

- 主要生理標靶**
Key to Targeted Physiology
- 神經/肌肉
Nerve & Muscle
 - 生長發育
Growth & Development
 - 呼吸
Respiration
 - 中腸
Midgut
 - 未知/非專一
Unknown or Non-specific

Group 1: Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitors
(Only representative actives of the groups are shown)

1. 乙酰膽鹼受體抑制劑

1A 氨基甲酸酯類 Carbamates
加波芬 Carbosulfan, 滅多磷 Methidathion

1B Organophosphates 有機磷
噁蟎磷 Acephate, 氯吡硫磷 Chlorpyrifos

Group 2: GABA-gated chloride channel antagonists
(Only representative actives of the groups are shown)

2. GABA氯離子通道拮抗劑

2A Cycloidiene Organochlorines
可濕丹 Chlordane, 可濕磷 Endosulfan

2B Phenylpyrazoles (Fiproles)
呋蟲蟎 Fenprothion, 呋蟲腓 Fenoxypipron

Group 3: Sodium channel modulators (Only representative actives of group 3A are shown)
3. 鈉離子通道調節劑

3A Pyrethroids Pyrethrins
3A 除蟲菊精
3B DDT, 3C 滴滴涕 Methoxychlor 甲氧氯滴滴涕

3B 吡啶衍生物 Pyrimethanil
3C 吡啶衍生物 Pyriproxyfen
3D 吡啶衍生物 Pyridaloxim
3E 吡啶衍生物 Pyridiflithion
3F 吡啶衍生物 Pyridiphenyls
3G 吡啶衍生物 Pyridinylidene
3H 吡啶衍生物 Pyridinylidene
3I 吡啶衍生物 Pyridinylidene
3J 吡啶衍生物 Pyridinylidene

Group 4: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) competitive modulators
4. 乙酰膽鹼受體競爭性調節劑

4A Neonicotinoids 新類尼古丁
4B Nicotine
4C Sulfoximines
4D Butenolides
4E Mesoionics

Group 5: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) allosteric modulators site I
5. 膽鹼受體立體異位調節劑位點 I

5 Spinosyns

Group 6: Glutamate-gated chloride channel (GluCl) allosteric modulators
6. 胺酸門控氯離子通道異位調節劑

6 Avermectins & Milbemycins

Group 7: Juvenile hormone mimics
7. 仿保幼激素類

7A Juvenile hormone analogs 仿保幼激素類
7B Fenoxycarb
7C Pyriproxyfen

Group 8: Miscellaneous non-specific (multi-site) inhibitors
8. 雜項非專一性多點抑制劑

8A Alkyl halides
8B Chloropin
8C Fluorides
8D Borates
8E Tartar emetic
8F Methyl isothiocyanate generators

Group 9: Chordotonal organ TRPV channel modulators
9. 弦狀神經TRPV通道調節劑

9B Pyridine azomethine derivatives
9C Pyrethroids
9D Pyrethroids
9E Pyrethroids
9F Pyrethroids

Use of Groups:

- Alternations, sequences or rotations of compounds between MoA groups reduce selection for target site resistance.
- Applications are arranged into MoA spray windows defined by crop growth stage and pest biology. Several sprays of a compound may be possible within each spray window, but successive generations of a pest should not be treated with compounds from the same MoA group. Local expert advice on spray windows and timings should always be followed.
- Groups in the classification whose members do not act at a common target site are exempt from the prescription against rotation within the group (Group 8, 13 and all UN groups; UN, UNB, UNE, UNF, UNM, UNP & UNV).

Use of Sub-Groups:

- Sub-groups represent distinct structural classes which are believed to have the same mode of action.
- Sub-groups provide differentiation between compounds that may bind at the same target site but are structurally different enough that risk of **target-site cross-resistance** is lower than for close chemical analogs.
- Cross-resistance potential between sub-groups is higher than between groups, so rotation between sub-groups should be considered only when there are no alternatives, and only if cross resistance does not exist, following consultation with local expert advice. These exceptions are not sustainable, and alternative options should be sought.

IRAC

Insecticide Resistance Action Committee
Mode of Action Classification

Group 9: Chordotonal organ TRPV channel modulators
9. 弦狀神經TRPV通道調節劑

9B Pyridine azomethine derivatives
9C Pyrethroids
9D Pyrethroids
9E Pyrethroids
9F Pyrethroids

Group 10: Mite growth inhibitors affecting CHS1
10. 蟎類生長抑制劑影響CHS1

10A Clofentezine, Diflovidazin, Hexythiazox
10B Etoxazole

Group 11: Microbial disruptors of insect midgut membranes
11. 破壞中腸膜調節劑

Includes transgenic crops expressing *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxins (however, specific guidance for resistance management of transgenic crops is not based on rotation of modes of action)

Rotation between certain specific B.t. microbial products may provide resistance management benefits for some pests. Consult product-specific recommendations.

11A *Bacillus thuringiensis*
11B *Bacillus sphaericus*

Group 12: Inhibitors of mitochondrial ATP synthase
12. 粒線體ATP合成酶抑制劑

12A Diafenthiuron
12B Organotin miticides
12C Propargite
12D Tetradifon

Group 13: Uncouplers of oxidative phosphorylation via disruption of proton gradient
13. 解偶劑

13 Pyrethroids, Dinitrophenols, Sulfiramid

Group 14: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) channel blockers
14. 乙酰膽鹼受體通道阻斷劑

14 Nereistoxin analogues
14B Thiostiposodium

Group 15: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis affecting CHS1
15. 癩丁質合成酶CHS1抑制劑

(Only representative actives of group are shown)

15 Benzoylureas

Group 16: Inhibitors of chitin biosynthesis, type 1
16. 第1型癩丁質合成酶抑制劑

16 Buprofezin

Group 17: Moulting disruptors, Diptera
17. 變態阻斷劑

17 Cyromazine

Group 18: Ecdysone receptor agonists
18. 蛻皮激素受體激動劑

18 Diacylhydrazines

Group 19: Octopamine receptor agonists
19. 胺酸受體激動劑

19 Amitraz

Group 20: Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors - Qo site
20. 粒線體複合體III電子傳遞抑制劑

20A Hydramethylnon
20B Acequinoly
20C Flucyprym
20D Bifenazate

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Group 21: Mitochondrial complex I electron transport inhibitors
21. 粒線體複合體I電子傳遞抑制劑

21A METI acaricides and insecticides
21B Rotenone

Group 22: Voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers
22. 電壓依體鈉通道阻斷劑

22A Oxadiazines
22B Semicarbazones

Group 23: Inhibitors of acetyl CoA carboxylase
23. 乙醯輔酶A羧化酶抑制劑

23 Tetrionic & Tetramic acid derivatives

Group 24: Mitochondrial complex IV electron transport inhibitors - Qc site
24. 粒線體複合體IV電子傳遞抑制劑

24A Phosphides
24B Cyanides

Group 25: Mitochondrial complex II electron transport inhibitors
25. 粒線體複合體II電子傳遞抑制劑

25A beta-Tenitenitrol derivatives
25B Carboxanilides

Group 28: Ryanodine receptor modulators
28. 烏尼丁受體調節劑

28 Diamides
28Floricamid

Group 30: GABA-gated chloride channel allosteric modulators
30. GABA氯離子通道異位調節劑

30 Meta-diamides & Isoxazolines

Group 31: Baculoviruses
31. 桿狀病毒

31 Granuloviruses & Nucleopolyhedroviruses

Group 32: Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) allosteric modulators site II
32. nAChR異位調節劑位點 II

32 GS-omega/Kappa HXTX-Hv1a peptide

Group 33: Calcium-activated potassium channel (KCa2) modulators
33. 鈣激活鉀離子通道調節劑

33 Acynonapyr

Group 34: Mitochondrial complex III electron transport inhibitors - Qi site
34. 粒線體複合體III電子傳遞抑制劑 Qi位點

34 Flometquin

Unknown or uncertain mode of action
UN 作用機制未知或尚未確定

UN Compounds

Bacterial agents (non-Bt)
Fungal agents

植物性精油
Botanical essence including synthetic, mechanical and extracts and unrefined oils

非專一性機械/物理破壞
UNM Non-specific mechanical and physical disruptors

Poster Notes:

- Sub-group 3B: DDT is no longer used in agriculture and therefore this is only applicable for the control of insect vectors of human disease, such as mosquitoes, because of a lack of alternatives.
- Sub-group 10A: Hexythiazox is grouped with Clofentezine because they exhibit cross-resistance even though they are structurally distinct. Diflovidazin has been added to this group because it is a close analogue of Clofentezine and is expected to have the same mode of action.
- Group 20: While there is strong evidence that Bifenazate acts on the Qo site of Mitochondrial Complex III and some Bifenazate resistance mutations confer cross-resistance to Acequinoly, the sites of action of Flucyprym and Hydramethylnon have not been determined.
- Groups 26 and 27 are unassigned.
- In some cases, only representative actives are shown.
- Please visit www.irac-online.org for the complete IRAC Classification.

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