



# Conserve On-Farm™

## Frequently Asked Questions

### GRAIN PROTECTOR

#### Why use a grain protectant or fumigant?

The Australian domestic and export standard for delivery of grain commodities is “nil live stored grain insects within the sampling method employed”. Grain protectants and fumigants when applied correctly are effective tools which ensure that this standard is met. Insect-free grain not only assists meeting delivery standards, but also ensures that grain quality during the storage period is maintained.

#### What are grain protectants?

Grain protectants are insecticides applied to insect-free cereal grains as they are augered into grain storages. Grain protectants remain effective for up to nine months after application, controlling insects as they hatch from eggs within storage facilities.

#### What is the difference between a grain protectant and a fumigant?

Grain protectants are prophylactic treatments applied to cereal commodities before insects are detected. They have the benefit of managing insects over a long period – up to nine months, and this ensures that the quality and value of the grain is maintained. Fumigants, on the other hand, control existing insect populations and have no residual effect. Growers generally use fumigants after insects have been detected within storages and when damage has already occurred.

#### What is Conserve On-Farm?

Conserve On-Farm is a new grain protectant for cereal commodities. It is a “twin-pack” containing two products which are tank-mixed in water then applied to cereal grain as it is augered into grain storages.

Part A is a 5L drum containing chlorpyrifos-methyl (500 g/L) and S-methoprene (30 g/L).

Part B consists of two 1 L bottles containing spinosad (120 g/L).

#### How many tonnes does a Conserve On-Farm twin-pack treat?

A twin-pack treats 250 tonnes of grain.

#### Can I use Conserve On-Farm to treat grain that is already infested with stored grain insects?

No, Conserve On-Farm is a protectant and should not be used for disinfesting grain. A fumigant used in a sealable - gas tight storage is the best option for treating grain which is already infested.

#### Can Conserve On-Farm be applied to any cereal commodity?

Conserve On-Farm is approved for use on most cereal commodities – excluding maize, malting barley and rice. Be aware that grain marketers have the right to put a Pesticide Residue Free condition (PRF) on any commodity. A PRF condition precludes any grain protectant from being applied to that commodity. Typically durum wheat is PRF as durum wheat is very often sold into European markets which have low maximum residue limits (MRLs) for grain protectant compounds. Dow AgroSciences suggests you check with your grain marketer whether grain protectants are accepted.

#### Can I use Conserve On-Farm to protect my Canola or Pulses?

No. Oilseeds and pulses (and the processed fractions of these commodities) must not be treated with Conserve On-Farm.

#### Does Conserve On-Farm control all key insects commonly found in grain storages?

Conserve On-Farm has three active ingredients: chlorpyrifos-methyl, S-methoprene and spinosad; each having a specific mode of action and spectrum of insect control. Conserve On-Farm is a specific combination of chemistries designed to ensure maximum protection against all the key common grain storage pests, including resistant species.

A major advantage to using Conserve On-Farm is that spinosad is highly active on lesser grain borer (*Rhyzopertha dominica*), a key stored grain insect pest resistant to most current grain protectants.



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#### What is spinosad?

Spinosad is an insecticide derived from the metabolites of the fermentation of the bacterium *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*. The bacterium responsible for the fermentation was discovered in the early 1980s and has undergone intensive strain selection so the quality of the product is highly consistent and efficacy is assured.

#### Are spinosad residues accepted by Australia's cereal grains export markets?

Spinosad MRLs for cereal grains have been established in EU, Japan, USA, Taiwan and all countries that accept the residue limits established by the International Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex). Relevant MRLs established in major export markets are summarised in the following table:

	Wheat	Barley	Sorghum	Oats	Rye	Other Cereal Grains
Australia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Codex	1	1	1	1	1	1(Po)
EU	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	2	2	1	1	1	1
USA	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Taiwan	1	1	1	-	-	-

In Australia MRLs are set by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) (<http://www.apvma.gov.au/residues/standard.php>). Australian MRLs may differ from those established by foreign countries and the International Codex Alimentarius Commission. Therefore, grain exporters must be aware of MRLs of importing countries and which countries accept Codex MRLs. Information on international MRLs may be accessed directly from foreign government websites or the National Residue survey (NRS) grains database at: <http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculturefood/nrs/nrs-australian-and-overseas-mrl-database>. It is the responsibility of the user to confirm the latest MRL and import tolerances in all markets before export of treated commodities.

#### Does Conserve On-Farm provide residual control of stored grain insect pests?

Yes. Conserve On-Farm will effectively control insects in stored cereal grain for up to nine months. The cool and dark conditions typically encountered in grain silos are ideal for discouraging insect reproduction as well as slowing the natural decline of the product's residual activity.

#### Does Conserve On-Farm have a withholding period (WHP) apply?

There is a nil WHP for grain treated with Conserve On-Farm intended for human and/ or animal consumption. However, grain should not be moved for 24 hours after it has been treated. This is to allow the product time to bind to the grain and is a requirement of certain other grain protectants (e.g. Rizacon™ S)

#### How long can Conserve On-Farm stay mixed up in the tank?

Make up no more spray solution than will be applied in the following 48 hrs.

#### How do I apply Conserve On-Farm?

Conserve On-Farm should be applied as a nozzle fan spray through equipment calibrated to deliver 1 L of solution per tonne of grain. This is applied as a directed spray onto the grain flow as the grain is being augered up into the storage. It is important to ensure thorough incorporation of the product as the grain is elevated into storage. For tubeveyors, aim the spray nozzle at the point where grain is most turbulent in the hopper to provide the best spray contact with all grain as it is being elevated.

#### How many times can I apply Conserve On-Farm?

Any consignment or parcel of grain MUST be treated only once with Conserve On-Farm. Dow AgroSciences urges growers to complete a Commodity Vendor Declaration for each treated parcel of grain, and to provide this information along with each grain transaction or delivery. This practice is crucial to avoid exceeding the grain MRLs in both domestic and international markets.



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#### Can I apply Conserve On-Farm as a silo hygiene wash-down before storing grain?

No, there is no approval for this use. Dow AgroSciences recommends Reldan™ pluS in these situations, and rotating to products with different modes of action to delay the development of insect resistance. An example of a rotation option is diatomaceous earth (e.g. Dryacide®).

#### Do I need to decontaminate application and elevation equipment after using Conserve On-Farm?

If you anticipate moving, elevating, or treating other commodities (such as canola, pulses or PRF cereal grains) after using Conserve On-Farm, a wash down of the equipment used is advised to avoid cross-contamination. Oilseeds and their processed fractions can absorb minute traces of pesticides which could lead to a market trade issue.

#### What do I use to decontaminate my equipment with?

On completion, wash out spraying equipment, mixing and measuring utensils with water and detergent.

#### How do I buy Conserve On-Farm?

Conserve On-Farm is only available for purchase through accredited distributors who have been trained in its correct use. As a prospective purchaser, the product must be only used to treat grain which has been grown on the farm where it will be stored. You must also present your National Grower Register (NGR) card to the accredited distributor before you can purchase the product. You must read and agree to the conditions of use outlined in a one page End User Declaration (EUD), your details are recorded and you sign and take a copy of it.

#### What if I do not have an NGR number?

Call the National Grower Registry on free call ph. 1800 556 630 or go to [www.NGR.com.au](http://www.NGR.com.au). Registration for an NGR number is free and the turn-around time can be less than 48 hours.

#### What does the COPS program involve?

The Conserve On-Farm COPS program is designed to minimise the risk of a double application of Conserve On-Farm to any consignment of grain. The COPS program raises awareness of the persistence of Conserve On-Farm and the possibility that a double application of the product may result in grain MRLs being exceeded and potentially cause overseas trade issues.

As part of the COPS program, only end-users who can provide an NGR number will be able to purchase Conserve On-Farm. Prospective purchasers must also sign an EUD which will be filed in a Dow AgroSciences-managed database, providing the APVMA with a traceability system.

#### Why is Conserve On-Farm sold under a permit and not as a registered product?

The permit allows APVMA to monitor the effectiveness of the COPS stewardship program for two years, and propose any amendments to the program prior to proceeding to full registration.

#### What do I do when I sell treated grain?

All grain that has been treated with Conserve On-Farm must be accompanied – at sale- by a Commodity Vendor Declaration (CVD). This alerts future owners along the supply chain to the fact that Conserve On-Farm has been used so they can avoid further applications. Ten (10) copies of an industry - advocated CVD for use by growers are provided at the retail point-of-sale.



**Confidence  
in a drum**



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Product Name	Conserve On-Farm Grain Protector
Active ingredients	Spinosad + Chlorpyrifos-methyl + S-methoprene
Uses	All cereal grains; except maize, malting barley and rice (and PRF grain). Not to be used on oilseeds or pulses.
Pack size	A twin pack consists of 1 x 5 L of Part A and 2 x 1 L of Part B
Application rate	1 L of part A is mixed with 400 mL of Part B in 50 L water. 1 L of this mix is applied per tonne of grain.
Pests controlled	Lesser grain borer, Confused flour beetle, Flat grain beetle, Granary weevil, Maize weevil, Rice weevil, Rust-red flour beetle, Saw-toothed grain beetle, Tropical warehouse moth
Withholding period	Nil when used as directed. Do not move treated grain within 24 hours after treatment.

REGION	CONTACT	MOBILE
Western and Central SA	Hugh Mayo	0427 659 587
South East SA	Chris Brown	0429 208 863
Western Vic and South-East SA	Ashleigh Knight	0408 063 084
North West & Central Vic	Nathan Sydes	0427 799 891
Eastern Vic and Tas	Gregg Baynon	0417 387 270
Riverina NSW	Bryce Sturgess	0429 865 686
South East NSW	Brad Davis	0427 267 849
Central and North West NSW	Dan Cornally	0429 476 345

REGION	CONTACT	MOBILE
Liverpool Plains NSW	Jon Dadd	0427 460 290
North West NSW and Border Rivers QLD	Emma Twine	0429 878 662
Norther Rivers NSW	Geoff Messer	0408 099 596
Darling Downs QLD	Kevin Melmeth	0427 700 207
Kingaroy QLD	Richard Jackman	0427 792 786
Central QLD	Graham Fossett	0427 458 432

[www.conserveonfarm.com.au](http://www.conserveonfarm.com.au)