

POISON

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

Kenso Agcare

Ken-Cyper 200

Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L CYPERMETHRIN
SOLVENT: 625 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

GROUP **3A** INSECTICIDE

A synthetic pyrethroid insecticide for the control of certain insects in canola, vegetables, cotton, wheat, triticale (winter cereals), chickpeas, barley, soybeans, navy beans, mungbeans, field peas, lupins, maize, sorghum, sunflowers and tobacco as per the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA Approval No.: 54072/0506

Contents: 1L, 5L, 20L, 200L



Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Kirkland Corner H/177 Old Cleveland Rd.
Coorparoo 4151
Phone: 07 3847 4288

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers.

Triple or preferably pressure rinses 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 the empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree 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 the spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles.

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.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Ph 13 11 26).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd." ("Kenso") shall not be liable for any loss injury damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence or otherwise in connection with the sale supply use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Kenso's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the same and every person dealing with this product does so at his own risk absolutely. No representative of Kenso has any authority to add to or alter these conditions.

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINTS:****DO NOT** use if rain is expected within 6 hours.**VEGETABLES**

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cabbages Cauliflowers Brussels sprouts Broccoli Chinese cabbage Kale Kohlrabi Turnips	Cabbage moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) Cabbagewhite Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>) Helicoverpa spp	ALL STATES	LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha	Apply when pest populations indicate. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7 to 10 days may be required. Add non-ionic wetter at 5 – 15 mL/100 L of spray mixture. LOW VOLUME: By Ground: Apply with a fine spray and droplet size of 100 to 200 microns in 100 to 600 L/ha of water. Aerial Application: Apply in 20 to 60 L/ha of water with a droplet size of 100 to 150 microns.
	Cluster caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	NSW, SA, TAS, VIC, WA only	HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100 L	HIGH VOLUME: Use a medium spray with droplet size of 200 to 400 microns. Apply 600 L/ha spray mixture just after transplanting and increase gradually to 1000 L/ha as crop approaches maturity.
Sweetcorn	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	ALL STATES	380 mL/ha or 500 mL/ha	Fresh Market Corn: Apply the initial spray at tassel emergence and then at intervals of 5-8 days until silks wither. Processing Corn: Apply every 5-8 days as required from early silking stage. Use the higher rate when larvae are larger than 1cm.
	Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna comma</i>)			
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Southern armyworm	TAS only		
Tomatoes	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	ALL STATES	20 mL/100L of water or 40 mL/100L of water or 150 mL/ha or 300 mL/ha	Apply as a programme spray every 7-10 days when pests are present. Use the higher rate when larvae are large or if reinfestation is severe.
			50 mL/100L of water or 400 mL/ha	For situations where larger larvae (up to 3 cm) are established.
	Plague thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>)		18 mL/100L of water or 130 mL/ha	Apply as pest numbers indicate
	Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, QLD, TAS, WA only	20 mL/100L of water or 40 mL/100L of water or 150 mL/ha or 300 mL/ha	Apply as a programme spray every 7-10 days when pests are active. Use the higher rate when larvae are large or if reinfestation is severe.
			50 mL/100L of water or 400 mL/ha	For situations where larger larvae (up to 3 cm) are established or reinfestation is severe.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Soybeans Navy beans Mung beans	Native budworm Cotton bollworm (both <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp)	NSW, QLD only	380 mL/ha or 500 mL/ha	Treat when numbers of pod or flower feeding larvae reach 2 per metre of row in soybeans, 1 to 2 per metre of row for navy beans and 1 per metre of row for mung beans. Use the higher rate when the canopy is dense or when larvae are larger than 1 cm.
	Soybean looper (<i>Diachrysia orichalcea</i>)			Apply as pest numbers indicate. Use the higher rate when larvae are larger than 15 mm.
Cotton	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp)	NSW, QLD only	300 mL in 10-150 L/ha of water	Use in situations where egg laying is light e.g. less than 1 egg per terminal.
			400 mL in 10-150 L/ha of water	Use in situations where egg laying exceeds 1 egg per terminal.
			500 mL in 10-150 L/ha of water	Use in situations where egg laying is heavy and continuous.
			700 mL in 10-150 L/ha of water	Use in escape situations where pests have not been controlled or in situations where the pest has not been controlled in a pyrethroid programme prior to the use of this product.
Field Peas	Pea weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>)	SA, VIC WA only	200 mL/ha	Monitor crops on warm days (20°C or higher) when flowers are formed and then every 23 days or less. Apply when one or more adult beetles per 25 sweeps are found.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		200 mL/ha or 250 mL/ha	Monitor the crop as for Pea Weevil. Apply when average numbers exceed one per sweep using the lower rate if caterpillars are less than 1 cm long.
Lupins	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	SA, WA only	150 mL/ha or 300 mL/ha	Apply when pests first damage the pods or when damaging numbers are present on the crop. Use the higher rate when caterpillars are larger than 2 cm long.
Maize	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, VIC only	380 mL/ha or 500 mL/ha	Apply at early silking and every 5-8 days as required. Use the higher rate when larvae are larger than 1 cm.
		QLD only	300 mL/ha or 500 mL/ha	
Sorghum	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, QLD, only	300 mL/ha or 500 mL/ha	Apply when larval numbers reach 2 per head using the higher rate if larvae are greater than 1 cm in length.
	Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)		190 mL/ha or 380 mL/ha	Apply from head emergence to completion of flowering when pest numbers reach 1-2 per head across the whole field. Use the higher rate for severe infestations or if residual protection is required after infestation early in the flowering period.
Sunflowers	Native budworm Cotton bollworm (both <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp)	NSW, QLD, SA, VIC, WA only	380 mL/ha or 500 mL/ha	Apply when damaging pest numbers are present using the higher rate if larvae are greater than 1 cm in length or if better knockdown is required.
	Grey cluster bug (not VIC) Rutherglen bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)			Apply at budding when pest numbers reach 10-15 adults per plant in dry land crops or 20-25 in irrigated crops. Apply, after flowering, when number of adults is 20-25 on the face of the heads. NOTE: Once flowering has commenced, spraying should be delayed until after flowering has ceased but before heads turn down to avoid damage to foraging bees. If treatment is unavoidable due to pest numbers, apply during very early morning or very late afternoon, when bee activity is minimal.

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tobacco	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Tobacco budworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, QLD, VIC only	38 mL in 100 L of water at 200 to 1000 L/ha or 50 mL in 100 L of water at 200 to 1000 L/ha	Apply as number of pests indicates ensuring good spray coverage. Use the higher rate if larvae are larger than 1 cm.
Canola	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA, ACT only	50-75 mL/ha	Apply by ground rig only. Thorough spray coverage is essential. Inspect fields and crop regularly. Spray post-seedling emergence (1-6 leaf stage). DO NOT apply as bare earth treatment. Spray as pests appear in large numbers. Avoid spraying if rain is imminent or when pests are sheltering. Use higher rate for heavy infestations. Repeat application after 10-14 days if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		200-250 mL/ha	Thorough coverage is essential. Time application to coincide with egg hatch and closely monitor pest populations. Use lower rate on eggs and small larvae, and light to moderate infestations. Use higher rate on large larvae (1-2 cm long) and heavier infestations. 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. 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.
Winter Cereals (for harvest including wheat, barley, triticale)	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthalens major</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50-75 mL/ha	Apply by ground rig only. Thorough spray coverage is essential. Inspect fields and crop regularly. Spray post-seedling emergence (1-5 leaf stage). DO NOT apply as bare earth treatment. DO NOT use as ULV application. Autumn/Winter cereals: to prevent seedling damage apply at first sign of economically damaging mite populations usually 3-6 weeks after autumn rains and as indicated by field inspections. Typical mite damage to seedlings is indicated by distorted and twisted leaves or scarring of crop. Avoid spraying if rain is imminent or when pests are sheltering. Use higher rate for heavy infestations. Repeat as needed to maintain control.
	Webworm	WA only	75 mL/ha	DO NOT use as ULV application. Pre-planting: The product may be applied with knockdown herbicides prior to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. Pasture should be closely grazed to ensure good spray penetration. Use high water volumes, e.g. 100 L/ha. DO NOT apply on dense pasture. Post-crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and spray at first sign of pest activity.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, WA only	75mL/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 or evening. In NSW, DO NOT apply before May or after August.
			Qld only	75 or 150 mL/ha
	Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern armyworm (<i>Persectantia ewingii</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA only	170 mL/ha	Apply when pest is first seen. Apply before "head lopping" occurs and when there are 2 or more larvae per square meter. Spray in the cool of the day (usually late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Ensure the spray penetrates the crop. This rate is effective on larvae up to 20 mm in length. See application section for correct water rates.
Chickpeas	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200-250 mL/ha	Thorough coverage is essential. Time application to coincide with egg hatch and closely monitor pest populations. Use lower rate on eggs and small larvae, and light to moderate infestations. Use higher rate on large applications per crop with a 14 day spray interval. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

TOMATOES, CRUCIFERS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

MAIZE, MUNGBEANS, NAVY BEANS, SOYBEANS, SWEETCORN:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

COTTON, SORGHUM:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

LUPINS (NOT WA), SUNFLOWERS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

LUPINS (WA ONLY):

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 24 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

FIELD PEAS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

CANOLA:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE).

CHICKPEAS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

WHEAT, BARLEY, TRITICALE:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION (UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE).

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL

Residues of this product may persist for long periods on some treated crop stubbles and in hay or silage made from treated crops such as cereals, canola, grain legumes and vegetable trash. Feeding of these materials to livestock destined for export markets may produce residue levels in meat and milk which exceed the maximum residue limit set in overseas countries. Growers should note that an Export Slaughter Interval may be applicable to animal fed stubble, hay or silage made from crops treated with Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide. If you are growing crops treated with Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide which may be fed to animals for export markets, please check with Kenso Agcare for appropriate Export Slaughter Intervals for these animals before using Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This product is a contact and residual insecticide. Best results are obtained if the product is sprayed at regular intervals as a protective spray preferably at egg hatch.

Insecticide Resistance Warning

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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NOTICE

For insecticide resistance management Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Ken-Cyper 200 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 Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, KENSO CORPORATION (M) SDN. BHD. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of KEN-CYPER 200 INSECTICIDE to control resistant insects. Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information

contact your local supplier, KENSO CORPORATION (M) SDN. BHD. representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

Helicoverpa (=Heliiothis) armigera resistance is present in NSW and QLD. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in ***Helicoverpa (=Heliiothis) armigera***, the summer crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by the Queensland Department of Primary Industries and NSW Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

CROP CHECKING

Frequent and thorough checking of crops should be made over a random sample of plants which are representative of the whole crop. Inspections after treatment should determine if a thorough kill has been obtained but it may take up to 48 hours for effects to be complete. After the initial treatment frequent checks must be made (no more than two days apart when insect pressure is high) to determine if re-treatment is necessary.

COMPATIBILITY

Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide is applied with water carrier

This product is compatible with Amitraz 200 Duo, D-C-Tron* Cotton Spray Oil, Dithane* M45, dicamba, Kocide*, methomyl, prathion, mevinphos, Kensban 500, Mancozeb + Metalaxyl, Wuxual*, Cletho 240 EC, dimethoate, Para-Ken 250, Diquat 200, Ken-Up 450 CT, Tigrex*, Jaguar*, Simazine 500 SC, Simazine 900 WG, imazethapyr, Ken-Amine® 500, Ken-Amine 625, Ken-Ester 800, 2,4-DB, MCPA® 250, MCPA® 500.

DO NOT mix Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide with wettable powder and water dispersable granules BEFORE addition to the spray tank.

Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide 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 Duo, methomyl, Kensban 500, and PBO synergists, when mixed according to the directions on the PBO synergist labels.

APPLICATION

Good coverage is necessary to ensure good insect control.

The product may be applied by air or by ground. For aerial application apply in at least 20-30 litres water/ha unless specified otherwise.

For ground application apply in 30-100 litres of water/ha unless specified otherwise.

Cotton: The spray interval should not exceed 9 days when using the lower rate. Aerial application in 10-20 litres of water/ha is preferred over ground spraying. Spraying should be undertaken during the cooler parts of the day or night. Do not spray if rain is expected within 6 hours.

Maize, Sweetcorn: Apply from the tasselling stage to control larvae before they penetrate the cob where they are protected from the spray.

Sorghum: For the control of sorghum midge one or two applications are required if flowering is even across the field. If flowering is uneven several applications, using the lower rate, may be required.

Mung beans, Navy beans, Soybeans, Sunflowers: Preferably use micronair equipment for aerial spraying. For ground spraying use drop arms when the crop is taller than 30 cm.

Tomatoes: Apply in at least 10-20 litres of water/ha for aerial application. For low volume spraying use 100-400 litres water/ha. For high volume application use 200-1000 litres of spray mixture/ha. Use the higher water volume on mature plants.

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft

Ken-Cyper 200 Insecticide 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 cross winds.

MIXING

The product mixes readily with hard or soft water. Add the required amount of product to water with agitation engaged to ensure thorough mixing. Maintain agitation whilst spraying. Do not allow mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use. In very alkaline water (pH 9 or above) spray immediately after mixing.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. **DO NOT** apply to any plants in flower while bees are actively foraging.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and other aquatic wildlife. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers.

Triple or preferably pressure rinses 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 the empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

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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.

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