



Product Name: Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin Insecticide
APVMA Approval No: 83509 / 108521

Label Name:	Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin Insecticide
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN SOLVENT: 760 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS
Mode of Action:	GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain insect pests, including redlegged earth mite and blue oat mite on certain field crops and pastures and certain insect pests on fruit and vegetable crops as specified in the Directions for Use table.
Net Contents:	5, 20, 110, 200, 1000 L
Restraints:	Do NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours after application.
Directions for Use:	
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS: Harvest ASPARAGUS, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, CHINESE CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BROCCOLI, KALE, KOHLRABI, TURNIPS, TOMATOES: Do NOT harvest for 1 day after application.

	<p>LETTUCE: Do not harvest for 3 days after application. MAIZE, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS, RICE, SORGHUM, SOYBEANS, SWEET CORN, TOBACCO, WINTER CEREALS: Do NOT harvest for 7 days after application. COTTON, LINSEED, POME FRUIT, STONE FRUIT: Do NOT harvest for 14 days after application. CHICKPEAS, SUNFLOWERS: Do NOT harvest for 21 days after application. FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LUPINS: Do NOT harvest for 4 weeks after application. LINOLA: Do NOT harvest for 12 weeks after application. CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT apply later than 21 days before cutting and windrowing for harvest.</p> <p>Grazing CANOLA: DO NOT graze or cut for stockfeed for 21 days after application. CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS: DO NOT graze or cut for stockfood for 5 weeks. LUCERNE: Do NOT graze or cut for stock food for 14 days after application. PASTURES: Do NOT graze for 3 days after application. Do NOT cut for stock food for 14 days after application. WINTER CEREALS: DO NOT graze treated stubble for 14 days after application.</p>
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Trade Advice:	
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General Instructions:	<p>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is a contact and residual insecticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing infestations. The product can be applied mixed either with water carrier or oil based bulking agents such as D-C-TRON* Cotton Spray Oil or compatible ULV products.</p> <p>MIXING Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is applied with water carrier. Add the required quantity of Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.</p> <p>Ultra Low Volume (ULV) applications by aircraft when Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is applied with oil based bulking agents. This product can be mixed with D-C-TRON Cotton Spray Oil or other compatible products (See COMPATIBILITY Section). First add the mixing partner to the spray tank and then, with the agitator in motion, add the required quantity of Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin direct to the spray tank. DO NOT mix with water and ensure that no water is in the spraying system.</p> <p>APPLICATION Dilute Spraying (Pome and Stone Fruit, Grapes) Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required water volume may be deterred by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.</p> <p>Concentrate Spraying (Pome and Stone Fruit, Grapes) Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray</p>
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volume (see Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example 500 L/ha
3. The concentrate factor in this example is 3X (ie. $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 125 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×125 , that is 375 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information of concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

Low Volume and High Volume by ground rig or aircraft when Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is applied with water carrier.

Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin can be applied by ground or aircraft with a water carrier.

Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Always apply with a non-ionic surfactant unless detailed on the label of a tank mix partner. Apply during the cooler parts of the day or night.

Ground Application – water carrier

For low volume spraying of field crops with ground rigs, use a total volume of 50-200 L/ha except for sweet corn, tomatoes and tobacco where higher volumes should be used. Drop arms should be used on ground rigs in row crops taller than 30 cm (0.3 m). The application should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles, unless otherwise directed in the Critical Comments.

Aerial Application – water carrier

Do NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha. For Spring/early Summer application to cereals, canola, and to other dense crops, apply in a total spray volume of 30 to 35 L/ha. If possible, spray in a crosswind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable in direction. Apply as a spray of 100-150 microns VMD.

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft

Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin mixed with D-C-TRON Cotton Spray Oil or other compatible products should be applied in a minimum total spray volume of 1.5 L/ha. It should only be applied by aircraft with suitable equipment to provide a droplet size of approximately 80-100 microns VMD. Applications should be made during the cooler parts of the day or at night. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions. Preferably apply in light to moderate crosswinds.

COMPATIBILITY

Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is applied with water carrier.

This product is compatible with Amitraz 200, D-C-TRON Cotton Spray Oil, Dithane* M45, dicamba, MitiFol® EC Kocide*, Electra® 225, Parathion 500 EC, Parathion M500, PHOSDRIN*, Instinct® 300, Axiom®, Wuxal*, Select*, dimethoate, paraquat, diquat, glyphosate, Tigrex*, Jaguar*, simazine, SPINNAKER*, 2,4-D amine and ester, 2,4-DB and MCPA.

DO NOT mix Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin with wettable powders and water dispersable granules BEFORE addition to the spray tank. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin can be mixed with Dithane* WDG providing the mixture is agitated efficiently and used immediately.

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft

This product should be mixed only with specific ULV formulations of other insecticides, eg. Amitraz 200, Electra® 225, Instinct® 300, and PBO synergists, when mixed according to the directions on the PBO synergist labels.

Resistance Warning:	<p>For insecticide resistance management Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use Elders Rural Services Australia Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin to control resistant insects. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information, contact your local supplier, Elders Rural Services Australia Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.</p> <p>In NSW and Qld, application of this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae longer than 5 mm may not only be ineffective but it may increase the level of synthetic pyrethroid resistance. This product should NOT be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of it or another synthetic pyrethroid. Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with an insecticide from another chemical group. Application of this product with an insecticide from another chemical group such as Electra® will assist with the management of synthetic pyrethroid resistant <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>.</p>
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Precautions:	
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Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK Dangerous to bees. Do NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is known to have a deterrent effect on foraging bees for a short period of time after spraying. Risk to bees is reduced by spraying in early morning and late evening while bees are not foraging.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT Dangerous to fish and aquatic life such as yabbies. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers. Water from treated rice fields must not be released off-farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities has been met. DO NOT apply or allow spray drift onto adjacent non-target aquatic areas. Allow sufficient buffer distance between downwind non-target water bodies and the sprayed area. Run-off from areas must be prevented from entering drains or waterways.</p>
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Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL (5 L, 20 L, 200 L) Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulation. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p> <p>For refillable containers, empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p> <p>Envirodrum Micro Matic Valve (110 L) Store the original sealed Envirodrum in a cool well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT tamper with the Micro Matic valve or the</p>
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	<p>security seal. DO NOT contaminate the Envirodrum with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the Micro Matic coupler delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the Envirodrum have been used, please return the Envirodrum to the point of purchase. The Envirodrum remains the property of Elders Rural Services Australia Ltd.</p> <p>1000 L</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Storage must be secure so that contents cannot be tampered with. All locks and/or seals must be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs Elders Rural Services Australia Ltd. should be advised immediately. This minibulk container is reusable and remains the property of Elders Rural Services Australia Ltd. DO NOT rinse empty container. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to the point of supply for refill or storage. No other liquid, solid or pesticide product should be put into it. When empty return to Elders Rural Services Australia Ltd. for cleaning, relabelling and refilling.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

NOTE: This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae longer than 5 mm. All *Helicoverpa armigera* in NSW and Qld should be treated as being resistant to synthetic pyrethroids. Refer to RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

CEREALS

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cereals (Winter)	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Vic, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (Stubble Grazing)	DO NOT apply more than a total of 540 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in late afternoon or evening.
		Qld, NSW, ACT only	75 or 150 mL/ha		Use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when there are larvae longer than 10 mm, or when longer residual activity is required. In NSW, DO NOT apply before May or after August.
	Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		DO NOT use as a ULV application. Pre-planting: May be applied with knock-down herbicides prior to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. DO NOT apply to dense pasture. All pasture should be closely grazed prior to application to ensure adequate spray penetration. Apply in a minimum of 100 L of water per hectare. Repeat as required. Post-crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and apply at the first sign of pest activity. Repeat as required.
	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	All States	240 mL/ha		Apply before "head lopping" occurs when larval numbers exceed two or more per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Spray to achieve good crop penetration. This rate is effective against small (6 mm) larvae and large (20 mm) grubs. Monitor crop closely and retreat if necessary. Poor control may occur on crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Spray seedling crops if silvering or whitening (bleaching) of the leaves is causing a reduction in crop growth. If possible, spray on a calm, mild morning when mites are actively feeding on crop leaves. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
	Aphid control to prevent Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus transmission		125 mL/ha		Apply at 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. Repeat the application 4 to 5 weeks later to maintain protection against aphid transmission to BYDV until after stem elongation.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. In Qld, NSW and NT, preferably apply to eggs or apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States			Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
Rice (both aerial and drill sown)	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	NSW, WA only	200 mL/ha	7 days	DO NOT apply more than a total 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect crops regularly for the presence of grubs from flowering onwards. Apply when rice damaging pests first appear. Apply, by aircraft in 20-30 litres of water/ha, to drained fields only. Spray in the cool of the day (early morning or late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Monitor crop closely and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.
	Bloodworm		100 mL/ha		Apply to water immediately after sowing using helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft. A second treatment may be required approximately 10 to 14 days later. Plants are not vulnerable to bloodworm damage after secondary roots have developed. DO NOT release water from treated areas off- farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities have been met.
Sorghum	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Crop checking should commence when the head emerges from the boot and continue at daily intervals until the end of flowering for midge and at weekly intervals until maturity for <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> . DO NOT apply to tight headed varieties. Apply when there are 2 or more actively feeding larvae per head, or when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Use the higher rate if longer residual control is required. Preferably apply to eggs. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to larvae > 5 mm in Northern Qld and NSW. Repeat as required.
	Sorghum Midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)		100 or 200 mL/ha		Apply when midge numbers reach 1 to 2 per head, between head emergence and the end of flowering. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate for increased residual protection.

COTTON

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Cotton Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	300 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply as indicated by field checks. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching, before larvae are in the protected feeding sites. Apply when egg laying is light i.e. 5-20 brown eggs/m or 2-5 newly hatched larvae per 100 terminals.
			400 mL/ha		Apply when egg laying is heavy and/or larvae are up to 5 mm in length.
			500 mL/ha		Apply egg laying is continuous, larvae are up to 5 mm in length and longer residual protection is required.
	Rough Bollworm (<i>Earias huegeli</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)	Apply when an average of 2 or more larvae are present per 100 bolls. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages before larvae are established or concealed in bolls deep in the canopy. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
	Green Mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), Apple Dimpling Bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>)		300 or 400 mL/ha		Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use higher rate when pest pressure is high and when increased residual protection is required.

GRAIN LEGUMES

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	WA only	160 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	5 weeks (Grazing)	Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate of larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained when spraying at egg hatch.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging or establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Faba Beans	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest) 5 weeks (Grazing)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat as necessary. Use the higher rate of larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained before spraying at egg hatch.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging or establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.
Lupins	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	DO NOT apply more than a total of 600 mL/ha per season to any one lupin crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
		WA only	120 or 200 mL/ha		Spraying should be timed to precede the first visible damage to the pods. Use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when residual activity is required.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA only	240 mL/ha		Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
Field peas	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Check crops for larvae every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
			200 or 300 mL/ha		Check crops for larvae every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Pea Weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha		Apply during flowering prior to egg laying when the adult weevil population reaches one or more per 25 sweeps of a sweep net. Use the higher rate for longer residual protection.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
Soybeans	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when flower or pod feeding numbers reach 1-2 per metre of row. Apply the higher rate when canopy is dense or if longer residual control is required. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae > 5 mm in Northern NSW & Qld. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.

GRAPEVINES

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grapevines (non bearing)	Pink Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>), Apple Weevil (<i>Curculio</i> Beetle) (<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>), Garden Weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Dilute Spraying 100 mL/100 L water Concentrate Spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	-	Monitor young vines during Spring and early Summer and apply at the first signs of leaf damage. Spray the leaves, canes and the soil around each vine to a diameter of 30 cm. 70-80 mL of dilute spray should be sufficient for each vine. If pest infestation persists, a second application may be required after three weeks. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods (See General Instructions).

OILSEEDS

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 mL or 300 mL/ha	21 days (H) (G)	DO NOT apply more than a total 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. For aerial application, use a total volume of 30-35 L/ha and apply in the cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.
	Tobacco Looper (<i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i>)				
	Vegetable Weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>)		400 mL/ha		Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin should be applied when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten. Repeat as necessary.
	Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)				Apply according to pest pressure.
	Redlegged Earth Mite, (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite, (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Linola	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha	12 weeks (Harvest)	DO NOT apply more than a total 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop. For aerial application, apply during the cooler part of the day in a total volume of 30-35 L/ha. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Refer to application section for water rates.	
Linseed	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Refer to application section for water rates.	
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.	
Sunflowers	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, ACT, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)	TO PROTECT BEES and ensure adequate pollination, application during flowering should be avoided. If application is necessary at flowering apply early morning or late afternoon when bees are not actively foraging. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the infestation reaches an average of 2-3 larvae per head or when economic damage is occurring. Repeat as required. Apply before the heads turn downwards to ensure adequate coverage. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.	
	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)				Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In NSW and Qld, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate under heavy pest pressure.	
	Grey Cluster Bug (<i>Nysius clevelandensis</i>), Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	250 mL/ha		Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dryland crops and 20 to 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 to 25. Repeat as required. The higher rate should be used when numbers are very high.	
	Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only			Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dryland crops and 20 to 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 to 25. Repeat as required.	

PASTURES

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lucerne (Seed and forage crops)	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/ha	14 days (Grazing or cutting for stockfeed)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. DO NOT apply more than one application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5 mm in length.
	Green Mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>)				DO NOT apply more than one application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels.
Pastures (Legume and grass based pastures)	Wingless Grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>)	All States	160 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (Cut for stockfeed)	DO NOT apply more than a total 320 mL/ha per season. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply to infested areas and repeat as necessary. Spraying is most effective on newly emerged hoppers before they begin dispersing. Later sprays should be applied before the start of egg laying. Good coverage is essential.
	Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)				Apply when pest infestation reaches an economically damaging level.
	Blackheaded Pasture Cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)				Spraying is most effective when larvae are detected and treated early. Suspect paddocks should be dug after the first substantial rain in April/May and inspected to ensure grubs are present in sufficient numbers to warrant treatment. Spraying after June will give poorer results.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)				Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT use as a ULV application. Autumn/Winter Apply after the opening rains in late Autumn/early Winter 2-3 weeks after egg hatch occurs. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin is rainfast after spray deposits have dried on the leaf surface. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin can be mixed with herbicides used for Winter cleaning of sub clover pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details. Spring If RLEM/BOM numbers increase in the Spring, spray again before diapause egg production begins. Agsure Alpha Cypermethrin can be mixed with herbicides used for spray topping pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.

POME AND STONEFRUIT

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pome fruit: Apples, Pears	Apple Weevil (<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>), Garden Weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	Dilute Spraying 100 mL/100 L water Concentrate Spraying	14 days (Harvest)	Spray approx. 1-2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and the soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This is usually late October - late November for Garden Weevil, and late November - mid December for Apple Weevil. Monitor weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray may be needed 3-4 weeks later. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods (See General Instructions).
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Apple Weevil (<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>), Garden Weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	WA only	Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section		

TREE AND ORNAMENTALS

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Eucalypt Plantations	Adults and larvae of Tasmanian Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle (<i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i>), Eucalyptus Weevil (<i>Gonipterus</i> spp.), Autumn Gum Moth (<i>Mnesampela</i> spp.), Bronzed Field Beetle (<i>Adelium</i> spp.), Adults of <i>Liparetrus</i> spp. & <i>Cadmus</i> spp.)	All States	250-300 mL/ha	-	Ground or aerial applications depending on size of trees. Apply by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter using hydraulic nozzles or micronair equipment, to the crowns of eucalypt trees. Micronair application in 5 litres of water/ha has proved effective. Apply before insect damage causes severe defoliation. Treatment will control small and large larvae as well as adult beetles. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label.
Banksias, Ornamentals	Banksia Moth (<i>Danimia banksiae</i>)	WA only	20 mL/100 L	-	Apply on a regular programme at 2 week intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed.

TOBACCO

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tobacco	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tobacco Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, Vic, WA only	30 or 40 mL/ 100 L	7 days (Harvest)	Apply from just after transplanting on a 7 to 10 day schedule, according to pest incidence. Apply as a medium to fine spray using hollow and/or solid cone nozzles. The spray volume should be gradually increased as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Use the higher rate when larvae longer than 10 mm are present or when egg laying is intense.

VEGETABLES

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus (Not for use on White Asparagus)	Garden Weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	WA only	100 mL/100 L	1 day (Harvest)	Caution: Not for use on white asparagus, there have been reports of some phytotoxicity when using alpha-cypermethrin. Apply in Spring after weevil emergence, at up to 500 L spray solution per ha. Day time spraying is effective but superior control may be achieved if spray is applied at night. Depending on pest pressure, repeat applications maybe required. Application to fern, after spear harvest may reduce carry-over of Garden Weevil for the following season.
Mung Beans, Navy Beans	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the number of larvae feeding on flowers or pods reach 1 to 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present or when canopy is dense. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat as required. Preferably apply to eggs. To help contain pyrethroid resistance of <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to larvae > 5 mm in Northern Qld and NSW. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Kale, Kohlrabi, Chinese Cabbage, Turnips	Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage Moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>) <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> , <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	All States	LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100 L ULTRA LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha	1 day (Harvest)	Apply according to pest incidence. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add Wetspray Wetting Agent at 30 mL per 100 L of spray mixture. LOW VOLUME: GROUND RIG APPLICATION: Apply in 100 to 600 L of water per hectare as a fine spray (i.e. a droplet size of 100 to 200 microns). AERIAL APPLICATION: Apply in 20 to 60 L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns droplet size. HIGH VOLUME: Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 600 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Apply as a medium spray (i.e. a droplet size of 200 to 400 microns VMD). ULTRA LOW VOLUME: See ULV application section in this label. <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in NSW and Qld. Follow the application directions for the pest above. Apply as required according to pest incidence. Thorough and frequent crop checks are essential. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
Cauliflowers	Staphylinid Beetle (up to 3 mm length)	WA only	LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100 L		Apply by boomspray. Spray when pests first appear.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lettuce	<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.	All States	LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100 L	3 days (Harvest)	Spray at first sign of activity. Good spray coverage is essential. Recheck crop at regular intervals. If no specific resistance strategy exists, DO NOT use chemicals from the same group for consecutive sprays. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae > 5 mm in Northern NSW and Qld.
Sweet Corn	Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. The level of cob damage tolerated varies with market requirements. FRESH MARKET CORN: Apply at 5-8 day intervals, accordingly to pest incidence, from tassel emergence until the silks wither. PROCESSING CORN: Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Larvae in protected feeding sites within the cob are not effectively controlled. Apply before this situation occurs. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm longer than 5 mm.
Tomatoes (bush and trellis)	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tomato Grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	Program Application: ULTRA LOW VOLUME 300 mL/ha LOW VOLUME 200 or 300 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME	1 day (Harvest)	DO NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. PROGRAMME APPLICATION: Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule whilst pests are active. Use the higher rate when egg laying is intense. Apply as a fine spray using hollow cone nozzles. For low volume application apply in 100 to 400 L/ha by ground or minimum of 10 L/ha by air. For high volume application apply 200 L of spray mixture per hectare after transplanting and increase gradually to 1,000 L/ha at maturity.
	Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	20 or 30 mL/100 L Established Infestations LOW VOLUME & ULTRA LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100 L		ESTABLISHED APPLICATION: Apply these rates to established infestations or escape situations. DO NOT apply to Tomato Grub larvae > 5 mm in length. ULTRA LOW VOLUME: see ULV application section in this label. Low Volume: BY GROUND RIG: apply in 100 to 400 L of water per hectare as a fine spray. BY AIRCRAFT: apply in a minimum of 10 L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns VMD. HIGH VOLUME: apply as a medium to fine spray. Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting establishment to 1000 L/ha at maturity.
	Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>)	All States	ULTRA LOW VOLUME: 300 mL/ha LOW VOLUME: 130 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME: 18 mL/100 L		The crop should be frequently checked when it is flowering for the presence of the pest. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level, using the application methods described for native budworm above.

**NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS
AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.**