

Company Name: TESSENDERLO KERLEY, INC  
Product Name: BUGMASTER FLOWABLE INSECTICIDE  
eLabel Application No: 40146/104808



Label Name:	BUGMASTER FLOWABLE INSECTICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L CARBARYL (an anti-cholinesterase compound)
Mode of Action:	GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain insects in fruit, nuts, vegetables, crops and pastures; and for certain other uses as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.
Net Contents:	5 L 10 L 20 L
Restrains:	<p>RESTRAINTS</p> <p>DO NOT make more than four applications per season to avocados.</p> <p>DO NOT make more than three applications per season to mangoes.</p> <p>DO NOT apply by air unless otherwise specified.</p> <p>DO NOT allow spray to drift off-target onto sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) natural streams, rivers, waterways, wetlands, waterbodies, watercourses or neighbouring properties.</p> <p>The application of Bugmaster® Flowable to flowering crops during the period 7 days prior to flowering to 30 days post flowering may result in fruit thinning. DO NOT apply BUGMASTER Flowable to flowering crops during this period if fruit thinning is unacceptable.</p> <p>Aerial Application</p> <p>When mixing and loading BUGMASTER Flowable for aerial application, the use of a closed transfer/mixing system is required to reduce operator exposure to an acceptable level.</p>

	<p>If BUGMASTER Flowable is being applied by air and flaggers are required to be used, they must be protected by engineering controls.</p> <p>Engineering controls include closed cabins of tractors or vehicles where a flagger will not be exposed to spray from the aircraft.</p>
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<b>Directions for Use:</b>	<p>This section contains file attachment.</p> <p><b>File Name:</b> Bugmaster Flowable Insecticide Directions for Use 12 Nov 15.pdf</p> <p><b>File Size:</b> 421209 bytes</p>
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<b>Other Limitations:</b>	
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<b>Withholding Periods:</b>	<p>WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)</p> <p>HARVEST (H)</p> <p>Coconut, Cucurbits, Feijoa, Grapes, Guavas, Jaboticaba, Jackfruit, Litchis, Longans, Loquats, Macadamia Nuts, Pecan Nuts, Rambutans, Strawberries: WITHHOLDING PERIOD NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>Avocados, Beetroot, Cotton, Lemons, Oranges, Potato, Swede, Sweet Potato, Turnips: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Mangoes, Raspberries: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Cereal Grains: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Stone Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Pome Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 11 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Kenaf and Rosella: DO NOT USE ON KENAF OR ROSELLA CROPS THAT WILL BE USED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION</p> <p>GRAZING (G)</p> <p>Cereal Grains: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>Field Crops, Pasture and Lucerne: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION</p> <p>LIVESTOCK FEEDING RESTRAINTS</p> <p>Cotton: This product must not be used on cotton where cotton trash, fodder or stubble (excluding seed and hulls) will or may be fed to livestock. DO NOT FEED COTTON FODDER, STUBBLE OR TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.</p>
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<b>Trade Advice:</b>	<p>Export of Treated Produce</p> <p>Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with BUGMASTER Flowable. If you are growing edible produce for export, please check with AgNova Technologies Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using BUGMASTER Flowable.</p>
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<b>General Instructions:</b>	<p>This section contains file attachment.</p> <p><b>File Name:</b> Bugmaster Flowable Insecticide General Instructions 12 Nov 15.pdf</p> <p><b>File Size:</b> 246286 bytes</p>
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<b>Resistance Warning:</b>	<p>Insecticide Resistance Warning</p> <p>GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE</p> <p>For insecticide resistance management BUGMASTER Flowable is a Group 1A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to BUGMASTER Flowable and other Group 1A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if BUGMASTER</p>
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	<p>Flowable or other Group 1A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of BUGMASTER Flowable on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of BUGMASTER Flowable to control resistant insects. BUGMASTER Flowable may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, AgNova Technologies representative or local agricultural department agronomist.</p>
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<b>Precautions:</b>	<p><b>PRECAUTIONS</b></p> <p><b>Re-Entry Periods</b></p> <p><b>Raspberries and Ornamentals</b> Do not allow entry into treated areas or re-handle treated plants by workers or members of the public for 8 days after treatment. When prior entry is required wear rubber gloves and cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist. Clothing and gloves must be washed after each day's use.</p> <p><b>Nursery Stock</b> <b>Tree Crops in Containers</b> Do not allow entry into treated areas or re-handle treated plants for 1 day after treatment. When prior entry or rehandling is required wear rubber gloves and cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist. Clothing and gloves must be washed after each day's use</p> <p><b>Cotton Crops</b> Do not allow entry into treated areas for 2 days after treatment. When prior entry is required wear rubber gloves and cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist. Clothing and gloves must be washed after each day's use.</p> <p><b>All Other Crops</b> Do not allow entry into treated areas for 1 day after treatment. When prior entry is required wear rubber gloves and cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist. Clothing and gloves must be washed after each day's use.</p>
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<b>Protections:</b>	<p><b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b> DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.</p>
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<b>Storage and Disposal:</b>	<p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b> 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 regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. Excess and unwanted chemicals should be registered for collection through the national ChemClear® or equivalent collection and disposal program.</p>
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<b>Safety Directions:</b>	<b>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</b>
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	<p>Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.</p> <p>When opening the container and preparing the spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and a washable hat and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. 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 and contaminated clothing. Avoid bare skin contact with treated surfaces for 7 days.</p>
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<b>First Aid Instructions:</b>	<p><b>FIRST AID</b></p> <p>If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone 13 11 26) or a doctor at once.</p> <p>Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed.</p>
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<b>First Aid Warnings:</b>	
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## TREE AND VINE CROPS

<b>RATE</b> In the following table, all rates given are for dilute spraying. Where appropriate, for concentrate spraying, refer to the Application section in the GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.				<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b> Where appropriate apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate methods.
CROP	PEST	RATE (dilute spraying)	WHP	
Avocadoes	Red shouldered leaf beetle, wingless grasshopper	200mL/100L water	3 days (H)	Apply when infestation is first observed and repeat as swarms re-infest.
Citrus (oranges and lemons only)	Light brown apple moth, yellow peach moth, fruit piercing moth (fruit sucking moth), orange fruit borer, citrus leaf-eating caterpillar, Fuller's rose weevil, wingless grasshopper	160 to 200mL/ 100L water		Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 2 weeks or as necessary. Use higher rates when higher insect pressure occurs.
	Spined citrus bug, bronze orange bug	100mL/ 100L water		Fuller's rose weevil: Spray lower parts of the tree and ground beneath.
	Pink wax scale, white wax scale	140mL plus 1.0L summer spray oil per 100L water		Spray trees thoroughly to dripping point in late November to early December followed by a second application in late January to early February. Add the summer oil to water in the vat before Bugmaster Flowable. Keep the mixture agitated while spraying. <b>Note:</b> Concentrate spraying is not appropriate for this use.
Coconut (non-flowering /non-fruiting trees only)	Palm leaf beetle	200mL/100L water or 2.2L/ha	-	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary.

CROP	PEST	RATE (dilute spraying)	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Feijoa, guavas (non-flowering/ non-fruiting trees only)	Orange fruit borer, wingless grasshopper	200mL/100L water	-	Spray trees thoroughly to dripping point in late November to early December followed by a second application in late January to early February. Add the summer oil to water in the vat before Bugmaster Flowable. Keep the mixture agitated while spraying. <b>Note:</b> Concentrate spraying is not appropriate for this use.
Grapes (butt treatments only)	Cutworms	160 to 200mL/100L water	-	Spray around base of plants when attack first noticed. Use higher rate where high insect pressure occurs.
Jaboticaba, jackfruit (non-flowering/ non-fruiting trees only)	Swarming leaf beetle, wingless grasshopper	200mL/100L water	-	Several applications may be needed. DO NOT apply after commencement of flowering.
Loquats	Fruit thinning	200mL/100L water	-	Only to be used for fruit thinning, up to fruit size 10mm.
Longans, litchis (non-flowering/ non-fruiting trees only)	Castor oil looper, leaf eating looper, macadamia nutborer, redshouldered leaf beetle, swarming leaf beetle, yellow peach moth, monolepta beetles, rhyparida beetles, leafroller moths, wingless grasshopper			Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary. Thorough coverage of foliage is required.
Macadamias	Macadamia nutborer, macadamia twig-girdler, redshouldered leaf beetle, cornelian (butterfly), macadamia cup moth, macadamia nut moth, yellow peach moth	200mL/100L water		Apply as a preventative spray after moths have been flighting.
	Wingless grasshopper			Spray infested area thoroughly as required.

CROP	PEST	RATE (dilute spraying)	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Mangoes	Fig leafhoppers	200mL/100L water	7 days (H)	Apply when large populations appear on leaf stalks (October - November)
	Wingless grasshopper			Spray infested area thoroughly as required.
	Flatid plant hoppers, pink wax scale, common mango scale	140mL/100L water		Apply in December.
Pecans	Orange fruitborer, yellow peach moth	200mL/100L water	-	Apply to mature trees carrying nuts. Direct spray to clusters of nuts when pests build up.
POME FRUIT Apples, pears  Refer to the 'Pome Fruit' section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for information on crop safety.	Early fruit caterpillars (Heliothis), codling moth, light brown apple moth, pear leaf blister mite, wingless grasshopper	160 to 200mL/100L water	11 weeks (H)	Apply at first sight of pest activity. Repeat spray at 21 day intervals during the season. Use higher rate when high insect pressure occurs. A reduction in fruit set may occur if application is made within 30 days after full bloom. DO NOT apply to apples and pears within 30 days AFTER full bloom if reduction in fruit set is not desired.
	Fruit thinning			A careful appraisal of all factors likely to thin the crop should be made before spraying. If reduction in fruit set is desired apply between 7 to 28 days after full bloom.
	Pear and cherry slug	200mL/100L water		Apply as pest populations indicate.
Rambutans (non-flowering/ non-fruiting trees only)	Castor oil looper, redshouldered leaf beetle, swarming leaf beetle, wingless grasshopper	200mL/100L water	-	Apply at first sign of pests and repeat as required.
Raspberries	Grasshoppers, Heliothis, mealy bug, Rutherglen bug, weevils, armyworm, light brown apple moth, raspberry fruit caterpillar, wingless grasshopper		7 days (H)	

CROP	PEST	RATE (dilute spraying)	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
STONE FRUIT Apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes only.  DO NOT use on cherries.	Green treehopper, light brown apple moth, oriental fruit moth, pear and cherry slug, redshouldered leaf beetle, orange fruitborer, Heliothis (budworms)	160 to 200mL/100L water	5 weeks (H)	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 2 weeks or as necessary. Use higher rate where high insect pressure occurs. Spot spraying may be all that is required to control redshouldered leaf beetle.
	Wingless grasshopper	200mL/100L water		Spray infested area thoroughly as required.
	Fruit-tree borer	290mL/100L water		Apply to areas of trunks and limbs showing damage by borer. Ensure that protective webbing and surrounding bark is saturated. Allow spray to enter larvae tunnel. Apply by coarse spray twice at 21 day intervals during winter. <b>Note:</b> Concentrate spraying is not appropriate for this use.
	European earwig	200mL/100L water		Apply when pests are present and repeat as necessary.



**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>PEST</b>	<b>RATE</b>	<b>WHP (days)</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Beetroot	Vegetable weevil	300mL/100L water	3 days (H)	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary.
	Wingless grasshopper, green vegetable bug, Heliothis (budworms), leaf eating ladybird, cutworms, European earwig, potato moth, Rutherglen bug, armyworms	160 to 200mL/100L water		Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary. Use higher rate where high insect pressure occurs.
Cucurbits (melons and other cucurbits, prior to flowering only)	Heliothis (budworms), pumpkin beetle, 28-spotted ladybird, cucurbit stemborer, wingless grasshopper, green vegetable bug, leaf eating ladybird, cutworms, European earwig, potato moth, Rutherglen bug, armyworms	200mL/100L water	-	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary. Use higher rate where high insect pressure occurs.
Rosella (non-food crops)	Leaf eating beetles, wingless grasshopper, green vegetable bug, Heliothis (budworms), leaf eating ladybird, cutworms, European earwig, potato moth, Rutherglen bug, armyworms	200mL/100L water		
Potatoes	Potato moth, wingless grasshopper, green vegetable bug, Heliothis (budworms), leaf eating ladybird, cutworms, European earwig, Rutherglen bug, armyworms	200mL/100L water OR 2.2L/ha	3 days (H)	Apply at first sign of pest activity. Use sufficient water for good coverage. One or two later sprays at 3 to 4 week intervals could be required.
Sweet potato	Sweet potato weevil		3 days (H)	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary.
Turnips (Swede)	Vegetable weevil, wingless grasshopper, cabbage white butterfly, green vegetable bug, Heliothis (budworms), pumpkin beetle, leaf eating ladybird, cutworms, European earwig, potato moth, Rutherglen bug, armyworms, cabbage moth	300mL/100L	3 days (H)	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary.
Strawberry (runner production only)	Grasshoppers	200mL/100L water	-	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary.

**FIELD CROPS AND PASTURES**

SITUATION	PEST	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cereals including sorghum and maize	Armyworms, cutworms, Heliothis (budworms), redshouldered leaf beetle, Rutherglen bug, wingless grasshopper	160 to 200mL/100L water OR 1.8 to 2.2L/ha	14 days (G & H)	Apply when pest appears and repeat as necessary. Use higher rate where high insect pressure occurs.
	Australian plague locust, migratory locust, yellow-winged locust	1.2 to 1.4L/ha		Apply when pest appears and repeat as necessary. Use higher rate on adults.
Cotton	Rough bollworm, black sunflower scarab	200mL/100L water OR 2.2L/ha	3 days (H)	Apply when pest appears and repeat at 7 to 14 day intervals as necessary. DO NOT use on cotton after 25% of bolls have opened.
Duboisia	Australian plague locust, cluster caterpillar, grasshoppers, leaf eating ladybirds, sandal-box hawk moth		-	Apply when pest appears and repeat as necessary.
Kenaf (non-food crops)	Redshouldered leaf beetle	2.2L/ha	-	Apply as pest pressure indicates.
Lucerne	Lucerne leafroller, sitona weevil	1.8L/ha	7 days (G)	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat as necessary. Use sufficient water for adequate coverage.
	Heliothis (budworms), leafhoppers (jassids)	2.2L/ha		
	Lucerne flea	500mL/ha		
Pastures, pasture seed crops	Wingless grasshopper	160mL/100L water	7 days (G)	Spray infested area thoroughly as required.
	Grass caterpillar	1.1L/ha		Apply when pest appears and repeat when necessary.
	Pasture leafhopper	200mL/100L water OR 1.6L/ha		DO NOT use excessively in areas where grass is germinating. Use higher rate on adult locusts or when high insect pressure occurs.
	Migratory locust, yellow-winged locust, Australian plague locust	1.2 to 1.4L/ha		Pasture cockchafer: Apply about 4 weeks after opening rains.
	Cutworms, sitona weevil, pasture cockchafer, armyworms, Heliothis (budworms)	2.2L/ha		

SITUATION	PEST	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Lucerne leafroller, armyworms, cutworms, sitona weevil	1.8 to 2.2L/ha OR 200mL/100L water		<b>WARNING:</b> Some cultivars of tropical pasture legumes may develop phytotoxic symptoms after use.
	Lucerne flea	500mL/ha		Lucerne flea: Apply 3-5 weeks after opening autumn rains and repeat as necessary.
Rice	Brown planthopper	2.2L/ha	14 days (H& G)	Apply as pest populations indicate. Under heavy pressure, re-treatment after 14 days may be necessary. Phytotoxicity may occur if applied within 15 days before or after use of propanil. DO NOT apply before heading if propanil has been or will be applied.
Sorghum	Sorghum midge, Heliothis (budworms)	160 to 200mL/100L water OR 1.8 to 2.2L/ha		Make first application when 1 to 2 midges are present per head and when 90% heads emerged. Further applications at 4 day intervals may be required depending on crop potential.  Aerial Application: Apply in not less than 15 to 20L water.

## ORNAMENTALS

SITUATION	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals	Beetles, caterpillars, chewing insects, cabbage moth, cabbage white butterfly, cutworms, European earwig, green vegetable bug, Heliothis (budworms), leaf eating ladybirds, leafroller moths, loopers, potato moth, pumpkin beetle, Rutherglen bug, sucking insects, tobacco leaf miner.	200mL/100L water OR 2.2L/ha	Apply when pest appears and repeat as necessary. The product may be used as often as necessary with predatory mites ( <i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i> ).  <b>Note:</b> Because of the wide range of ornamentals and their pests, phytotoxicity and efficacy of this product cannot be guaranteed, so use a small test area before widespread use.
	Wingless grasshopper	175mL/100L water	Spray infested area thoroughly as required. <b>Note:</b> Because of the wide range of ornamentals and their pests, phytotoxicity and efficacy of this product cannot be guaranteed, so use a small test area before widespread use.
	White wax scale	150mL PLUS 1.0L summer spray oil per 100L water	Apply in late November to early December. An additional application in late January to early February may be required. <b>Note:</b> Because of the wide range of ornamentals and their pests, phytotoxicity and efficacy of this product cannot be guaranteed, so use a small test area before widespread use.
Roses	Cluster caterpillar, light brown apple moth	200mL/100L water	Apply at first sign of pest activity and then as necessary. Spray to point of wetness. Some plant damage may occur with close interval spraying.
Elm trees in non-crop situations	Elm leaf beetle	200mL/100L water	Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary.
Indian Sandalwood ( <i>Santalum album</i> ) plantations and sandalwood nurseries	Browsing insects, redshouldered leaf beetles	Apply at a maximum rate of 2.2L/ha applied aurally or via ground based shrouded spray rigs	Use shrouds and directed spray nozzles where spraying occurs amongst the crop.  DO NOT apply more than twice in any one year.

**INDUSTRIAL AND EXTERNAL DOMESTIC AREAS**

<b>SITUATION</b>	<b>PEST</b>	<b>RATE</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
Non-crop, commercial and industrial areas, rights of way	Wingless grasshoppers	160mL/100L water	Thoroughly spray infested areas as required. Apply by high volume ground spray using sufficient spray to get good coverage (220 to 1100L/ha).
	Grasshoppers	1.1 to 1.4L/100L water	
	European earwig	80mL/15L water	Apply liberally to exterior surfaces of buildings, fences, wood piles, rockeries and other breeding areas. Repeat application 4 weeks later.
Industrial and external domestic areas	European earwig	80mL/15L water	Apply liberally to exterior surfaces of buildings, fences, wood piles, rockeries and other breeding areas. Repeat application 4 weeks later.
	Grasshoppers	1.1 to 1.4L/100L water	Apply by high volume ground spray to control swarms. Use sufficient water for good coverage, usually 220 to 1100L/ha.
	Vespid (European and English) wasps in concealed nests	130 to 320mL per L water	Pour or squirt into entrance of underground nest, or spray semi-concealed nest. Apply preferably at night and wear protective clothing and veil to avoid stings.
	Honey bees in concealed hives	1.1L/100L water	Spray into nests in the open and in enclosed cavities where the nest is close to the entrance used by the bees. Destroy the nest if accessible. DO NOT use honeycomb - destroy or bury it. Apply preferably at night and wear protective clothing and veil to avoid stings.
Tobacco bulk sheds	Ants, European earwig, fleas, moths, tobacco beetle, weevils	200mL/10L water	Spray thoroughly surfaces to be treated. Five litres of spray should cover 100m <sup>2</sup> .

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

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### Mixing

Shake container before use. Fill tank half full of water, add BUGMASTER Flowable and mix thoroughly, then add remainder of water and mix again. When using as a tank mix with spray oils, add the product AFTER thoroughly mixing the oil with water in the spray tank.

### Application

Good pest control and fruit thinning (pome fruit) requires even, thorough coverage of the target area. Application should be made using appropriate spray equipment and sufficient water to provide adequate penetration and coverage. Equipment settings and water volume may need to vary, depending on the growth stage of the crop.

Do not apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, which could be expected to cause spray to drift onto adjacent crops, crop lands, pastures or livestock.

### Special Instructions for Tree and Vine Crops

#### ***Dilute Spraying***

- ◆ Use a sprayer designed to apply high spray volumes, 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 spray volume to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- ◆ The required spray volume to achieve point of run-off may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, or from industry guidelines or other expert advice.
- ◆ Add the amount of product 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 to achieve point of run-off will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

#### ***Concentrate Spraying***

- ◆ Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies spray 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 spray volume.
- ◆ Determine an appropriate dilute spray 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 concentration factor in this example is:  $3 \times$  (i.e.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )
  4. If the dilute label rate is 200 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $3 \times 200$ ; that is 600 mL of product per 100 L water for concentrate spraying.
- ◆ The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
- ◆ For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

**Crop Safety**

Several days of high humidity or rain after spraying may result in some damage to tender foliage.

***Pome Fruit***

DO NOT use on quinces.

DO NOT use on McIntosh and York varieties of apples.

DO NOT apply to Delicious and Williams Favourite apples before, during or shortly after frost as russet may occur.

DO NOT apply in combination with summer oil on apples and pears as fruit spotting may occur.

Applications may cause russet to Delicious and Williams Favourite when applied before, during or after frost. Residues can affect colouring of red varieties.

**Compatibility**

This product may be combined in the spray vat with any one of the following products: copper oxychloride, dimethoate, Kelthane<sup>®</sup>, Rovral<sup>®</sup> Liquid, Spin<sup>®</sup> Flo, summer spray oil, wettable sulphur.

DO NOT mix with Lime Sulphur, Bordeaux mixture or other alkaline materials.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc., all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.