

### Derogation for Benomyl 2016/17

[Derogation compiled by the Deciduous Industry Crop Protection Advisory Group (CPAG)]

<b>Crop</b>	Peaches, Plums and Apricots		
<b>Country of Origin</b>	South Africa		
<b>Supplier</b>			
<b>Chemical (ai)</b>	Benomyl 500 WP	<b>Trade name/s</b>	Benlate, Benomyl
<b>Pest/Disease</b>	Blossom blight		
<b>Rationale for use</b>	To prevent blossom blight infections. If blossom blight is not well controlled during the blossom period, it can develop into brown rot by harvest.		
<b>Alternative, either cultural or chemically?</b>	<b>Cultural:</b> Orchard hygiene <b>Other:</b> None <b>Chemical:</b> Prochloraz, Propiconazole. It is good agricultural practice to alternate chemicals against fungal diseases for resistance management. Two applications of Benomyl are needed to alternate with alternative chemicals.		
<b>What prevention methods are available?</b>	None.		
<b>Dose rate requested</b>	25 g / 100L water	<b>% of full rate?</b>	70%
<b>No of applications requested?</b>	Two	<b>Timing i.e. interval between applications</b>	7 days
<b>Harvest Interval</b>	Not later than blossom. No residues will occur on fruit if applied as recommended.	<b>Stewardship and engineering mechanism that prevent environmental issues</b>	As per label, but not to be used after blossom.
<b>Time scale for exit</b>	As soon as a suitable alternative becomes available.		