

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC
Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 260g/L CYPERMETHRIN
SOLVENT: 581g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For control of certain insect pests in Cereals, Lupins, Cotton, Sunflowers, Sweetcorn, Maize, Soy, Navy and Mung beans, Sorghum, Tomatoes and other crops as per DIRECTIONS FOR USE Table.

READ ALL DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Emergency information:

		UN NO. 2903	PESTICIDES LIQUID Toxic, N.O.S.
		In an Emergency Dial 000 Police of Fire Brigade Or 4Farmers (08) 9356 3445	PGIII HAZCHEM 2XE Not classified as a Dangerous good, under the Australian code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail.

4FARMERS PTY. LTD.

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APVMA Approval No.: 52025/0500

General Instructions

MIXING:

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

Mixes readily with hard or soft water. Add the required quantity of this product to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow mixed solution to stand for longer than 23 hours before use. In extremely alkaline water (pH 9) spray immediately after mixing. Product is compatible with diesel dilution.

TIMING:

CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC is a contact and residual insecticide. For best results it should be applied as a protective treatment at regular intervals. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg-hatch.

APPLICATION:

Good coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. The material may be applied by ground rig or aircraft.

AERIAL APPLICATION: Should be under conditions normally suitable for water based emulsifiable concentrate insecticides. Apply in at least 10-20 Litres of water per hectare for cotton and tomatoes and 20-30 litres of water per hectare for field peas and for other crops.

GROUND RIG APPLICATION: Should be in 30-100 litres per hectare for all crops except sweetcorn and tomatoes. For sweetcorn, use 150-450 litres of water per hectare. For tomatoes, refer to directions for use section. Drop arms should be used on ground rig booms when crop is taller than 30cm.

Acceptable "threshold" values for eggs, larval, nymphal or adult numbers may Vary according to the stage of crop development, the pest complex present and the pest management program undertaken. Alternative higher thresholds may be acceptable under certain circumstances.

CROP CHECKING:

Frequent and thorough checking of whole plants, seed head, flower or muting body as required, should be made over a random sample of plants representative of the whole crop area. Inspect crops after spraying to ensure a thorough kill has been obtained; however, note that maximum kill may not be achieved until 48 hours after treatment. Then check at frequent intervals, not more than 2 days apart when insect pressure is heavy. Apply the recommended treatment as soon as a crop check indicates spraying is necessary.

INSECT RESISTANCE WARNING:

For insecticide resistance management 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC INSECTICIDE is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC INSECTICIDE 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 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC INSECTICIDE or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC INSECTICIDE on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, 4 Farmers Pty. Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC INSECTICIDE to control resistant insects.

4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC INSECTICIDE may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information, contact your local supplier, 4Farmers Pty. Ltd. representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

RESISTANCE NOTICE:

Helicoverpa (= Heliiothis) armigera resistance Northern New South Wales and Queensland. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in Helicoverpa (= Heliiothis) armigera, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and the New South Wales Department of Agriculture and Fisheries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, LIVESTOCK, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT:

Highly toxic to fish. Do not contaminate fishponds, drains, rivers or streams with the product or the used containers. Do not contaminate neighbouring vegetation, crops, pastures and waterways with concentrate, sprays, washing's, waste liquid or empty containers. Liquid spillage's should be absorbed on to pumice or vermiculite, NOT SAWDUST, and disposed of in accordance with the Australian Standard 2507 Storage and Handling of Pesticides. Contaminated area to be washed down and water washing's to be prevented from entering any water drains. During decontamination operators should wear cotton overalls, boots, face shield and waterproof gloves.

Dangerous to bees. This product is highly toxic to bees. Do not spray any plant in flower while bees are foraging.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertiliser. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure 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 bury empty containers in a local landfill. If no landfill is available bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Product is poisonous if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Sensitive workers should use protective clothing. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. After use and before eating, smoking or drinking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information centre (131126). If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital induce vomiting preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:

See the Material Safety Data Sheet for further information.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY:

4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260EC Insecticide contains the pyrethroid insecticide, Cypermethrin. Some Helicoverpa spp. In Australia have been found resistant to pyrethroids including Cypermethrin and resistance may also show in other insect pests. Resistance results in the loss of efficacy of the product and thus in yield losses. Since the occurrence of resistance cannot be foreseen, 4FARMERS accepts no responsibility for any loss or damage to crops resulting from the failure of 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260EC Insecticide to control resistant strains. Where 4FARMERS CYPERMETHRIN 260EC Insecticide or other pyrethroid insecticides have previously been found to be ineffective in controlling the insect pests claimed in this label the 4FARMERS 260 EC Insecticide should not be used. Advice as to alternative treatments should be sought in such cases.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

The use of 4Farmers CYPERMETHRIN 260 EC Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by 4FARMERS regarding its suitability, fitness of efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and 4FARMERS accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Tobacco:	No withholding period.
Tomatoes:	Do not harvest for 1 day after application.
Sweetcorn, Maize, Soybeans, Sorghum, Mung Beans and Navy Beans, Barley and Cereals:	Do not harvest for 7 days after application.
Sorghum, and Cotton:	Do not harvest for 14 days after application.
Sunflowers:	Do not harvest for 21 days after application.
Lupins:	Do not harvest for 24 days after application.
Field peas, Faba Beans:	Do not harvest for 28 days after application.
Barley and Cereals:	Do not graze for 49 days after application.

Directions for use

Restraint: Do not apply if rain is expected within four (4) hours.

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE (S)	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITH HOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Lesser Army worms	WA only	130mL	7 days H 49 days G	Apply when pests are first seen.
Cereals	Webworm	WA only	60mL	7 days H 49 days G	Pre-planting: Apply with Knockdown chemical (4Farmers Glyphosate) prior to planting. Apply from the last week of May, after larvae have emerged. Preferable to use on low density, closely grazed pastures. Preferable to use high water volumes of 100L/ha. Post emergence: Spray at first sign of pest activity
	Cutworm	Qld, NSW, WA, only			Regularly inspect the crop. Spray at first sign of pest activity. Inspect and spray late afternoon or early evening for best results.
Tomatoes Bush and trellis	Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)	All States	Program Application: LOW VOLUME: 115 or 230mL/ha	1 day	The use of wetting agent on tomatoes is not necessary. Do Not apply to trellis tomatoes by air. Field Crops: Program Application. (EXCEPT for H. armigera) : Apply as pest populations indicate - a 7 to 10 day interval may be required. Use the higher rate when large larvae are present and when reinfestation (egg laying) is intense. LOW VOLUME: When applying by ground equipment use a fine spray and preferably cone nozzles. Apply in 100 to 400 L water per hectare. HIGH VOLUME: Use a medium or fine spray and preferably cone nozzles. Apply 200 L of spray mixture per hectare just after Trans-planting and increase gradually to 1000L/ha at maturity. Apply to H. armigera larvae only if they are less than 5mm long.
	Tomato grub (H. armigera) Cluster Caterpillar (Spodoptera litura)	Qld, NSW, Tas, WA only	HIGH VOLUME: 15 or 30mL/ha		Established Infestations (as Escape Situations. EXCEPT for H. armigera LOW VOLUME: Use 320mL/ha or 40mL/100L if larger larvae (up to 3cm are present.) HIGH VOLUME: Crops under glass: Do not apply using LV /ULV atomizers at strengths greater than 1 part of product per 50 parts of water. Rates and critical comments are as for field crops. Apply to H. armigera larvae only if they are less than 5mm long.
	Cluster Caterpillar (Spodoptera litura)	SA only	LOW VOLUME: 310mL/10L HIGH VOLUME: 38mL/10L		
	Plague Thrips (Thrips imarginis)	All States	LOW VOLUME: 100mL/ha HIGH VOLUME: 14mL/100L		
Soybeans Navy Beans, Mung Beans	Native Budworm Cotton Bollworm (both Helicoverpa spp)	QLD, NSW only	290 to 385mL/ha	7 days	Apply when the numbers of flower or pod larvae reach 2 per metre of row in Soybeans, 1-2 per metre of row in Navy Beans and 1 per metre of row in Mung Beans. Use the highest rates when canopy is dense or when H punctigera larvae are larger than 1cm. Apply to H. armigera larvae only if they are less than 5mm long. Apply as pest populations indicate. Use highest rate when larvae are more than 1.5cm in length.
	Soybean Looper				
Faba Beans	Native Budworm (H punctigera)	SA WA only	150mL/ha 190 mL/ha.		Apply as pest populations indicate. Use highest rate when larvae are more than 1.5cm in length. If caterpillars are greater than 20mm long, it is too late to spray.
Sweetcorn	Corn Earworm (H. armigera)	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	290 to 385mL/ha	7 days	For fresh market corn spray at tassel emergence then at intervals of 5-8 days until silks wither.
	Native Budworm (H. punctigera)	SA only			Processing corn and Maize: Apply at early silking stage.
	Native Budworm (H. punctigera)	Tas only			Use the highest rates when H punctigera larvae are larger than 1 cm. Apply to H. armigera larvae only if they are less than 5mm long.
	Southern Armyworm (Perseclania ewingii)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			
Maize	Common Armyworm (Mythimna convecta)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			
	Corn Earworm (Helicoverpa armigera)	Vic, NSW only			
		Qld only	230mL or 385mL/ha		

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE (S)	APPLICATION RATE/HA	WITH HOLDING PERIOD	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum	Corn Earworm (H. armigera)	Qld, NSW only	230 to 385mL/ha	14 days	Apply when larval numbers reach 2 per head. Use higher rate if larvae > 1mm and < 5mm are present.
	Sorghum Midge (Contarinia sorghicola)		145 to 290mL/ha		Apply when midge numbers reach 1-2 per head across the whole field from head emergence to completion of lowering. Use the highest rate for increased residual protection when infestation occurs early in the flowering period and/or under heavier infestation levels.
Sunflower	Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)	NSW, only	290mL or 385mL/ha	21 days	Apply when larvae are damaging plants or when there is an average of more than 2-3 larvae per head when fungal rots are a problem. Use higher rate if Budworm larvae > 1cm are present or Bollworm larvae < 5mm are present.
	Cotton Bollworm (Helicoverpa armigera)	Qld, only			Apply when larvae are damaging plants. Use higher rate if Budworm larvae > 1cm are present or Bollworm larvae < 5mm are present.
	Grey Cluster Bug (Nysiuslevelandensis)	Qld, NSW only			Apply at budding when adult number reach 10-15 per plant in dry land crops or 20-25 per plant in irrigated crops. After flowering, apply when there are 20-25 adults on the face of heads.
	Rutherglen Bug (Nysiusvinitor)	Qld, NSW, Vic only			If flowering has started, application should be deferred until flowering is completed prior to the heads turning down. If treatment is unavoidable during flowering and bees are actively foraging, spray in the very early morning or very late afternoon.
Cotton	Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)	Qld, NSW only	290 to 385mL/ha	14 days	Apply when egg laying reaches a "Threshold" of 25 eggs or 12 newly hatched larvae / 100 terminals. Apply only if Bollworm larvae < 5mm are present.
	Cotton Bollworm (Helicoverpa armigera)		385 to 480mL/ha		Use higher rate if Budworm larvae > 1cm are present or Bollworm larvae < 5mm are present. On occasions, when other methods have failed, two applications at the higher rates and a shorter interval may be required prior to using lower rates as recommended.
	Cotton looper (Anomis spp)		290 to 480mL/ha		Apply when pest populations indicate.
	Rough Bollworm (Earias huegeliana)		290 to 385mL/ha		Apply when an average of 2 or more larvae are present / 100 bolls. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages. Use the highest rates when canopy is dense. Effectiveness is lower when established or concealed infestations in bolls are deep in the canopy of mature crops.
Field Peas	Pea Weevil (Bruchus pisorum)	Vic, SA, WA and NSW only	155mL/ha	28 days (H/G)	Monitor crops, particularly crop edges, with a sweep net when the seed pods are formed and thereafter at least at weekly intervals. Monitor crops on warm (20°C or higher) days. Spray when one or more adult beetles per 25 sweep are found. For WA only: Spray when one or more adult beetles per 100 sweeps are found for milling grade seed or Spray when one or more adult beetles per 25 sweep are found (for feed grade seed). Repeat sprays may be necessary. A 50 ha border spray may be sufficient to control the weevil when numbers are low, ie. around the threshold levels.
Lupins	Native Budworm (H punctigera)		155 to 208mL/ha		Monitor crops as for Pea Weevil. Spray when average numbers exceed one per sweep. Use lower rate if caterpillars are less than 1cm long. (Often this will coincide with the weevil treatment) Use higher rate if caterpillars are 1cm or greater in length.
	Cutworm	WA only	60mL	24 days	Monitor crops from emergence. Spray at first sign of pest activity.
	Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)		115 or 230mL		Spray at first sign of pest activity; Use the higher rate under cooler conditions and if larger larvae are present.
Tobacco	Native Budworm (H punctigera) Cotton Bollworm (H armigera)	Qld and Vic only	29 or 38mL/100L and 200 to 1000L/ha	Nil	Apply when larvae are damaging plants. Use higher rate if Budworm larvae > 1cm are present or Bollworm larvae < 5mm are present. Preferable to use high water volumes from 200 to 1000L/ha to achieve good coverage as the crop grows.

H = Harvest G = Grazing