Needs



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Some of the Challenges Industry Face

- Restrictions and/or loss of pesticides
- Maximum Residue Limit (MRL) / residue issues / violations
- Pesticide resistance / spray failures
- Limited access to new or existing pesticides
- High cost of new pesticides
- New and emerging pests & diseases
- Increased environmental and OH&S concerns
- Market requirements – clean and green
- Consumer expectations



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Pesticide Registration Challenges

- The Australian market represents 1% of the global pesticide market
- Costly to register a minor use when data packages are required
- Market fails to provide access to suitable registered pesticides for many use patterns (small market & low return on investment)
- Long timeframes are required to secure a registration.



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Minor-Use Permits

Current APVMA Registration Statistics

- Approx. 2/3 of the total volume of pesticides used is in grain crops
- APVMA receives about 250 permit applications per year, 40% are for renewals
- 900-1000 permits are currently in force
- 60% of applications (600) are for horticulture; 10-15% (80-100) are for broad acre crops
- 85% of applications don't have data submitted and are assessed without provision of new data
- 85% of minor use applications require residue analysis data to be provided
- 2/3 of MRLs come from minor use permits
- 90% of permit applications are for generic products

HAL - Minor Use Program

The HAL Portfolio Manager for Minor Use & Chemicals provides the following services to horticulture industries;

- Facilitates the Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP) with industries.
- Identification of R&D needs to support minor uses through appropriate data generation
- Facilitates and manage HAL data generation projects to support registration and permit approvals
- Submits permit renewals and new permit applications to the APVMA on behalf of industries
- Contact person for permit applications with the APVMA and Registrants
- Maintains a database of industry permits/applications and provides updates on their status
- Facilitate partnerships with the chemical industry
- Collect & prioritise feedback



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HAL - Minor Use Program

Prioritisation of needs – SARP (MT10029)

Identify where there are no or limited products registered for effective control of diseases, insects or weeds including where current pesticides are:

- Ineffective due to resistance
- Incompatible with IPM systems, or
- Unsuitable for trade / market access



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HAL - Minor Use Program

Data Generation Projects

Establish data generation projects to support registration and permit approvals demonstrating that new uses sought would:

- Not pose risks to the environment, users or the crop.
- Not result in unacceptable residues.
- Be effective, and
- Not adversely affect Australia's trade.



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Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP)

A Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP) through the process of a desktop audit and industry liaison assesses the importance of the diseases, insects and weeds (plant pests) that can affect a horticultural industry;

Evaluates the availability and effectiveness of fungicides, insecticides and herbicides (pesticides) to control the plant pests;

Determines any 'gaps' in the pest control strategy and identifies suitable new or alternatives pesticides to address the gaps.



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Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP)

An important question for olive levy payers to answer through the SARP is how do we prioritise R&D expenditure on the identified biosecurity threats?

Are levy payers prepared to spend its scarce levy funds to find solutions for pests and diseases we don't yet have over those pests and diseases already here that we need to manage?

If not then we face potential delay whilst control strategies are developed and the required Emergency Use permits are negotiated with APVMA.

It is therefore timely for our industry to consider funding the development an on-farm biosecurity awareness / preparedness program – as early detection will also reduce potential damage and cost to industry Arising from incursion of exotic pests and diseases.



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A Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP)

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 the process provide the industry with pesticide options for the future that the industry can pursue for registration with the manufacturer, or minor-use permits with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Association (APVMA).



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APVMA - Assessment timeframes



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Preliminary Assessment = 1 month

+

Response period for defects/data copies = 1 month

+

Timeframes determined according to the type and level of assessments necessary (modular = 5-10 months)

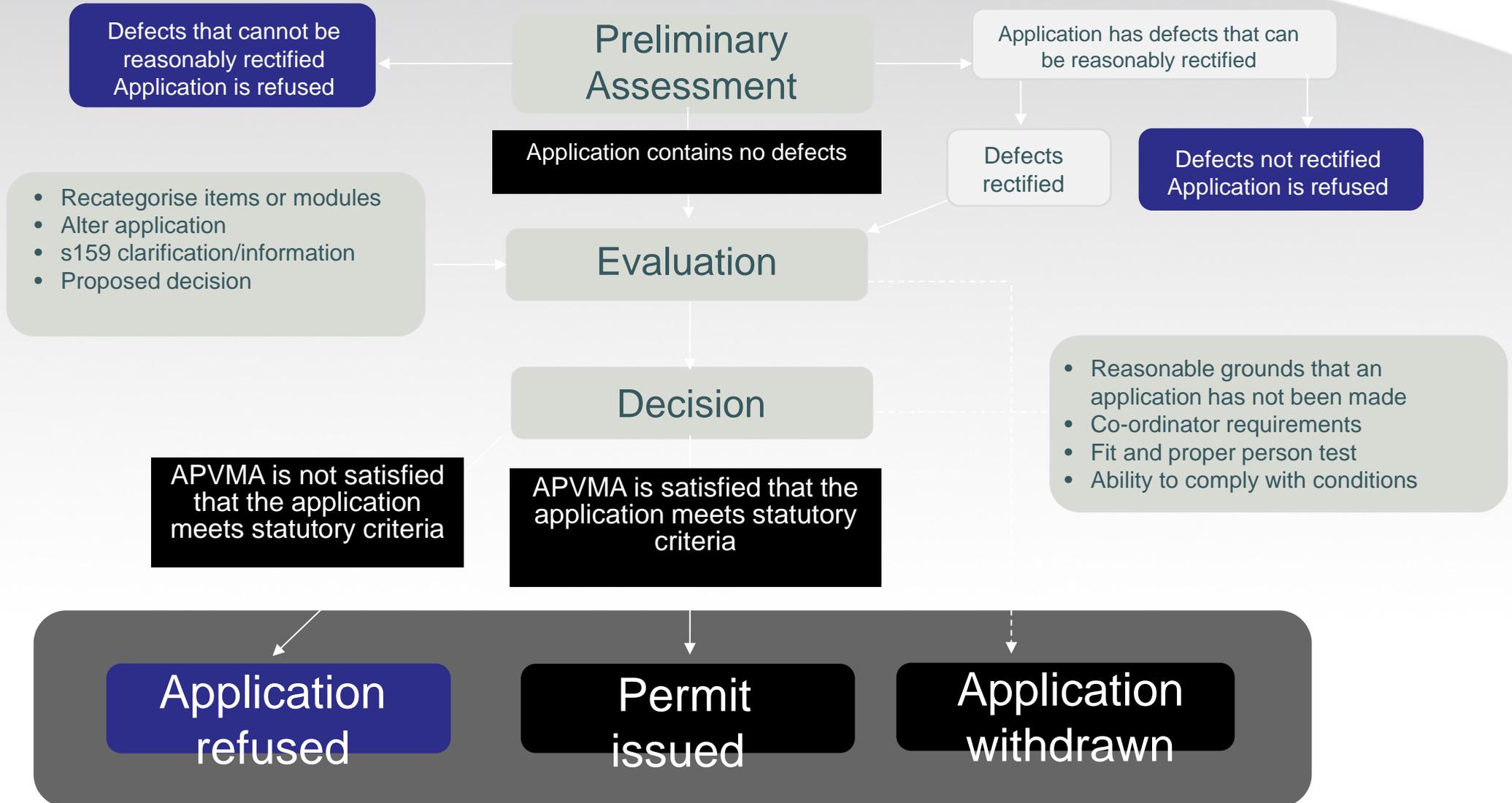
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'Extension Period' where further information required (+6 months)

APVMA - Permit Application



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Decision

- **Issue of a permit – notification & documentation**
 - Notification to be given including any requirements for renewal/extension
 - Permit document
- **How long is a permit issued for?**
 - Minor use – 2 to 4 years or 5 to 10 years
 - Emergency use – period necessary
 - Research – 1 to 2 years

Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

IPM involves using all means of managing pest populations with the aim of reducing insecticide use whilst maintaining profitability.

1. Growing a healthy crop
2. Keeping track of insects and damage (pest thresholds & monitoring)
3. Preserving beneficial insects (selective insecticides, parasitoids etc)
4. Preventing insecticide resistance
5. Managing crop and weed hosts
6. Communication and training

Preventing Pesticide Resistance

The use of pesticides selects for resistance in pest populations.

Management of resistance is essential to ensure that valuable pesticides remain effective.

1. Rotation between chemical groups with different modes of action.
2. Limiting the time period during which an insecticide can be used.
3. Limiting the number of applications, thereby restricting the number of selection events.

Access to a wide range of pesticide products (with different modes of action) is crucial for managing pesticide resistance.

List of all current permits:

Permit ID	Description	Date Issued	Expiry Date	Permit holder
PER14414	Natrasoap insecticidal soap spray / Olives / Lace bug	04-Oct-13	30-Sep-23	AOA
PER11360	Copper / Olives / Fungal leaf spot and fruit rot.	24-Mar-09	31-Mar-17	AOA
PER14785	Insegar (fenoxycarb) / Olives / Black Olive Scale	7-May-14	31-Aug-15	EE Muir
PER13868	Fenthion / Olives / Olive lace bug & Rutherglen bug	16-Nov-12	30-Oct-14	AOA
PER13999	Dimethoate / Olives / Various insect pests	19-Apr-13	05-Oct-14	AOA
PER14528	Paraquat & Diquat (Spray Seed) / Olives / Range of broadleaf & grass weeds (as per label)	18-Nov-13	30-Sep-17	NRIA
PER14580	Azoxystrobin (Amistar) / Olives / Anthracnose	23-May-14	31-Aug-19	AOA
PER14575	Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) / Olives / Ants, African black beetle, light brown apple moth	23-Dec-13	31-Mar-19	AOA
PER14460	Ethephon / Olives / Fruit loosening	1-Jun-14	30-Jun-17	AOA
PER14564	Indoxcarb (Avatar) / Olives / Apple Weevil	10-Apr-14	31-Mar-16	AOA
PER14791	Alpha-cypermethrin / Olives / Curculio Beetle, Cutworms	6-May-14	30-Nov-15	AOA
PER13703	Bifenthrin / Olives / Olive Lace bug (6 week WHP)	31-Jan-14	31-Mar-17	AGAWARE
PER11092	Methyl Bromide / Fruit & Fruiting Vegetables, Food producing plants & ornamentals / Fruit Fly & Thrips Quarantine treatment (QLD only)	19-Oct-09	30-Oct-14	Growcom
PER12389	Methyl Bromide / Fruit & Fruiting Vegetables, Food producing plants & ornamentals / Fruit Fly, Silverleaf Whiteflies & Thrips for Biosecurity decontamination (NT only)	1-Sep-10	31-Aug-15	DOR

Permit Applications with the APVMA for Assessment

Target	Active ingredient	Applicant	APVMA no:	Submission date	Status	Comments
Olive Lace Bug	Clothianidin (Samurai)	AOA	14897	13-Jun-14	Pending	NEW permit (CAT21) Application prepared by AKC and submitted by HAL
Anthracnose and other fungals	Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (Aero)	AOA	14908	15-Jun-14	Pending	NEW permit (CAT21) Application prepared by AKC and submitted by HAL
Dimethoate	Olive lace bug, Green vegetable bug & Rutherglen bug	AOA	TBC	30-Jun-14	Pending	Renewal of PER13999 Application prepared and submitted by HAL

Outstanding DATA Requirements Associated with permits

PERMIT NO.	PERMIT DESCRIPTION	Comments/TRIAL DETAILS
PER14575	Chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) / Olives / Ants, African black beetle, light brown apple moth	If industry seek to pursue use in bearing trees, a minimum of 2 residue trials are required – Permit expires 31-Mar-19 Trials should be contracted by March 2017 to allow sufficient time to generate data and for the regulatory submission timeframes.
PER11781 Now PER14791	Alpha-cypermethrin (Dominex) / Olives / Curculio beetle & cut worms	Residue data required (2 trials) Tender to go out in 2014/15 financial year.
PER12853	Avatar (indoxacarb) / Olives / Apple Weevil	For 2 GLP field trials + GLP lab for both olive fruit and oil (including all APVMA method validation requirements for both matrices) with a 10 week WHP = \$17K For 1 GLP field trial + GLP lab for both olive fruit and oil (including all APVMA method validation requirements for both matrices) with a 16 week WHP = \$13K The olive industry (minor use committee) does not wish to pursue at this time
PER14460	Ethephon / Olives / Fruit loosening	Residue data requirements to renew permit 3 trials, at maximum application rate and the sampling support the desired WHP. Ensure samples are analysed within 6 months or stability data will be required. Olive fruit and oil should be analysed for residues. *Previous residue data submitted was applied as a foliar 0.22 x the proposed rate under this permit issue (i.e.21.6g a.i./100L c.f. maximum 97.2g a.i./100L) and was not deemed as satisfactory.

Strategic Agrichemical Review Process (SARP)

One current 'gap' to be filled through the SARP, is biosecurity threats for pests and diseases not yet present in Australia.

The 2009 [Olive Industry Biosecurity Plan \(IBP\)](#) provides the framework for the implementation of biosecurity risk mitigation measures by industry.

Identified high priority plant pest threats for the olive industry are:

Olive fly (*Bactrocera oleae*)

Olive thrip (*Liothrips oleae*)

Olive moth (*Prays oleae*)

Verticillium wilt, defoliating strain (*Verticillium dahliae*)

To this we now need to add the bacterium causing Pierce's disease or "wick decline" of olive trees (*Xylella fastidiosa*) and its exotic vector the Glassy-winged sharpshooter (*Homalodisca vitripennis*) currently wreaking havoc in Italy.



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By working together we hope to ensure a sustainable and productive industry for future generations.

Thank You



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