

POISON

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

MATADOR[®] with Zeon Technology[®] INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250g/L LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN

GROUP **3A** INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insect pests in cotton, barley, wheat and other field crops,
and in oranges, lemons, brassicas, potatoes, tomatoes and onions
as per the Directions for Use.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

CONTENTS: 1, 5, 20, 110 & 200 LITRES

Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd, Unit 15/16 Metroplex Avenue, Murarrie Qld 4172

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 empty 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 authority 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 tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face-shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from your supplier or from the Crop Care website: www.cropcare.com.au

Conditions of sale

Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale or supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd) the refund of the price paid and is conditional upon a claim being made in writing and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd within thirty days of delivery.

UN No. 3352	PYRETHROID PESTICIDE, LIQUID, TOXIC (contains lambda-cyhalothrin)
In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 498 ALL HOURS - AUSTRALIA WIDE
PG III	HAZCHEM 2X

'Matador' and 'with Zeon Technology' are Registered Trade Marks of Syngenta Ltd.

Insert Toxic Substance 6.1 diamond (Environmentally Hazardous substance mark only required for shipper label).



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ACN 061 362 347
Unit 15/16 Metroplex Avenue
Murarrie Qld 4172
Tel : (07) 3909 2000

Insert barcodes,
drum *MUSTER*
logo and printing
codes as
appropriate

APVMA Approval No.: 54227/1L/0310
54227/5L/0310
54227/20L/0310
54227/110L/0310
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Matador Zeon

Approved: 23 June 2010

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For ULV application: MATADOR ZEON can be bulked up with spraying oils for all uses except those indicated in the critical comments in the Direction for Use table below.

Crop	Pest Controlled	State	Application Rate/ha	Withholding period	Critical Comments
Cotton	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA & NT only	60 mL	21 days harvest	Apply when egg laying is light - less than 25 eggs/100 terminals and no larvae are present.
	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)		70 mL		Apply when egg laying is moderate - greater than 25 eggs/100 terminals and/or when less than 12 newly hatched larvae/100 terminals are present.
			85 mL		Apply when egg laying is heavy and continuous and/or when <i>H. punctigera</i> larvae are greater than 10 mm in length. For <i>H. armigera</i> , apply only to larvae less than 5mm in length.
	Pink-spotted bollworm (<i>Pectinophora scutigera</i>)	Qld & NT only	70 mL		Controlled with the <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. program when used at this rate. If the pink-spotted bollworm is the only pest present, apply when more than 10 adult moths are caught in pheromone traps on two consecutive nights.
	Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>) Brown mirid (<i>C. pacificus</i>) Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebkechti</i>) Brokenbacked bug (<i>Taylorilygus pallidulus</i>) Cottonseed bug (<i>Oxycarenus luctuosus</i>) Pale cotton stainer (<i>Dysdercus sidae</i>) Leafhoppers (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i> and <i>Amrasca terraereginae</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA & NT only	60 mL		Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks.

Barley Wheat	Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	12 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Pre-seeding - the product can be tank mixed with knockdown herbicides. Post crop emergence - inspect crop regularly from sowing. Spray at first sign of damage. Use a minimum of 50L water/ha. Apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10mm long.
	Pink or brown cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>)	All States	12 or 18 mL		For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10mm long. If larvae are larger than 10mm use the higher rate. Use a minimum of 50L water.
	Common cutworm (<i>Agrotis infusa</i>)	NSW only			
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	20 or 40 mL		Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70-100L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		9 mL *		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.
	Aphids (<i>Rhopalosiphum</i> spp.) (Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus vectors)		12 or 18 mL		To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 4 and 8 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and suppress Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. Use the higher rate when greater than 15 aphids on 50% of tillers is expected during the season.
Lucerne	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States	24 or 36 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Lucerne leaf roller (<i>Merophyas divulsana</i>)				For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. Apply the first spray when about 30% of the terminals are rolled.
	Pea aphid (<i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>)				24 mL
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	20 or 40 mL		Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70-100L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		9 mL *		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of lucerne flea will not be obtained with this application.

Pasture	Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	Vic, NSW, Tas, SA & WA only	12 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Apply once larvae are present using adequate water to ensure good penetration.	
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	All States	12 - 18 mL		DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.	
	Pink or brown cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>)				For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10mm long. If larvae are larger than 10mm, use the higher rate. Use a minimum of 50L water.	
	Common cutworm (<i>Agrotis infusa</i>)	NSW only	20 or 40 mL		14 days harvest/grazing	Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70-100L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only				
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)					
Sorghum	Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)	Qld, NSW & NT only	18 or 36 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	Apply when midge numbers reach 1-2 per head. Use the higher rate for residual protection.	
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)		60 or 70 mL		Apply when larval numbers reach 2 per head. Use the higher rate if pest pressure is severe. Best results are achieved on small larvae.	
Sunflower	Rutherglen bug and Grey cluster bug (<i>Nysius</i> spp.)	All States	36 mL	4 weeks harvest	Apply when numbers reach 10-15 adults per plant at budding in dry land crops or 20-25 in irrigated crops. If <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> are also present in northern NSW or Queensland, use a minimum of 60 mL product.	
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld & Nth NSW only	60 or 70 mL		Apply when an average of 2-3 larvae are present per head or when larvae are damaging plants. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high and/or <i>H. punctigera</i> larvae are larger than 10 mm in length. In Northern NSW and Qld, do not apply to resistant <i>H. armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length.	
		Sth NSW & Vic only	48 or 60 mL		General Comments: If flowering has started, application should be deferred until after flowering but before the heads turn down. If treatment is unavoidable during flowering, and bees are actively foraging in the crop, there will be minimal effect in the colony if spraying occurs early morning or late afternoon.	

Soybeans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic & NT only	60 or 70 mL	21 days harvest/grazing	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 2 per metre of row in soybeans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In northern NSW and Qld do not apply to resistant <i>H. armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.
Navy beans Mung beans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW & NT only	60 or 70 mL	harvest/grazing: 1 day if harvested green; 14 days if harvested dry	Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 1 to 2 per metre of row in navy beans and 1 per metre of row in mung beans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10mm. In northern NSW and Qld where corn earworm has established resistance to pyrethroids do not apply to corn earworm larvae larger than 5 mm.
Canola	Cabbage moth/ Diamond back moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>)	All States	24 mL	7 days harvest/grazing	Apply as soon as larvae reach threshold numbers. Check with local officer of the Department of Agriculture for thresholds applicable to the particular growth stage of the crop.
	Rutherglen bug and Grey cluster bug (<i>Nysius</i> spp.)		36 mL		Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to down-grade yields.
	Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA & NT only	24 or 36 mL		For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only			If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor the crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.
	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)				9 mL *
Faba beans Chick peas	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	24 or 36 mL	7 days harvest/grazing	For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
Vetch Lentils	Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	9 mL *		If mites are present on an established crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of lucerne flea will not be obtained with application.

Field peas	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	24 or 36 mL	7 days harvest/grazing	For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.
	Pea weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>)	NSW & SA only	24 mL		Follow State Department of Agriculture (South Australia only) guidelines for controlling pea weevil.
		Vic & WA only	36 mL		If these are unavailable, monitor the crops regularly once flowering commences and apply as soon as adult weevils are detected. Adults must be controlled before egg laying begins. Both native budworm and pea weevil populations can be easily monitored using a sweep net in the top section of the crop. WA only: Commence monitoring the crop for pea weevil presence using a sweep net, prior to flowering. Spray when one weevil per one hundred sweeps is found for milling grade seed, or one weevil per twenty-five sweeps for feed grade seed. Continue monitoring after spraying and re-spray if necessary. Use either a border spray (most cases) or whole crop spray, depending on pea weevil penetration of the crop.
Redlegged earthmite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	9 mL *	If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of lucerne flea will not be obtained with this application.		
Lupins	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	24 mL	14 days harvest/grazing	For best results, apply at hatching or soon after when larvae are small. WA only: Environmental factors may cause populations of small caterpillars to decline, reducing damage potential. Spraying should commence once caterpillars are 12mm in length.
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	12 mL		Once crop has emerged, inspect regularly and apply at the first signs of damage. Use a minimum of 50L water/ha. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	9 mL *		If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of lucerne flea will not be obtained with this application.
Oranges Lemons	Fullers rose weevil (<i>Asynonychus cervinus</i>)	All States	300 mL/100L as a directed spray	4 weeks harvest	Firstly ensure that the trees are skirted and all weeds under the trees are removed. Apply 250 mL spray solution to the tree trunk at about 300 mm from the ground in a 100 mm band. Deliver the spray through a "u" shaped wand fitted with 4 nozzles evenly spaced around the tree. Tress must be treated in the early stages of the adult weevils emerging from the ground.
Cabbage Cauliflower Brussels sprouts Broccoli Forage brassica	Diamond back moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>) Cabbage cluster caterpillar (<i>Crociodolomia parvonana</i>)	All States	24 or 36 mL Add 'Shirwet' 600 at 10 mL/100L of spray volume	2 days harvest/grazing	Apply at first sign of infestation. For schedule spraying on a weekly basis, use the lower rate. For spraying 'as needed' use the higher rate for longer persistence. Use a minimum of 500L water/ha.

Potatoes	Vegetable jassid (<i>Austroasca viridigrisea</i>)	All States	24 mL	7 days harvest	Apply only when numbers are excessive.
Tomatoes (trellis)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	4 or 5 mL/100L	1 day harvest	Treat plants on a 7 to 14 day schedule. In Northern NSW and Qld do not apply to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. In other areas for best results apply soon after egg lay. To help contain resistance, alternate sprays between different chemical groups. Check the crop every few days and follow the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy. There may be phytotoxicity with some varieties especially "Floradade".
Tomatoes (Bush)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States	4 or 5 mL/100L or 30 or 36 mL/ha		
	Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic, SA, Tas & WA only Qld, NSW & NT only	4 mL/100 L or 60 mL/ha		
Onions (bulb)	Onion thrips	All States	40 mL	14 days harvest	Apply when thrips first appear. Apply via ground equipment in a minimum of 300L water/ha. DO NOT exceed a maximum of 4 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days between consecutive applications.

***Blue oat mites often co-occur with redlegged earth mites and the 9 mL/ha rates of MATADOR ZEON may be less effective against blue oat mites.**

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest:

***Mung beans (if harvested green), Navy beans (if harvested green), Tomatoes:* DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

***Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower:* DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Canola, Chick peas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Potatoes, Vetch:* DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung beans (if harvested dry), Navy beans (if harvested dry), Onions, Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat:* DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Cotton, Soybeans:* DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Lemons, Oranges, Sunflower:* DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION**

Grazing:

***Mung beans (if harvested green), Navy beans (if harvested green):* DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION**

***Forage brassicas:* DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Canola, Chick peas, Faba beans, Field peas, Lentils, Vetch:* DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung beans (if harvested dry), Navy beans (if harvested dry), Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat:* DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

***Soybeans:* DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Insecticide Resistance Warning

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management MATADOR with ZEON Technology Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide.

Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to MATADOR ZEON 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 MATADOR ZEON or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of MATADOR ZEON on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of MATADOR ZEON to control resistant insects.

MATADOR ZEON may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Crop Care Australasia Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

***Helicoverpa (Heliothis) armigera* resistance in Northern New South Wales and Queensland:** To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by AIRAC, 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.

Mixing

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

For ground or aircraft application with water: MATADOR ZEON mixes readily with hard or soft water. Add the required quantity of product to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use. In extremely alkaline water (pH 9) spray immediately after mixing.

For ULV (ultra low volume) application with oil: It is recommended that MATADOR ZEON is mixed with a mineral spraying oil. See Compatibility section for list of recommended mineral spraying oils. Add the required quantity of product to oil whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use.

Application

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

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours.

Acceptable "threshold" values for eggs and larval numbers may vary according to the stage of crop development and the pest management program undertaken. Alternative higher thresholds may be acceptable under certain circumstances.

Diluted with water: For ground rigs the volume of liquid applied should be 50 to 100 L/ha. Aerial application should be under conditions normally suitable for water-based insecticides. Apply in at least 10 to 20 L of water/ha.

Mixed with oil: Apply the recommended rate of MATADOR ZEON bulked with oil to total volume of 3 to 5 L/ha for cotton, sorghum and sunflowers. The total volume for all other crops should be 1.5 L/ha.

Timing

This product is a contact and residual insecticide. Best results will be obtained if MATADOR ZEON is applied as a protective treatment at regular intervals. However, if spraying frequency is based on scouting, then for *Helicoverpa* spp. application at egg hatch will give optimum results.

Crop Checking

Frequent and thorough checking of whole plants, terminals, squares, flowers, bolls or fruiting bodies 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.

Compatibility

This product when applied as a water based spray is compatible with the following products: 'Fusilade', 'Actellic' 900SF, 'Fortress', 'Pirimor', 'Spray-Seed', 'Touchdown', 'Gladiator', 'Gramoxone' and 'Shirquat'.

This product when used in an ultra low volume application is compatible with the following mineral spraying oils: 'DC Tron Cotton', 'DC Tron', 'Ulvapron', 'Trycol', 'Caltex Summer Spray Oil' and 'Omex'.

PRECAUTIONS

Human flagging is not supported unless flaggers are protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with cabs.

Re-entry Period

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary wear cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic invertebrates.

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with MATADOR ZEON or used container. Tail waters which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

In case of spillage on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent and dispose of waste according to the Australian Standards 2507, Storage and Handling of Pesticides.

A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when aeri ally applying sprays near sensitive areas. Such a strategy is illustrated by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.

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 empty 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 authority 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 tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face-shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131 126. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

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'Fortress', 'Gladiator', 'Shirquat' and 'Shirwet' are Registered Trade Marks of Nufarm Technologies USA Pty Ltd.



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