

READ DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



# ISOMATE<sup>®</sup> OFM ROSSO

## (Oriental fruit moth)

### Mating disruption dispensers

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Z,8 Dodecyl acetate..... 89.2 g/400 dispensers  
E,8 Dodecyl acetate.....5.8 g/400 dispensers  
Z,8 Dodecenol .....1.0 g/400 dispensers

**Contents: 400 units**

**Manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical Co. Ltd, Tokyo, Japan**  
**Distributed by Etec Crop Solutions Ltd, New Zealand**

**HSNO Class: 6.5B, 9.1D**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**ENVIRONMENTAL WARNING:** HARMFUL TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. Avoid contamination of any water body with new or used ties.

**HEALTH WARNING:** HARMFUL – Skin Sensitizer. Avoid contact with the skin.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Ensure unwanted product is used by another grower strictly in accordance with label directions. Used ties may be dumped in an approved landfill.

**PACKAGING DISPOSAL:** Burn if permitted and circumstances, especially wind direction allow, otherwise bury in landfill.

**HANDLING PRECAUTIONS:** When applying, wear gloves. Do not eat, drink or smoke while using. Wash hands and face before meals and after work. Wash protective gloves after work.

**STORAGE:** Store in original packaging tightly closed in a refrigerator for short term storage or freezer for longer term storage.

**FIRST AID:** Treat symptomatically. If symptoms persist, take patient to a doctor immediately. For advice, contact the **NATIONAL POISONS CENTRE 0800 POISON (0800 764 766)** or a doctor immediately.

### Important user information for New Zealand

ISOMATE<sup>®</sup> OFM ROSSO dispensers are an aid in the suppression of oriental fruit moth (*Grapholita molesta*) activity within treated summer fruit orchards.

#### FACTORS AFFECTING MATING DISRUPTION

**Block Size:** For maximum efficacy the area treated should exceed 2ha and square blocks are preferable to rectangular ones. Dispensers must be applied uniformly through the treated area (see rate information below) and are more effective in blocks of trees of uniform size and without missing trees.

**Shelter:** Pheromone concentrations are higher where shelter is present to reduce wind speed and air movement. Control may be compromised in windy or exposed situations and on slopes affected by air drainage.

**Population size:** Control using mating disruption will be more successful if damage in the previous season was low. Supplementary insecticidal control measures should be considered if information on population density is unavailable (consult your advisor).



**Isolation:** External sources of oriental fruit moth (e.g. unmanaged summer fruit) can provide a significant source of immigrant females. Risks from any such infested hosts within 50m of the treated block should be managed by treating adjacent summer fruit trees within this distance with an oriental fruit moth active insecticide.

### APPLICATION OF DISPENSERS

**When:** Dispensers should be applied as prescribed by a fruit export protocol if applicable, otherwise at the start of flight activity in mid to late September.

**Rate:** Use protective disposable gloves when applying dispensers. Dispensers should be applied at 500 per hectare and placed as high as possible in the tree canopy, ideally in the top 10-25% of the tree canopy. Loosely twist the dispensers onto branches allowing space for growth. Apply extra dispensers on trees adjacent to gaps (missing trees) to achieve a dispenser rate of 500 per ha. Use the following table to determine your correct dispenser rate per hectare.

Row spacing (m)	Tree spacing (m)	Trees per ha	To place approx 500 per ha
5	3.5	570	1 per tree, miss every seventh tree
5	3	670	3 per 4 trees
5	2.5	800	5 per 8 trees
4.5	3	740	2 per 3 trees
4.5	2.5	890	1 per 2 trees, spread extras along boundaries
4.5	2	1110	1 per 2 trees, miss every tenth tree

### MONITORING

**Pheromone traps** These are the most cost-effective way of determining the effectiveness of mating disruption. High dose (10x concentrate) caps are required for monitoring where there is high oriental fruit moth population pressure in the presence of pheromone dispensers. Traps should be placed high in the tree canopy (top 10-25%) using a rope and pulley system for trap service. Traps should be cleared weekly and the number of moths recorded.

**Bases and caps** Bases should be changed 3 weekly and pheromone lures 6 weekly.

**Insecticide treatments** These should not be required at all if the moth density is low and guidelines for use have been followed. Insecticide use is recommended if oriental fruit moth activity in traps exceeds thresholds defined in summer fruit sector guidelines (consult your advisor).

**Safety directions:** Wash hands after use. Refer to Materials Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for further information at [www.plantandfood.co.nz/traps](http://www.plantandfood.co.nz/traps)

### Exclusion of Liability:

To the extent permitted by law, buyers and/or users of the goods accept that neither the manufacturer, Etec Crop Solutions Ltd as distributor, nor any other distributor have any liability or responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or injury whether in contract or tort, whether direct, indirect or consequential howsoever arising in connection with the supply of these goods.

**For information as to proper use, telephone (09) 925-7192 or go to [www.plantandfood.co.nz/traps](http://www.plantandfood.co.nz/traps)**

HSNO Approval Code HSR100360

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DOM & Batch No:  
REFER TO OUTSIDE OF  
THIS LABEL

EL370

