POISON

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

Genfarm

Boom 200
Insecticide

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

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE

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

Contents: 20 Litres

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT use if rain is expected within 6 hours.

VEGETABLES

CROP	PEST CONTROLLED	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cabbages Cauliflowers Brussels sprouts Broccoli Chinese cabbage Kale Kohlrabi Turnips	Cabbage moth (Plutella xylostella) Cabbagewhite Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) *Helicoverpa spp*	ALL STATES	LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha	1 Day	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. **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.
	Cluster caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*)	NSW, SA, TAS, VIC, WA only	HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100 L		
Sweetcorn	Corn earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	ALL STATES	380 mL/ha **or** 500 mL/ha	7 Days	**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 (*Mythimna comma*)				
	Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigem*) Southern armyworm	TAS only			
Tomatoes	Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigem*)	ALL STATES	20 mL/100L of water **or** 40 mL/100L of water **or** 150 mL/ha **or** 300 mL/ha	1 Day	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 3cm) are established.
	Plague thrips (*Thrips imaginis*)		18 mL/100L of water **or** 130 mL/ha		Apply as pest numbers indicate
	Tomato grub (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	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	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Barley	Armyworms (*Mythimna spp and Persectania spp*)	WA only	170 mL/ha	7 Days	Apply when pests are first noticed.
Soybeans Navy beans Mung beans	Native budworm Cotton bollworm (both *Helicoverpa 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 (*Diachrysia orichalcea*)				Apply as pest numbers indicate. Use the higher rate when larvae are larger than 15mm.
Cotton	Cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa spp*)	NSW, QLD only	300 mL in 10-150 L/ha of water	14 Days	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 (***Bruchus pisorum*****)**	SA, VIC WA only	200 mL/ha	4 Weeks	Monitor crops on warm days (20^{o}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 (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)		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 1cm long.
Lupins	Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigem*)	SA, WA only	150 mL/ha **or** 300 mL/ha	21 Days (Not WA) 24 Days (WA)	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 2cm long.
Maize	Corn earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	NSW, VIC only	380 mL/ha **or** 500 mL/ha	7 Days	Apply at early silking and every 5-8 days as required. Use the higher rate when larvae are larger than 1cm.
		QLD only	300 mL/ha **or** 500 mL/ha		

Sorghum	Corn earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	NSW, QLD, only	300 mL/ha **or** 500 mL/ha	14 Days	Apply when larval numbers reach 2 per head using the higher rate if larvae are greater than 1 cm in length.
	Sorghum midge (*Contarinia sorghicola*)		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 *Helicoverpa spp*)	NSW, QLD, SA VIC, WA only	380 mL/ha **or** 500 mL/ha	21 Days	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 (*Nysius vinitor*)				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.
Tobacco	Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) Tobacco budworm (*Helivoerpa armigera*)	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	Nil	Apply as number of pests indicates ensuring good spray coverage. Use the higher rate if larvae are larger than 1 cm.

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, BARLEY - **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**

TOBACCO - **WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

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

For insect resistance management Genfarm Boom 200 Insecticide is a group 3A Insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Genfarm Boom 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 Genfarm Boom 200 Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Genfarm Boom 200 Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Genfarm Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Genfarm Boom 200 Insecticide to control resistant insects.

Genfarm Boom 200 Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Genfarm Crop Protection Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

Helicoverpa armigera resistance is present in NSW and QLD. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa 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.

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.

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 WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

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 cool well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the 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 at 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, 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 Poison Information Centre. Phone Australia: 131126. If swallowed, do NOT, induce vomiting, give a glass of water

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of this product is beyond the control of Genfarm Crop Protection Pty Ltd. No warranty is expressed or implied regarding the suitability or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer. Genfarm Crop Protection Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequences resulting from the use of this product. Genfarm Crop Protection Pty Ltd will not be held liable for any loss, injury or damage arising from the sale, supply or use of this product, whether through negligence or otherwise. No responsibility will be accepted for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

For specialist advice in an emergency dial

1 800 033 111

24 hours Australia wide.

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