

Crop(s): Brassica
Insect(s): Diamondback Moth

Guidelines:

1. To help prevent the development of resistance to any one specific active ingredient (see table below), observe the following instructions:
 - Use in accordance with the current IRMS for your region.
 - Apply a specific active ingredient using a “window” approach to avoid exposure of consecutive insect pest generations to the same mode of action. Multiple successive applications of a specific active ingredient are acceptable if they are used to treat a single pest generation.
 - Following a “window” of a specific mode of action product, rotate to a “window” of applications of effective insecticides with a different mode of action.
 - The total exposure period of any one mode of action “active window” applied throughout the crop cycle (from seedling to harvest) should not exceed 50% of the crop cycle.
 - Incorporate IPM techniques into the overall pest management program and
 - Monitor insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
2. Always read and follow product labels. Some products place a limit on the number of times they can be applied per crop (see table below) and when they can be applied.
3. Monitor crops regularly and only apply insecticide when the pest threshold is reached.
4. Be aware of insecticide mode of actions used in the nursery phase of the crop and ensure a one generation break exists before re-use of that same mode of action in the field phase of the crop.
5. Ensure spray rig is properly calibrated and achieving good coverage with appropriate sized spray droplets.
6. Time the application to the most susceptible life stage of the target pest.
7. To encourage beneficial insects, use *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) sprays and avoid broad spectrum insecticides, particularly early to mid-crop cycle.
8. Be cautious of using insecticide tank-mixes where both active ingredients control DBM as this strategy is generally not considered best practice for resistance management. Refer to document [IRAC International Insecticide Mixture Statement](#) for more information on this subject.
9. **DO NOT** re-treat a spray failure with a product from the same chemical group.
10. Practice good crop hygiene to reduce DBM pressure- plant clean seedlings and incorporate crop residue as soon as practical after harvest.

Mode of Action Group as specified on the product labeled on product label	Active ingredient	Number applications permitted per crop per season from product label
1A	methomyl, thiodicarb	Not specified
2B	fipronil	4 per year within 8-week period
3A	synthetic pyrethroids (various)	Not specified
5	spinetoram	4
6	emamectin benzoate	4 per year
11A	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	not specified
13	chlorfenapyr	2 but 4 in brussel sprouts
22A	indoxacarb	4
28	chlorantraniliprole, flubendiamide	3 but 1 for mixtures of chlorantraniliprole and thiamethoxam

This strategy is a guide only and does not endorse particular products, groups of products or cultural methods in terms of their performance. 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 with the Australian regulator's (APVMA) product database for contemporary information on products and actives. The database can be sourced through www.apvma.gov.au. The information given in this strategy 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 this strategy is **Valid as at 22 June 2018**. All previous versions of this strategy are now invalid. CropLife Australia Limited Locked Bag 4396, Kingston ACT 2604
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