

**Trade Advice Note  
on**

**Fluquinconazole**

**in the product**

**Jockey Systemic Seed Fungicide  
(APVMA Product Number 52622)**

**Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority**

**For further information contact:**

**Pat Robinson  
Senior Evaluator (Fungicides)  
Pesticides Division**

**Ph: 02 6271 6320  
Fax: 02 6272 3218**

## Trade Advice Note on the Product

### Jockey Systemic Seed Fungicide (167 g/L fluquinconazole)

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) has before it an application from Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd to vary the current withholding periods (grazing restraints) for use of Jockey Systemic Seed Fungicide (Jockey) when used for the control of Take all (Suppression) (*Gaeumannomyces graminis*), Common Bunt (*Tilletia* spp.), Seed- and Soil-borne Flag Smut (*Urocystis agropyri*), Loose Smut (*Ustilago tritici*), Stripe Rust (*Puccinia striiformis* f. sp. *tritici*), Leaf Rust (*Puccinia recondita* f. sp. *tritici*) and Septoria tritici blotch (Suppression) (*Mycosphaerella graminicola*) in wheat seed. Jockey is also registered for use on canola for similar purposes and changes to current withholding periods for canola are not proposed at this time.

Wheat fodder is grazed by livestock. When fluquinconazole is applied to wheat seed, residues in forage may range up to 1.12 mg/kg after application at the maximum rate. These residues data support an animal feed commodity MRL of 2 mg/kg for wheat forage. In association with these MRLs, a six (6) week grazing restraint for non-lactating animals is recommended for wheat forage. For lactating animals, a 12-week grazing restraint is recommended.

#### 1. Commodities exported

Animal commodities and wheat forage are exported from Australia.

#### 2. Destination and Value of Exports

The major export market for Australian wheat forage is Japan. The export market for this commodity is variable, depending on whether the crops are considered a failed crop situation. A fiscal value for exported wheaten hay was not reported.

In the 2003-2004 fiscal year, Australia exported \$A738 m (211.9 kt) of cheese products, \$A 182 m (76.1 kt) of butter and butterfat products, \$A386 m (155 kt) of skim milk powder, \$A48 m (7.8 kt) of casein, \$A321 m (116.8 kt) of wholemilk powder and \$A484 m (257.8 kt equivalents) of other milk products. These export markets include Japan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the UK, USA, Egypt, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.<sup>1</sup>

In the 2003-2004 fiscal year, Australia exported \$A3 792 m (860 kt) of beef and veal, \$A379 m (120 kt) of mutton, \$A 636 m (112 kt) of lamb, \$A 266 m (3 843 000) live sheep and \$A 314 m (578 000) live cattle.<sup>1</sup>

Beef and veal are exported to the USA, Canada, Japan, Korea, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, the EU, the Middle East (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, UAE), New Zealand, Pacific Isles and Papua New Guinea. Live cattle are exported to Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Japan, Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.<sup>1</sup>

Mutton and lamb are exported to Saudi Arabia, the USA, Chinese Taipei, South Africa, Japan, Singapore, EU, Papua New Guinea and the United Arab Emirates. Live sheep are exported to

<sup>1</sup> Australian Commodity Statistics, 2004. ABARE

the Middle East- Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Egypt.

### 3. Proposed use pattern for wheat seed

#### Jockey Systemic Seed Fungicide

Crop	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Wheat	Take all (Suppression) ( <i>Gaeumannomyces graminis</i> ) Common Bunt ( <i>Tilletia</i> spp.) Seed- and Soil-borne Flag Smut ( <i>Urocystis agropyri</i> ) Loose Smut ( <i>Ustilago tritici</i> ) Stripe Rust* ( <i>Puccinia striiformis</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> ) Leaf Rust** ( <i>Puccinia recondita</i> f. sp. <i>tritici</i> ) Septoria tritici blotch (Suppression) ( <i>Mycosphaerella graminicola</i> )	<b>Undiluted:</b> 4.5 L/tonne of seed (751.5 g a.i./tonne of seed; 75.15 g a.i./100 kg seed)  <b>Diluted:</b> 4.5 L plus up to 1.5 L of water/tonne of seed	Ensure even coverage of seed. Apply with an applicator designed for liquid seed treatments. Calibrate application equipment for the flow rate of the grain. Jockey may be diluted with water prior to application to improve coverage. If applying dilute, or in mixtures the maximum recommended application volume is 6 L per tonne of seed.  * Stripe Rust is controlled for up to 6 weeks after sowing, with good suppression thereafter.  ** Leaf Rust is controlled for up to 4 weeks after sowing, with good suppression thereafter.

#### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

##### Wheat

Harvest: NOT REQUIRED when used as directed.

Grazing: DO NOT graze plants grown from treated seed within 6 weeks of sowing.  
DO NOT allow lactating dairy animals to graze plants grown from treated seed within 12 weeks of sowing.  
DO NOT cut for stockfood within 12 weeks of sowing.

The following export interval statement is considered appropriate:

As export markets may not have residue tolerances for Jockey (fluquinconazole), an export slaughter interval of **7 weeks** is recommended for livestock that have fed on wheat forage and hay grown from Jockey (fluquinconazole) treated seed. An ESI is a period of feeding on Jockey residue-free feed before slaughter.

### 4. Overseas Registration & Use Pattern

Fluquinconazole is registered overseas for use on cereal crops.

### 5. Codex Alimentarius Commission and overseas MRLs

There are no CODEX MRLs for the use of fluquinconazole in wheat seed or animal commodities. The applicant has stated that the following overseas residue MRLs/ tolerances have been established:

Country/status	Commodity	Tolerance, mg/kg
Argentina	Wheat	0.02

Brazil	Wheat	0.05
Czech Republic	Cereals	0.1
Germany	Wheat	*0.5
Spain	Cereals	*0.05
Switzerland	Wheat	0.1

The applicant has stated that they are not aware of any current overseas MRLs for fluquinconazole in animal commodities.

#### 6. Current and proposed Australian MRLs for fluquinconazole relevant to wheat seed:

Code		Food	MRL, mg/kg	
Table 1			Current	Proposed
ML	0106	Milks	0.1	-
ML	0106	Milks	-	*0.02
Table 4				
		Wheat Forage [fresh weight]	0.1	-
		Wheat Forage [dry weight]	-	2

For full details of fluquinconazole MRLs, please refer to the APVMA website <http://www.apvma.gov.au> and follow the Residues link.

#### 7. Potential Risk to Trade

Export of treated produce containing finite (measurable) residues of fluquinconazole may pose a risk to Australian trade in situations where (i) no residue tolerance (import tolerance) is established in the importing country or (ii) where residues in Australian produce are likely to exceed a residue tolerance (import tolerance) established in the importing country.

There may be a risk to trade in wheaten hay and in animal commodities. **Comment is sought as a part of the trade advice process on:**

- The establishment of an ESI for livestock destined for export, and,
- The two withholding period statements for
  - Meat animals, and
  - Dairy animals

#### 8. Conclusions

Residue data indicate that fluquinconazole residues in wheat forage will be below 2 mg/kg when the product is used according to label directions. Residues in wheat forage will be at levels that allow these commodities to be used as animal feed items in Australia, without violation of the existing Australian animal commodity MRLs.

The APVMA welcomes comment with regard to whether the proposed use of fluquinconazole on wheat seed poses an undue prejudice to Australia's trade in wheaten forage and in animal commodities fed treated forage.