

**Supporting Addendum
to the
2026/27 Australian Dried Vine Fruit Industry's Spray Diary**

Contents

Terminology change.....	4
Paper diary instructions	4
Assistance.....	4
Maximum residue limits	4
Changes to chemicals for use in dried vine fruit production.....	5
Fungicide resistance management	6
Downy mildew	6
Botrytis bunch rot (grey mould)	7
Powdery mildew	9
Fungal pathogens.....	10
Black spot	10
Botrytis bunch rot	10
Downy mildew	11
Eutypa dieback.....	14
Phomopsis cane and leaf spot	14
Powdery mildew	14
Insect pests	17
Garden weevil	17
Mites	17
Grapeleaf blister mite and leaf rust mite.....	17
Grapeleaf rust mite	18
Two-spotted mite.....	18
Grapevine moth	18
Grapevine scale.....	19
Light brown apple moth.....	19
Mealybug	20
Mediterranean/Queensland fruit fly	20
Wingless grasshoppers.....	20
Earwigs.....	20
Snails	21
Plant growth regulators	21

Herbicides	21
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Table 1 Chemicals deleted from the Spray Diary Addendum over recent seasons.....	5
Table 2 Chemicals added to the <i>Spray Diary Addendum</i> over recent seasons.....	5
Table 3 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control Downy mildew in Australian dried vine fruit production systems.....	6
Table 4 Seasonal fungicide spray mix frequency as a function of activity group code	7
Table 5 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control Botrytis in Australian dried vine fruit production systems	7
Table 6 Seasonal use of spray groups as a function of the number of Botrytis sprays applied in a season	8
Table 7 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control powdery mildew in Australian dried vine fruit production systems.....	9
Table 8 Seasonal use of spray groups as a function of the number of powdery mildew sprays applied in a season.....	9
Table 9 Registered fungicides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of disease-causing fungal pathogens in dried vine fruit vineyards.....	10
Table 10 Registered insecticides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of insect pests on dried vine fruit vineyards	17
Table 11 Registered molluscicides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of snails on dried vine fruit vineyards	21
Table 12 Plant growth regulators registered for use in vineyards.....	21
Table 13 Registered herbicides, formulation trade names and critical comments regarding their use in vineyards	21

A rigorous quality assurance program is now a basic requirement of food marketing worldwide. It is the key component to ensuring the dried vine fruit industry meets Australia's and the rest of the world's food safety requirements. A spray diary is a mandatory component of the dried vine fruit processors' quality assurance programs.

Currently, dried vine fruit producers can record their chemical usage using the traditional paper diary or the industry's on-line system, GrapeWeb. Either way, accurate records of chemical usage must be entered into whichever recording system is used for each occasion that chemicals are applied in the vineyard.

It is important that only chemicals allowed by each processor are used.

The paper version of the spray diary or equivalent will need to be submitted by a particular date. This obligation is more easily met by keeping the diary up to date throughout the growing season.

The on-line system allows processors to access their suppliers' spray usage records at any time.

Please note that paper spray diary is being phased out in favour of all chemical usage being recorded on GrapeWeb. The processors are providing training in the setting up and usage of the on-line system to encourage adoption. Dried vine fruit producers currently using the paper diary are encouraged to speak with their processor to set up a GrapeWeb account and access that training. Use of this system will be mandatory over coming seasons.

The lists of chemicals and the restrictions on their use set out in the tables herein have been developed to satisfy the lowest maximum residue limits (MRLs) for any of Australia's major dried grape markets after considering available data on the persistence of agrichemicals in dried grapes after the drying process. Markets with low MRLs usually represent the highest value markets for Australian dried vine fruit. Those markets strictly check compliance.

A processor may be prepared to relax these restrictions if the final product will be sold exclusively into a market with an MRL greater than the likely expected residue level of a chemical or if a market otherwise permits residues of that particular chemical. In this case, the label withholding period (WHP) is the minimum delay that should be observed between applying a chemical and cutting/wetting or hand picking. Provided a chemical is registered for use in vineyards and its use on dried vine fruit vineyards is not specifically prohibited on the label, a chemical not listed herein can be used if the processor has provided prior written approval and the chemical is used according to label specifications.

The list of chemicals that can be used on Australian vineyards may change over the course of a growing season as new chemicals and new formulations are approved and other products are withdrawn. Chemicals labelled specifically only for use in wine grape and/or table grape vineyards are not listed herein.

The Australian Wine Research Institute's *Agrochemicals registered for use in Australian viticulture*, also referred to as the "Dog book" and upon which much of the information contained herein is based, is also available as a free app for Android and Apple smart phones. Mindful of the qualification above, dried vine fruit producers are encouraged to download and use the phone app, particularly because that app is updated through the growing season. Updates can be accessed by scanning the QR codes below.

AWRI agrochemical and MRL app and online search facility AWRI has an online search facility and app for agrochemicals and MRL information. Both platforms allow the user to rapidly access information contained in this booklet (often called the 'Dog book'). These tools also contain additional information derived from the AWRI database; that is, they allow the user to search for products registered for use on targets that are not listed in the 'Dog book'.	 iOS devices	 Android devices
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Dried vine fruit producers are also encouraged to make use of two excellent technical publications prepared to help Australian grape producers identify pests and diseases and to understand their biology and effects on grapevines. These are:

- *The Australian and New Zealand Field Guide to Diseases, Pests and Disorders of Grapes*. 1999. Magarey, P.A., MacGregor, A.M., Wachtel, M.F. and Kelly, M.C. (editors). ISBN 1 875130 33 0. Winetitles Media.
- *Grape Production Series - Number 1 Diseases and Pests*. 1994. Nicholas, P., Magarey, P. and Wachtel, M. (editors). ISBN 1 875130 15 2. Winetitles.

Terminology change

Please note that the term “harvest” — as used on product labels, in *Dog book* and in previous versions of the spray diary — has been replaced in this season’s spray diary addendum with the term “cutting”, which dried vine fruit producers can take to mean the initiation of drying on the vine (*i.e.* cutting and wetting) or handpicking fresh fruit to dry on racks. Reference to “harvest” on product labels can be taken to mean the same as “cutting”, as defined above.

Paper diary instructions

1. Complete the property map and record each patch of a variety as a separate section (A, B, *etc.*), ensuring changes to plantings from previous years are shown.
2. Complete the Chemical Spray Record sheet at the time each spray is applied.
3. The original white copies of the map and chemical spray records must be forwarded to your processor by completion of cutting/wetting and/or hand picking or by 10 February 2026 (whichever occurs first). Failure to do so will jeopardise your approved supplier status and may lead to additional grading processes to ensure fruit quality. Any additional costs involved will be borne by the supplier. Retain the yellow copy for your records.

Assistance

If you have any questions regarding the use of the spray diary, please contact your processor or DFA:

Sunbeam Foods – 03 5051 4400

Australian Premium Dried Fruits – 03 5025 6210

Dried Fruits Australia – 03 5023 5174

Disclaimer: Dried Fruits Australia has used all reasonable care in compiling this spray diary but does not warrant the accuracy or completeness of the information in this publication. Please contact your processor prior to doing any spraying to ensure accuracy. Anything outside of this spray diary, please contact your processor for risk assessment prior to your application, on a case-by-case basis.

Maximum residue limits

A maximum residue limit (MRL) is the maximum amount of chemical residue acceptable in food products. MRLs are established for all crops and vary between products and countries. MRLs are expressed as the quantity of chemical residue (mg) per quantity of product (kg). Australian dried grape producers must adopt management practices that ensure residues fall below domestic and export markets’ MRLs.

There are several steps producers can take to avoid unwanted and unnecessary chemical residues at harvest:

- strategy - focus on early season management to significantly reduce disease or pests;
- spray timing - ensure sprays are timed to match peaks in pest or disease pressure to reduce the on-going pest and disease load during the season.
 - *Poorly timed sprays can result in inadequate control, requiring additional sprays remedy problems later in the season.*
 - *Late season sprays may not be effective and increase the risk of excessive residues at harvest.*

- spray efficiency - optimise effectiveness of sprays applied by using the most appropriate nozzles, fan speed and filters;
→ *Adjust volume applied to canopy size and use water sensitive paper in canopy to test coverage.*
- encourage beneficial insects - wasps, ladybirds, lacewings and predatory mites assist with the control of pests, and are prevalent in some vineyards;
→ *Careful choice of insecticides can protect biological control agents throughout the season and prevent build-up of pest populations.*
- seek advice – use of some agrichemicals within six weeks of harvest should be avoided.
→ *Your processor's field officer should be able to advise alternatives.*

Changes to chemicals for use in dried vine fruit production

The list of allowable chemicals contained herein has been developed with the input of dried fruit processors to meet export markets' MRL requirements. Do not use unlisted chemicals without first consulting your processor.

Chemicals listed in bold have an industry restriction on use so overseas MRLs are not exceeded. Please adhere to the industry recommended restriction rather than the label withholding period.

Some products that appeared in the previous seasons' spray diary addenda have been deleted due to loss of registration, re-formulation with another active, pending loss of registration, or lack of MRLs in export markets (**Table 1**).

Important deletions include **amitrole** and **paraquat**, the active ingredients of **Sprayseed** and similar formulations.

Table 1 Chemicals deleted from the <i>Spray Diary Addendum</i> over recent seasons			
fungicides	insecticides	plant growth regulators	herbicide
ametoctradin	acetamiprid	chlormequat	amitrole
boscalid	chlorpyrifos	cyanamide	paraquat
captan	dimethoate		diquat
chlorothalonil	pyriproxyfen		
cyprodinil	tebufenozide		
dimethomorph			
fludionil			
iprodione			
mancozeb			
oxadixyl			
propineb			
thiram			
zineb			

Other chemicals have been added ().

Table 2 Chemicals added to the <i>Spray Diary Addendum</i> over recent seasons			
fungicides	insecticides	molluscides	herbicides
BLAD	emamectin	anhydrous iron phosphate	carfentrazone
copper ammonium acetate	etoxazole	iron powder	glufosinate-ammonium
fluopyram	spinosad		glyphosate acid
fluoxapiprolin	tebufenozide		glyphosate potassium +mea
florylpicoxamid			nonanoic acid

folpet
mefentrifluconazole
metalaxyl
potassium bicarbonate
potassium silicate
tebuconazole

Fungicide resistance management

Resistance to many commonly used fungicides is a serious problem worldwide.

Fungicide resistance is the ability of a plant disease causing organism to survive repeated exposure to a fungicide. Resistance may develop after the frequent use of one fungicide or fungicides from the same activity group. Fungicides in the same activity group have the same mode of action.

It is important any resistance management strategy prevents the build-up of resistant individuals in a disease organism population and minimises fungicide-resistance selection pressure by not overusing fungicides from the same activity group.

Croplife Australia has set out two management initiatives that ensure the best control and the least risk of resistance developing:

1. all fungicides are classified by activity group, which appears as an alphanumeric code (*i.e.* a number or letter and number combination) on the fungicide product label, and
2. strategies for the use of fungicides in crops where resistance by a disease-causing organism is already evident or considered a risk.

These strategies were developed by the Croplife Australia's Fungicide Resistance Management Review Group and industry researchers. The strategies are a guide only and do not endorse specific products, groups of products or cultural methods. Always follow the product label for specific use instructions.

While all effort has been taken with the information supplied in this document, no responsibility, actual or implied, is taken for the day-to-day accuracy of product or active constituent specific information. Readers should check the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) product database for contemporary information on products and actives. The database can be sourced through www.apvma.gov.au.

The information in these strategies is provided in good faith and without any liability for loss or damage suffered as a result of its application and use. Advice given in these strategies is valid as at July 1, 2025. All previous versions of these strategies are now invalid.

Downy mildew

Table 3 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control Downy mildew in Australian dried vine fruit production systems

Activity group	Mode of action
4	phenylamides – RNA synthesis inhibitors
11	quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)
11 + 3	QoI + demethylation inhibitors (DMI)
21	quinone inside inhibitors (Qil)
40	carboxylic acid amides

45	quinone outside inhibitor, stigmatellin binding type (QoSI)
45 + 40	QoSI + CAA
49	oxysterol binding protein homologue inhibitors (OSBPI)
M1	multi-site activity inorganic (electrophiles) - copper
M3	multi-site activity and dithiocarbamate and relatives
M4	Multi-site activity phthalimides (electrophiles)

- Start preventative disease control sprays using non-Group 4 protectant fungicides, typically when shoots are 10–20 cm long. Continue spraying at intervals of 7–21 days depending on disease pressure, label directions and rate of shoot growth.
- Group 4 fungicides should be applied as soon as possible after an infection period and before the first sign of oil spots. Limit use of Group 4 fungicides to disease-favouring conditions and always apply in mixtures.
- Group 49 fungicides should be applied before infection and only in mixtures with effective fungicides from a different cross resistance group applied at an effective rate. Mixture fungicide should provide effective control of downy mildew at rate and interval selected. Maximum of two Group 49 applications per season and only apply a Group 49 fungicide one in every three sprays. A Group 49 fungicide spray needs to be followed by at least two applications of fungicides from different groups before another Group 49 application.
- Apply a maximum of two consecutive applications of Group 4, 21 or 40 fungicides.
- Do not apply Group 11 (including Group 11+3) consecutively if applied alone.
- Seasonal maximum of two Group 11 (including mixtures), Group 45+40 and Group 49.
- Group 40-containing sprays only to amount to half the number of seasonal downy mildew sprays applied, and a Group 40 spray should not be the last spray of the season.
- Maximum of two Group 21-containing sprays per season and a maximum of two consecutive sprays.
- Mixtures are co-formulations or tank mixes with label rates of alternative mode of action.

Table 4 Seasonal fungicide spray mix frequency as a function of activity group code	Activity group				
	4	11 11+3	21+M1	40 45+40 40+M3	49
Maximum consecutive applications	2	none	2	2	none
Maximum solo sprays	none	2	3	2 (50%)	none
Maximum sprays per season	4-mix	2	3	4-mix (50%)	2-mix
Areas of higher agronomic risk	mix	mix	n/a	mix	mix

Botrytis bunch rot (grey mould)

Table 5 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control *Botrytis* in Australian dried vine fruit production systems

Activity group	Mode of action
2	dicarboximides – osmotic signalling disruptors
7	succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors (SDHI)
7+3	SDHI + demethylation inhibitors (DMI)
7+12	SDHI + phenylpyrroles (PP)
9	anilinopyrimidine (AP)

9+12	AP + PP
11	quinone outside inhibitor (QoI)
11+3	QoI + DMI
17	keto reductase inhibitors (KRI)
19	chitin synthase inhibitor
M	multi-site inorganic (electrophiles)
BM	multi-site plant and microbial extracts
M4	Multi-site activity phthalimides (electrophiles)

- Always use an integrated disease management (IDM) approach to *Botrytis* mould management. Manipulate bunch zone microclimate to reduce humidity and enable rapid drying of wet bunches. Always aim to reduce spore load, flower and fruit infection and limit regrowth of latent infections and disease spread by timely fungicide application. Use fungicides registered for *Botrytis* control at label rates from as many different mode of action groups as possible when needed
- Apply all these fungicides as protectants before the first sign of disease
- Consecutive applications include from the end of one season to the start of the next
- Varying the number of fungicides applied targeting *Botrytis* changes the relative resistance risk to any one fungicide group. When three or fewer sprays are applied, it is recommended that three different groups of fungicides are used (see table below). When four sprays are applied, try to use three or four different groups of fungicide
- If a Group 11 or 7 fungicide is used alone, it should only be used in strict alternation with fungicides from a different mode of action group
- Do not apply more than two consecutive sprays from the same fungicide group for any Groups 2, 7, 9 (including combinations with Group 12), 11+3, 17 or 19 fungicide(s) including from the end of one season to the start of the following season
- If two consecutive applications of Group 11+3 fungicides are used, they must be followed by at least the same number of applications of fungicide(s) from a different group(s) before a Group 11 (including combinations with Group 3) fungicide is used again, either in the current or following season
- If resistance to a fungicide group has been detected within a region, only use that fungicide group in mixtures or in strict alternation with fungicides from a different cross-resistance group. A fungicide group that has been applied as the final application of the season should not be the first fungicide in the following season
- There is no specific resistance management strategy developed for low-risk fungicides, including those in Groups M and BM. These products should be included in a management strategy based on label recommendations

Table 6 Seasonal use of spray groups as a function of the number of *Botrytis* sprays applied in a season

Seasonal sprays <i>Botrytis</i> applied	Activity group						
	2	7 7+3 7+12	9 9+12	11 11+3	12 7+12 9+2	17	19
	<i>Maximum times any fungicide in a group can be used in a season</i>						
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
4	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
5+	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

Powdery mildew

Table 7 Activity group alphanumeric codes and modes of action of chemicals suitable to control powdery mildew in Australian dried vine fruit production systems

Activity group	Mode of action
3	demethylation inhibitors (DMI)
5	amines (morpholines) – membrane function disruptors
7	succinate dehydrogenase inhibitors (SDHI)
7+3	SDHI + DMI
7+12	SDHI + phenylpyrroles (PP)
11	quinone outside inhibitors (QoI)
11+3	QoI + DMI
13	aza-naphthalenes – growth inhibitors
13+3	aza-naphthalenes + DMI
19	chitin synthase inhibitor
21	quinone inside inhibitors (Qil)
50	actin disruptors (aryl-phenyl-ketone) fungicides
U6	phenyl-acetamide
M4	Multi-site activity phthalimides (electrophiles)

- Apply fungicides preventatively
- If using medium to high-risk fungicides (Groups 7 and 11) consecutively, apply in a mix with a registered fungicide with a different mode of action and for which resistance is unknown
- No more than two consecutive sprays of Groups 3, 5, 13, 19, 21 50 or U6 products
- No more than three sprays of products containing Group 21 fungicides per season, or a maximum of a third of total applications (whichever is lower); alternate fungicides between successive seasons
- Consecutive applications include those applied from the end of one season to the start of the next
- Formulations may contain chemicals from multiple mode-of-action groups; restrictions on consecutive applications of chemicals from the same mode-of-action group also apply to multiple activity group products

Table 8 Seasonal use of spray groups as a function of the number of powdery mildew sprays applied in a season

Seasonal powdery mildew sprays applied	Activity group								
	3	5	7 7+3 7+12	11 11+3	13 13+3	19	21	50	U6
	<i>Maximum times any fungicide in a group can be used in a season</i>								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
4	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
5	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
6	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
7	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
8	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
9+	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2

Table 9 Registered fungicides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of disease-causing fungal pathogens in dried vine fruit vineyards			
Active constituent(s)	Activity group	Some registered products	Restriction on use
Black spot			
metiram	M3	Fruitcote, Polyram DF	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall) No more than three Group M3 fungicides per season
ziram	M3	Ziram DG, Ziram WG	
copper oxychloride	M1	Curenox 500 WP, Isocop 500WP, Oxydul WG, Cobox 500 WPF	Not within 21 days of cutting
dithianon	M9	Delan 700 WG, Dialon 700WG, Dinon 700 WG, Diathianon 700 WG, Dungeon 700 WG, Wrath 700WG	
Botrytis bunch rot (see resistance strategies on pages 7 and 8)			
fluopyram + tebuconazole	7+3	Luna Experience	Not after E-L 17 (12 leaves separated, single flowers separated)
fenhexamid	17	Altivo 500SC, Fenhexamid 500 SC, Jigsaw (800 WG, 850 WG), Teldor 500 SC, Frutor	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
pyrimethanil	9	Pyper (400 SC, 600 SC), Pyrimethanil 600 SC, Scala 600 SC, Protector 400SC, Pyrus 400 SC	
folpet	M4	Folpan 800 WG	Not after E-L 27 (setting; young berries Ø > 2mm, bunch at right angles to stem)
azoxystrobin	11	Accolade 250 SC, Affix 250 SC, Agristar, Agristar 250SC, Amistar 250 SC, A-star 250 SC, Avior (250 SC, 800 WG), Azoxy 250, AzoxyGuard 250 SC, Azoxys 250 SC, Azoxystrobin (250, 250 SC, 500 WG), Escudo 250 SC, Castle 250SC, Spartacus (250, 250 SC, 500WG), Stellar	Not after E-L 29 (berries peppercorn size: Ø = 4 mm)
fenpyrazamine	17	Prolectus	

ipflufenquin	52	Migiwa Kinoprol Active	
tebuconazole + azoxystrobin	3+11	Azlan, Custodia Forte	
florylpicoxamid	21	Verpixo	Not after E-L 31 (before bunch closure, pea-size berries: Ø = 7 mm)
polyoxin D zinc salt	19	Intervene	Neither after E-L 34 (before veraison) nor within 44 days of cutting
orange oil	NC	(suppression only) Prev-Am	Not within 14 days of cutting
potassium salts of fatty acids	U1	(suppression only) Ecoprotector, Hitman	
BLAD	BM01	ProBlad	Not within 7 days of cutting
eugenol, geraniol, thymol	46	Novellus	
hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid	M+M	(suppression only) Peracetic Acid, PeraCrop Max	
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i>	BM02	Botector	Use up to cutting
<i>Bacillus amyloliquefaciens</i>	BM02	Serenade Opti, Serifel	
Downy mildew (see resistance strategies on pages 6 and 7)			
metiram	M3	Fruitcote, Polyram DF	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall) & no more than three Group M3 sprays per season including in combination with Group 4 fungicides
mandipropamid	40	Bremex 250SC, Mandioropamid 250 SC, Mandiva 250SC, Revus	Not after E-L 26 (100% capfall)
folpet	M4	Folpan 800 WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
azoxystrobin	11	Accolade 250 SC, Affix Accolade 250 SC, Affix 250 SC, Agristar, Agristar 250SC, Amistar 250 SC, A-star 250 SC, Avior (250 SC, 800 WG), Azoxy 250, AzoxyGuard 250 SC, Azoxy 250 SC, Azoxystrobin (250, 250 SC, 500 WG), Escudo 250 SC, Castle 250SC, Spartacus	Not after E-L 29 (berries peppercorn size: Ø = 4 mm)

		(250, 250 SC, 500WG), Stellar	
		Applonil (720, 900 WG), Barrack Betterstick, Barrow (900 WG, Stick 720SC), Bravo Weather Stik, Castor 900 WG, Cheers 720 (Holdfast, Weathershield), Cheers 900WG, Chloro (720, 900, 900WG), Chloronil Pro, Chlorostick (720 SC, 900 Dry), Chlorothalonil (720, 720 SC, 900 WG, 900WG), Chlortan 720, Conan (500, 720, Sticks 720 SC), Conan Sticks 720SC, Conquest Clash (Dry 900 WG, Storm Guard 720 SC), Echo (500 SC, 720, 900 WDG), Mueso (720, 900 WG, Stick 720), Whack (720, 900 WG)	
tebuconazole + azoxystrobin	3 + 11	Azlan, Custodia (Forte)	
amisulbrom	21	Amishield	
amisulbrom + tribasic copper sulphate	21 + M1	Amicus Blue WG	Not after E-L 31 (pea-size berries; Ø = 7 mm)
fluoxapiprolin	49	Xivana Prime 20 SC	
trifloxystrobin	11	(suppression) Flint 500 WG, Invictus 500 WG	
pyraclostrobin	11	Cabretta 250EC, Cabrio, Caddie 250, Pavo 250 EC, Pyraclostrobin 250 EC, Symbio 250 EC, Vipyr 250 EC	Neither later than E-L 31 (pea-size berries; Ø = 7 mm) nor within 63 days of cutting
phosphorus acid	33 (P07)	Agri-Fos Supa 400, Fossick 600, Sprayphos 620	Not after E-L 33 (berries still hard and green)
copper ammonium acetate	M1	Cop-IT	Not within 30 days of cutting

copper ammonium complex	M1	Yates Liquid Copper	
cuprous oxide	M1	Copp 750 WG, Nordox 750 WG, Red Copper WG	
copper hydroxide	M1	Copper Hydroxide (400WG, 500, 500 WG), Flowcop 500WG, Hydracop WG, Kocide Blue Extra, Vitra 400 WG	
copper octanoate	M1	Tricop	
copper oxychloride	M1	Copper Oxychloride, Copper Oxychloride (50% WP, 50 WP, 500 WP, Curenox 500 WP, Coppox WP, Ecocopper 375 WG, Uniguard 500 WP, Coppox WG, Neoram 375 WG, Isocop 500WP, Oxydul WG, Cobox 500 WP, Leaf Curl Copper, Disease Control Copper Oxychloride	
copper oxychloride + copper hydroxide	M1	Airone WG	
copper sulphate tribasic	M1	Bordeaux WG, Tri-Base Blue, Tribasic (Copper Flowable, Flowable, Liquid)	
dithianon	M9	Delan 700 WG, Dialon 700WG, Dinon 700 WG, Dithianon 700 WG, Dragon 700 WG, Dungeon 700 WG, Wrath 700WG	
metalaxyl - M	4	Axiom Flexi	
metalaxyl - M + copper hydroxide	4 + M1	Ridomil Gold Plus	
metalaxyl + copper oxychloride	4 + M1	Axiom Plus, Copper Plus, Coprex, Zeemil Plus	
sulphur + copper oxychloride	M2 + M1	Mildex WG	
hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid	M + M	PeraCrop Max, Peratec PLUS	Not within 7 days of cutting; suppression only

potassium bicarbonate + silicate	M2	EcoCarb Plus	
Eutypa dieback			
cyproconazole + iodocarb	3 + 28	Garrison Rapid Pruning Wound Dressing	Dormant application (paint)
tebuconazole	3	Greenseal, Sprayseal, Victaseal	
fluazinam	29	Emblem, Fluaza-Stick, Fluazinam 500 SC, Gem, Peridot 500 SC, Zinam 500 SC	Dormant application (spray)
<i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	unspecified	Vinevax Bio-Implant, Vinevax Biological Wound Dressing	
Phomopsis cane and leaf spot			
fluazinam	29	Emblem, Fluaza-Stick, Fluazinam (500SC, 500 SC), Gem, Ohayo 500 SC, Peridot 500SC, Shirlan, Tizca, Zinam 500 SC	Dormant spray only
metiram	M3	Fruticote, Polyram DF	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
dithianon	M9	Dialon 700WG, Dinon 700 WG, Dithianon 700 WG, Dungeon 700 WG	Not within 30 days of cutting
folpet	M4	Folpan 800 WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
Powdery mildew (see resistance strategies on page 9)			
fluopyram + tebuconazole	7 + 3	Luna Experience	Not after E-L 17 (12 leaves separated, single flowers separated)
fenpropidin + difenconazole	5 + 3	Seeker Duo	
metrafenone	U8	Vivando	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
spiroxamine	5	Anaconda 500 EC, Prosper 500 EC, Spire 500 EC, Spirox 500 EC	
folpet	M4	Folpan 800 WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
pydiflumetofen	7	Miravis	Not after E-L 27 (setting; berries: >2 mm, bunches at right angles to shoot)

triadimenol	3	Cougar 250 EC, Jarrah, Onil, Triadimenol 250 EC, AxiDime 250 EC, Triadimenol 250 EC, Triadimenol 250 EC, Tridim 250 EC
copper ammonium complex	M1	Liquid Copper
myclobutanil	3	Myclonil WG, Nilbu, Systhane 125 EC
proquinazid	13	Talendo
sulphur + copper oxychloride	M2 + M1	Mildex WG
sulphur, present as elemental, powdered or crystalline wettable sulphur	M2	Cosamil, EcoSulfur 800WG, InnoSulph 800 WG, Kumulus DF, Microsul WG Elite, Microthiol Disperss, Nimbus WG, Sulfur (800 WG), Sulphur (800 WG, WG), Thiovit Jet, Top Wettable Sulphur, Wettable Sulphur, Yellowstone 800WG, Zulfa 800WG
mefentrifluconazole	3	Belanty
hydrogen peroxide + peroxyacetic acid	M + M	Peratec PLUS
potassium bicarbonate	M2	Ecocarb
potassium bicarbonate + potassium silicate	M2	EcoCarb Plus

Not within 7 days of cutting

Table 10 Registered insecticides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of insect pests on dried vine fruit vineyards			
Active constituent(s)	Activity group	Some registered products	Restriction on use
Australian plague locust			
Metarhizium anisopliae var. acridum	n/a	Green Guard SC Premium	Not within 7 days of cutting
Garden weevil			
chlorantraniliprole	28	Solace Hort 700 WG, Altacor (Hort, X-Force), Chlorantraniliprole 350 WG, Shenzi	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea size: Ø = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Incarnate 300WG, Indostar 300WG, Indoxocarb 300 WG, Inrole 300 Dry, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	
Mites (general including bunch and bud mites)			
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Agrisol 800 WG, Cosamil, Cosavet-WG, EcoSulfur 800 WG Organic, Grays Powdered Sulphur, Innosulph 800 WG, Kumulus DF, Nimbus WG, Sell Plus 800 WG, Sharp 800 WG, Solawit 80-DF, Sulfur 800 WG, Sulgran 800 WG, Sulphur 80% WG, Sulphur 800, Sulphur 800 WG, Thiovit Jet Microgranule, Titan Top, Unishield, Versado 800 WG, Wettable Sulphur 800WG, Yellowstone 800 WG	Not within 7 days of cutting
Bud mite (as for Mites above and the following)			
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	BrimFlo 800 G/L, Flosul 800 g/L SC, Grays Sulphur Spray, Kendon Sulphur, Microfine Wettable Sulphur, Organic Sulphur, Rutec Sulfur, Wettable Sulphur	Not within 7 days of cutting
Bunch mite (as for Mites above and the following)			
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	Organic Sulphur, Wettable Sulphur	Not within 7 days of cutting
Grape leaf blister mite (as for Mites above and the following)			
petroleum oil	n/a	BioAAid Winter Dormant Oil	Post-pruning mid-winter
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	BrimFlo 800 G/L, Flosul 800 g/L SC, Grays Sulphur Spray, Kendon Sulphur, Microfine Wettable Sulphur, Organic	Not within 30 days of cutting

		Sulphur, Rutech Sulfur, Wettable Sulphur	
Grape leaf rust mite (as for Mites above and the following)			
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	BrimFlo 800 G/L, Flosul 800 g/L SC, Kendon Sulphur, Microthiol Disperss, Organic Sulphur, Rutech Sulfur, Wettable Sulphur	Not within 7 days of cutting
Two-spotted mite (as for Mites above and the following)			
petroleum oil	n/a	BioAAid Summer Spray Oil	Post-pruning mid winter
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)
sulphur, present as polysulphide	M2	Lime Sulphur	Apply as near as possible to budburst
sulphur, present as elemental or crystalline sulphur	M2	BrimFlo 800 G/L, Flosul 800 g/L SC, Grays Sulphur Spray, Kendon Sulphur, Microfine Wettable Sulphur, Microthiol Disperss, Organic Sulphur Rutech Sulfur, Thiopron, Wettable Sulphur	Not within 7 days of cutting
Grapevine moth			
chlorantraniliprole	28	Altacor (Hort, X-Force), Chlorantragen 700 WG, Chlorantraniliprole 350 WG, Onquit 825 WG, Prynova 350 WG, Shenzi, Solace Hort 700WG,	Neither after E-L 25 (80% cap fall) nor within 56 days of cutting
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: Ø = 4 mm)
spinetoram	5	Delegate, Success Ultra	Not after E-L 31 (berries pea-sized berries: Ø = 7 mm)
spinosad	5	Entrust Organic, Kobus (480SC, 480 SC), Preserve 120 SC, Spinosad 240	
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Incarnate 300WG, Indostar 300WG, Indoxocarb 300 WG, Inrole 300 Dry, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	Neither after EL-31 (as above) nor within 56 days of cutting
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>aizawai</i>	11	Bacchus WG	Use till cutting

<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i>	11	Delfin, DiPel DF	
<i>Trichogramma</i> <i>carverae</i>	n/a	<i>Trichogramma</i> parasitic wasp	
Grapevine scale			
paraffinic oil	n/a	BioPest, CropCover, D-C-Maxx nC24, isoCLEAR HPO, Trump Spray Oil	
petroleum oil	n/a	All Purpose Spraying Oil, All Seasons White Oil, BioAAid Summer Spray Oil, BioAAid Winter Dormant Oil, Citrus & Fruit Spray, Fruit & Citrus Spray, Insect Killer, Mineral Oil, Pest Gun White Oil, Pest Oil, Pestoil, Stifle Dormant Spray Oil, Summer Insecticidal Spray Oil, Summer Oil, Superior White Oil, White Oil	Post-pruning dormant spray only
spirotetramat	23	Engaze 240 SC, Kersel 850 VeripHy WG, Kersel 850 WG, Movento 240 SC, Musket 240 SC, Spiromax 240 SC, Spirosure 240SC, Spirotetramat (240, 240 SC), Viento 240 SC (<i>suppression only</i>)	Neither before E-13 (6 leaves separated) nor after E-L 18 (14 leaves separated, flower caps still in place, cap colour fading)
buprofezin	16	Scale & Bug, Uptown	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
Light brown apple moth			
chlorantraniliprole	28	Altacor X-Force, Chlorantragen 700 WG, Chlorantraniliprole 350 WG, Onquit 825 WG, Prynova 350 WG, Sabacor 350WG, Shenzi	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea size: $\varnothing$ = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
methoxyfenozide	18	Edge Jemvelva, Enigma 240 SC, Fender 240, Masterole, Methoxycrop 240, Peregrine, Prodigy, Venturi Max	Not within 21 days of cutting
abamectin + chlorantraniliprole	6 + 28	Voliam Targo	Not after E-L 29 (peppercorn sized berries: $\varnothing$ = 4 mm)
spinetoram	5	Delegate, Success Ultra	Not after E-L 31 (pea-sized berries: $\varnothing$ = 7 mm)
spinosad	5	Entrust Organic, Kobus (480SC, 480 SC), Preserve 120 SC, Spinosad 240	
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Incarnate 300WG, Indostar 300WG, Indoxocarb 300 WG, Inrole 300 Dry, Lepta 300 WG, Splymaster 300 WG	Neither after E-L 31 (as above) nor within 56 days of cutting
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>aizawai</i>	11	Bacchus WG	Use till cutting

<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subspecies <i>kurstaki</i>	11	Delfin, DiPel DF, Eco-Caterpillar Killer	
tetradecenyl acetate + tetradecadienyl acetate	n/a	Isomate LBAM Plus Pheromone	
<i>Trichogramma</i> <i>carverae</i>	n/a	Trichogramma parasitic wasp	
Mealybug			
paraffinic oil	n/a	Biopest, CropCover, isoCLEAR HPO, Truce Spray Oil, Trump Spray Oil, Winter Spray Oil	Dormant spray only
petroleum oil		All Seasons White Oil, Citrus & Fruit Spray, Fruit & Citrus Spray, Insect Killer, Mineral Oil, Pest Gun White Oil, Pest Oil, Pestoil, Superior White Oil, White Oil	
spirotetramat	23	Engaze 240 SC, Movento 240 SC, Musket 240 SC, Spiromax 240 SC, Spirosure 240SC, Spirotetramat (240, 240 SC), Viento 240 SC	Not after E-L 18 (14 leaves separated, caps fading)
buprofezin	16	Applaud, Buprofezin 440, Scale & Bug, Strident, Uptown	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)
Queensland fruit fly			
Control options subject to APVMA permit conditions			
spinosad	5	Amgrow Organix, Eco-Naturalure Fruit Fly Bait, Naturalure Fruit Fly Bait, Naturalure Home Garden Fruit Fly Concentrate, Yates Fruit Fly Killer, Yates Nature's Wat Fruit Fly	Baiting program shouldn't target fruit or foliage
Wingless grasshoppers			
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Incarnate 300WG, Indostar 300WG, Indoxocarb 300 WG, Inrole 300 Dry, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	Neither after E-L 31 (berries pea-sized: Ø = 7 mm) nor within 56 days of cutting
<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> var. <i>acridum</i>	(unspecified)	Green Guard SC Premium	Not within 7 days of cutting
Earwigs			
indoxacarb	22A	Avatar eVo, Incarnate 300WG, Indostar 300WG, Indoxocarb 300 WG, Inrole 300 Dry, Lepta 300 WG, Spymaster 300 WG	Not after E-L 25 (80% capfall)

Snails

Table 11 Registered molluscicides, their activity groups, formulations and use restrictions for the control of snails on dried vine fruit vineyards

Active constituent(s)	Activity group	Some registered products	Restriction on use
buffered copper complex	(unspecified)	EcoSnail, Kendon ESCAR-GO	Before E-L 7 (1 st leaf separated from shoot tip); trunk application only;
copper silicate	(unspecified)	Escar-Go, Socusil	
metaldehyde	(unspecified)	Axcela Slug and Snail, Metakill, Metaldehyde Snail and Slug, Metarex Inov Snail and Slug, Pestmaster Snail and Slug, Slug Out, Slugger Slug and Snail, Snailex, Snail Trail	Ground application only; not within 7 days of cutting
iron EDTA complex	(unspecified)	Eradicate-Snail and Slug Killer, Multiguard Snail and Slug Killer	
iron phosphate anhydrous	(unspecified)	Ironmax Pro	
iron powder	(unspecified)	Eradicate Eco, Eco-Shield	

Plant growth regulators

Table 12 Plant growth regulators registered for use in vineyards

ethephon	Boll Cracker 900, Disrobe 720, Ethepon Xtra 900, Ethephon (480, 720, 720AC, 900, 900 SL), Forte, Gro-Phon 720, K-Ethephon, Opti Growth Plus 900, Repeal (900, 900 SL)
gibberellic acid	200SG Gibberellic Acid GA3, Accelerate (LX, 100 SL, 200 SG), Adgibb, AgriGibb 200SG, Ezycrop 200SG, Falgro 100 OD, Festival 100, GA-10, GA3 SG, Gala, Gibb 100, Gibb 200 SG, Gibb 3 Forte, Gibba (100SL, 200SG), Gibber, Gibberellic Acid, Gibberellic Acid (100, 100 SL), Lance 200 SG, Max Gibberellic Acid, Maxigibb, PastureMax, Popstar, ProGibb (LV Plus, SG), Rainlic Xtra, Springa, Stretch SP200, Windfall 800 SG, X-Pand Gibberellic Acid
methyl esters of fatty acids	Waiken

Herbicides

Table 13 Registered herbicides, formulation trade names and critical comments regarding their use in vineyards

Active constituent(s)	Some common trade names	Critical comments
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2-2-DPA-sodium (dalapon-sodium)	Dalapon 740 SP	Post-emergent systemic; grasses and broadleaf weeds; do not apply between flowering and cutting
diflufenican + bromoxynil	Beamer, Brocan, Brom-DFF, Bromoxynil Diflufenican, Bromoxynil-DFF, Bromoxynil / Diflufenican 250/25, Cougar, Decimate, DFF Brom, DFF Brom Selective, DFF + Brom Max, DFF 25 + Brom 250, Diflu-Brom, Diflufenican Bromoxynil, Difnil 275 EC, Difax CF, Jackal, Jagged Selective, Lobak Selective, Reckon-B 275EC, Ruger Selective, Tybalt 275 EC	Residual pre-emergent; broadleaf weeds; apply only when vines are fully dormant
carfentrazone-ethyl	Carfentrazone (240 EC, 400, 400 EC, 400EC), Carfentrazone-ethyl (240 EC, 400g/L EC, 400 g/kg WG), Carpenter 400EC, Chipper 400, Consort 400, Elevate, Fullguard 240, Fang 240 Marshmallow & Nettle, Fullguard 600, Klocker 240 EC, Nufarm Nail, Pummel 400, Rage 400 EC, Spike, Squatter 400 EC	Post-emergent systemic; do not apply between flowering and cutting; use with a contact knockdown herbicide for improved control of broadleaf weeds
fluazifop-P	AC Flare 212, Apparent Salvo 210, Cannonade 212 EC, Fluazaway 212, Fluazifop (212 EC, 212 EC Selective, 212 Post-Emergence Selective, 212 Selective), Fusilade Forte 128 EC, Fuzilier Selective, Rootout 212	Post-emergent systemic; grasses only
flumioxazin	Chateau, Flumioxazin 500 S7, Flumioxazin 500 WG, Outflank 480 SC, Spektrum 500 WG	Residual pre-emergent; some grasses and broadleaf weeds
glufosinate-ammonium	Anconate, Basher 200, Beast 200, Biffo, Brazen Non-Selective, Capo 200, Cease, Commando 200, Exile, Exonerate 200 SL, Fantastic Full 200, Fascinate (200, 200SL), Faster TG 200, Fiestar Non-selective, Fosinate 200 SL, G-Fos (200, 880 DG), Glufa 200SL, Glufos (200, 200 SL), Glufosinate (200, 200 C, 200SL, 200 SL, 400, 880SG), Glufosinate- Ammonium, Glufosinate Ammonium (150 SL, 200, 200 SL), Glufosinate-ammonium 200 SL, Glufoz (200, 800), Guillotine, Hallmark 200, Muster, Notch 200SL, Sky-7th 200, Surefire Gamma, Weed Sweep General Purpose, Weedshot 200, Zipper 200	Partially systemic knockdown; non-selective
glufosinate-ammonium + carfentrazone-ethyl	Hellcat	Post-emergent systemic; non-selective
glufosinate-P-ammonium	Basta Ultra	
glyphosate / glyphosate acid	Fortin, Glymac Bi Dri 800, Glymount 540K, Glyphix Dry 700, Glyphosate (450SL, 700 SG, Tech-in-th-tank), Sungod 360	

glyphosate-ipa	360 Glyphosate, Agrisate 450, Allout (360, 510), Ancosate 450, Aqua-Tech Glyphosate 360, Aquilis 360, BGT, Big Dog 540, Biochoice 360, lade 510, Chisel 450, Cropmaster 450, Durango (360 SL, 450), Eradicator (450, 540), Erazz Bi-Aquatic 510, Evict (450, 510), Ezycrop Bio Glyphosate 360, FS Glyphosate 360 SL, Gly 360, Glycel 360, Glyfo-TDI, Glymac (360, Bio 510), Glymount, Glyphix 360, Glypho 450, Glyphosate (360 , 360 Aquatic Tuffweed, 360 SL, 360 Weed Kill, 450, 450 SL, 450 SSD, 450CT, 450SL, 510, 510SL, 540, Green 360), Hi-Gly 510, Howl 360 Bio, Ken-Up (450 CT Non-Selective, Aquatic 360), Knockout 360, Musta 450, Orion 450, Panzer (360 Knockdown, 450, 510), Rico 450 Gly, Roundup, Roundup (Biactive, Complete), Sanos (360 Non Selective, 450 Non selective), Set-Up (450, 510, Biactive 360), Shoot 360, Sickle 540, Sixgun (360, 510), Snarl 510, Squaredown 360, Sungod 450, Supremo 450, Weed Kill 360 Concentrate, Weedpro (540 Bio, BioAqua 360), Wipe-Out (450, Bio), Xtraquatic 450, Yun Hitter 450
glyphosate-ipa + mas	Weedmaster Duo
glyphosate-mas	680 SG Glyphosate, Agrisate 700 SG, Bazooka 800 SG, Dri Glyphosate 700, Dry Glu (680, 680 WG, 700, 700 SG), Evict 700, Glister 680SG, Glumac Dri 700, Glymax 700, Glypho 680 Dry, Glyphosate (680 Tuffweed Granular Concentrate, 700, 700 SG, 700 Soluble Granular, 875, Dry 700SG), Glyphosate Dry 700SG, Ken-Up Dry 680 WG, Knockout Dry 700 SG, Musta 700 Dry, Mut 700, Panzer 680 Dry, Roundup Ready with Plantshield, Set-Up Dry 680, Sunphosate 680 WG
glyphosate-mea	Fire-Up 360 Bi Aqua Non Selective, Glyphosate 450 MEA, Gone Xtra 540, Growler M
glyphosate-potassium salt	Ancosate 540 K, Apollini 540 K, Attack Dog 540SL, Blue Star 540, Eradicator X 450, vict 540 Potassium Salt, Exterminate 540, Firebolt, Glifa 540 K, Glister 540, Glypho 540, Glyphosate (495, 540, 540 K, 540 K Salt, Potassium Express, Potassium Salt 540), Glysmart 600, Hi-Gly 540-K, Knockout Extreme, Loaded 517, Max Out 540, Mazzaerbace 540, Musta 540, Newk 540 Glyphosate, Plus 540, Potassium Glyphosate 540, Ultra 540, Ultra Forte, Warload 540 Hi-Load
glyphosate-potassium salt + ipa	Weedmaster Argo

glyphosate-potassium salt + mas	Weedmaster Duo	
glyphosate-potassium salt + mea	Devastate Glyphosate 550, Devastate Plus Glyphosate 580, Glyphosate 550 Twin Salt, Knockout 550 Double Salt, Max Out 600, Promix 550 Ggly, TKO 550	
glyphosate-potassium + mma + mas	Crucial	
haloxyfop-P methyl ester	Feathertop 520 Firepower 900 Halfback 520 Halofof 520 Halox-F 520 Haloxifyop (520, 520 EC, 520 EC B, 520EC) Haloxifyop-P-Methyl 520-EC Hermes 520 Inquest	Post-emergent
indaziflam	Alion 500 SC	Pre-emergent
isoxaben	Gallery 750 Dry Flowable	
nonanoic acid	Basher, Bioherbicide Super, Bionix C4, Brut, Neo, Pelargonic 525, Pelargo 525 Organic, Organic Weed Kill, Organic Weed Killer, Organic Weedkiller, Slayer Organic, Weed Terminator N	Contact knockdown
norflurazon	Zoliar (DF 800, DF)	
oryzalin	Ory-Ken 500 SC, Oryzalin 500, Prolan 500, Sharp Shooter 500 SC, Surflan 500 Flowable, Stonewall	Pre-emergent
oxyfluorfen	Cavalier, Crossbar 240, Occel 240 EC, Offend 240, Ox 240, Oxen 240 EC, Oxigol 240, Oxy-F 240, Oxyfan 240 EC, Oxyfluorfen (240, 240 EC, 240EC)	Pre-emergent; not after bud swell
pendimethalin	Almethalin 330 EC, Charger 330 EC, Cronos 440EC, Cyclone (330 EC, 440EC), Cyclone 440EC, Fist 330, Ipimethalin 330, Kelpie Pendi-M 330, Panda 435, Panida (Grande, Max), Pend 440EC, Pendant, Pendimethalin (330, 330 EC, 330EC, 440, 440 EC, 440EC), Stomp Xtra, Yastar (330EC, 440 EC)	Residual pre-emergent with some post-emergent activity; annual grasses and broadleaf weeds; apply during dormancy
pine oil	Bioweed Organic	Contact post-emergent knockdown; suitable for organic production systems
quizalofop-P-ethyl	Aggressor, Atomic 200, Atomic, Elantra, Leopard 200, QPE (100, 200), Quatron 200 EC, Quiz, Quiz F 200, Quiza PE 200, Quizal 200 EC, Quizalofop, Quizalofop (200 EC, 200EC), Quizalofop-P-Ethyl, Quizalofop-P-Ethyl (99.5, 100, 200), QuizZ 200 EC, Sextant, Targa,	Post-emergent systemic; annual and perennial grasses

	Targabolt 200, Target 200, Tiger Gold 250, Xtreme, Zalo 200	
simazine	Flowable S-Zine 600SC, Romazina 900 WG, Simagen 900 WG, Simakey, Simaquest 900 WG, Simast, Simazine (500, 500 Flowable, 500 SC, 600, 900 DF, 900 WG, 900DF, 900WDG, 900WG), Sim-Force 500SC, Simplex 500 SC, SimPower 900 Dry, Snapper 900WG, S-Zine 900, Weed Force	Residual pre-emergent; non-selective
trifluralin	Agriralin 480, Clearoff, Flural, Trampoline 480 Selective, Treflan (480, 600), Tricon (Flexi 480 Selective, Maxi 600 Selective), Tri-F 480, Triflan 480 EC, Triflon 480EC, Trifluralin (480, 480 EC, 480 EC Selective, 480 Selective, 480EC, 530 Selective, 600, 600 Selective, Max 480), Trifluralinx 580, Triflurasip 480 Selective, Unitry 480 EC Selective, Wadlan 480	Pre-emergent