

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

KDPC

Bi-Thrin 100EC

Insecticide / Miticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100g/L BIFENTHRIN
SOLVENT: 763g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

FOR THE CONTROL OF HELICOVERPA SPP. IN COTTON, TOMATOES, LUCERNE SEED CROPS, NAVY BEANS; CARPOPHILUS BEETLE IN STONE FRUIT (EXCEPT CHERRIES); CERTAIN SPECIES OF MITES IN BANANAS, COTTON AND TOMATOES; LONGTAILED MEALY BUG IN PEARS; BANANA WEEVIL BORER AND BANANA RUST THRIPS IN BANANAS; MIRIDS IN COTTON; WHITEFLY IN TOMATOES; AND REDLEGGED EARTH MITE, BLUE OAT MITE, BRYOBIA MITE, WEBWORM AND BROWN PASTURE LOOPER IN FABA BEANS, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, CANOLA, WHEAT, BARLEY, FIELD PEAS, LUPINS AND LUCERNE; AND CERTAIN SPECIES OF WIREWORMS IN COTTON AND SUGARCANE; FIG LONGICORN IN GRAPES AND CITRUS LEAFEATING WEEVIL IN CITRUS AS PER THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TABLE.

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USE

5L



20L



AN AUSTRALIAN OWNED COMPANY

KD Plant Care Pty Ltd, 10 Abbott St, Fairfield Vic 3078 Ph 03 9497 5247

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

For Non-Refillable Containers

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 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 500mm 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.

For Refillable Containers

Storage must be secure so that content cannot be tampered with. All locks and / or seals must be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use, then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs KD Plant Care Pty Ltd should be advised immediately. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. Attacks the eyes. Will irritate nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, and washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor, or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

GHS STATEMENTS

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. Causes skin irritation, and serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May damage the unborn child. May cause damage to the Central Nervous System through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life. (Acute). Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. (Chronic).

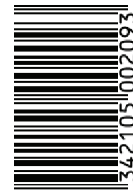
APVMA No. 67458 / 56074

Batch No:

DOM:

IN A TRANSPORT EMERGENCY
DIAL 000
POLICE or FIRE BRIGADE

5L



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20L



9 342105 002116

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The product as supplied is of high grade and believed to be suitable for any purpose for which it is expressly supplied and must be used in accordance with the directions for use given on this label. No responsibility is accepted in respect of this product, save those non-excludable conditions implied by The Trade Practices Act or any applicable State Legislation.

POISON
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KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100g/L BIFENTHRIN
SOLVENT: 763g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For the control of *heliothis* spp. in cotton, tomatoes, lucerne seed crops, navy beans; carpophilus beetle in stone fruit (except cherries); certain species of mites in bananas, cotton and tomatoes; long-tailed mealy bug in pears; banana weevil borer and banana rust thrips in bananas; mirids in cotton; whitefly in tomatoes; and red legged earth mite, blue oat mite, bryobia mite, webworm and brown pasture looper in faba beans, subterranean clover, clover, canola, wheat, barley, field peas, lupins and lucerne; and certain species of wireworms in cotton and sugarcane; fig longicorn in grapes and citrus leafeating weevil in citrus as per the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

APVMA No: 67458 / 56074

KD Plant Care Pty Ltd
 10 Abbott Street, Fairfield VIC. 3078
 Tel: (03) 9497 5247
AN AUSTRALIAN OWNED COMPANY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT use a foliar spray in banana plantations or in situations and orchards where mite predators are established and providing effective mite control.

DO NOT apply as a foliar treatment if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.

DO NOT apply to bananas by aircraft.

SITUATION	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Banana Weevil Borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>) Banana Rust Thrips (<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>)	QLD, NSW, WA, NT only	Seasonal Program Stool Treatment Method 250ml - 330ml / 100L Twice Per Year OR 660ml / 100L Once Per Year Band Treatment Method 250ml / 100L Twice Per Year Monitoring Program Stool Treatment Method 330ml / 100L Band Treatment Method 250ml / 100L	1 Day	Seasonal Program Twice per year timing: Apply in October / November (Spring /early Summer) and March /April (late Summer / Autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high. Once per year timing: Apply in October / November OR March / April. Monitoring program: Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and / or corm damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when Banana Weevil Borers reach or exceed acceptable levels. Monitor borer control after application and re treat as required. Banana Weevil Borer: Application should be made after rain or irrigation during periods of high adult borer activity. Banana Rust Thrips: Application against Banana Weevil Borer will give coincident rust thrip control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase, usually beginning September and into Summer months. Application Methods Stool Treatment Application: Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500ml - 750ml of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume 500ml on small stools less than 50cm across the entire base. Band Treatment Application: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles on both sides of the row with the spray pattern positioned to spray 30cm of soil on either side of the row and 30cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1L / Stool area. For single sucker row configurations, apply 28L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 0.5m wide on each side of the row, overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row configurations, apply 56L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1m wide on each side of the double row with the spray pattern overlapping between the rows.
	Strawberry Spider Mite (<i>Tetranychus lambi</i>)	QLD & WA only	40ml / 100L	8 Days	Monitor mite population on old leaves, particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide as a preventative rather than a curative treatment before damage occurs, and before mite numbers build up to damaging levels. Follow up applications may be required 10-14 day intervals. Thorough coverage of the lower leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300L - 500L / ha.
Cotton	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Cotton Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Green Mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), Apple Dimpling Bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>)	QLD, NSW & WA only	600ml - 800ml / ha	14 Days DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK	Apply as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Budworm and Bollworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (=Heliothis) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length. Two Spotted Mite: Applications against <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. Will give good control of coincident Two Spotted Mite, particularly when applied on low mite populations (around 10% leaf infestation). If conditions continue to favour mite development a second application may be required 14-20 days later. Green Mirid & Apple Dimpling Bug: Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate for increased pest pressure and longer residual protection.
	False Wireworm (<i>Pterohlaeus alternatus</i>), Sugarcane Wireworm (<i>Argyrops variabilis</i>)		375ml / ha ¹ OR 3.8ml / 100m of Row		Wireworms: Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60L - 100L / ha in a 10cm band over the seed before soil is brought in behind covering tyres in front of the press wheel. ¹ The rate is based on a 1m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1m then apply at the use rate according to ml / 100m of row.

SITUATION	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola, Faba Beans, Subterranean Clover, Clover, Barley, Field Peas, Lupins, Lucerne & Wheat	Red Legged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	All States	50ml - 100ml / ha	4 Weeks (Grazing)	Apply as broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50L - 200L / ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20L / ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.
	Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>), Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota spp.</i>)		100ml / ha		
	Bryobia Mites (<i>Bryobia spp.</i>)		200ml / ha		
Canola	Vegetable Weevil (<i>Listroderes diffcilis</i>)	All States	100ml - 200ml / ha	4 Weeks (Grazing)	Use 100ml rate when pest pressure is low. Monitor adjacent habitat and edges of the field for presence of Vegetable Weevil prior to making a decision to spray.
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots	Carpophilus Beetles (<i>Carpophilus spp.</i>)	All States	Dilute Spraying 50ml / 100L Concentrate Spraying Refer to Mixing / Application Section	1 Day	Monitor stone fruit orchards for Carpophilus Beetle as fruit approach maturity and become susceptible to attack. Apply KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide as a dilute spray before beetles reach damaging levels. Apply to the foliage and fruit of trees. Continue to monitor beetle numbers and if necessary re-apply KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide up to 1 day before harvest or use another insecticide registered for this purpose. Apply no more than 2 applications per season. There must be a minimum of 10 days between the re-treatment and the initial application. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. DO NOT use at rates greater than 100ml / 100L water when using the concentrate spraying. Cultural control methods (eg. Destruction of fallen fruit by mulching) should be used to prevent excessive build up of Carpophilus Beetle.
Citrus	Leafeating Weevil (<i>Eutinophaea bicristata</i>)	All States	Pre-Emergence Program 12.5ml OR 25ml / Tree Post-Emergence Monitoring Program 6ml / Tree	-	Apply as a high volume band application in a 1.5 to 2 metres wide swath, to the ground, both sides of the row, under each tree. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 5L to 10L / tree (eg. At 250 trees / ha = 1250L to 2500L / ha. Pre-emergence Program: Apply just prior to, or at the first sign of major beetle emergence mid-October. Use the higher rate in blocks with a history of high beetle numbers or when longer residual control is required. Post-emergence Monitoring Program: Apply at peak beetle emergence in October / November as indicated by field monitoring. (Refer to monitoring statement on label). Follow up treatment may be necessary based on threshold of 25 beetles per 10 sites per orchard in consecutive counts 1 - 2 weeks apart.
Grapes	Fig Longicorn (<i>Acalolepta vastator</i>)	NSW, ACT & WA only	1L / 100L	-	The application MUST be made at late dormancy after pruning and before bud burst. Apply a single high volume spray, with nozzles directing the spray solution to the trunk and cordons (arms) of grapevines to achieve thorough wetting of bark. Total spray volume should be about 500ml / vine achieved by hand application.
Lucerne Seed Crops	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States	400ml - 600ml / ha	-	DO NOT treat lucerne seed crops for alfalfa sprout production. Apply as indicated by field checks after the commencement of flowering. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Native Budworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present.
Navy Beans	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	600ml - 800ml / ha	14 Days (Harvest & Grazing)	Apply as indicated by field checks from flowering onwards. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Budworm & Earworm: Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (=Heliothis) <i>armigera</i> larvae longer than 5mm in length.

SITUATION	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pears	Long-tailed Mealy Bug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>)	VIC & WA only	25ml / 100L PLUS Spray Oil at 1L / 100L	14 Days	Examine wood for the presence of over wintering Long-tailed Mealy Bugs but do not spray until large numbers of young nymphs emerge in spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of run-off to all above ground parts of the tree between green tip to commencement of flowering. DO NOT spray after flowering has commenced.
Sugarcane	Sugarcane Wireworm (<i>Argyrops spp.</i>)	QLD, NSW & WA only	375ml / ha ² OR 5.6ml / 100m of Row	-	Apply as spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60L - 100L / ha in a band of 20 - 30cm wide over the base of the furrow on top of the setts and before covering soil is brought in by tynes. ² The rate is based on 1.5m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1.5m then apply at the use rate according to ml / 100m of row.
Tomatoes	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Tomatoe Russet Mite (<i>Aculops lycopersici</i>)	All States	High Volume 40ml - 60ml / 100L OR Low Volume 600ml / ha	1 Day	DO NOT use low volume ground or air application on trellis tomatoes. Crop Monitoring Program: Helicoverpa spp: Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= heliothis) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length.

SITUATION	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
TOMATOES cont...	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Tomatoe Russet Mite (<i>Aculops lycopersici</i>)	All States	High Volume 40ml - 60ml / 100L	1 Day	Mites: Applications against <i>Helicoverpa spp.</i> will give good control of coincident mites, particularly when applied on low mite populations. If conditions continue to favour mite development, a second application may be required 14 - 20 days later. Schedule Spray Program: If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7 - 10 day alternating program with a non pyrethroid insecticide. Use the higher rate (higher volume application) and shorter interval when pest infestation is more severe and when increased residual protection is required. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length.
	Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>)		Low Volume 600ml / ha		30ml / 100L Water

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

WITHOLDING PERIODS:

BANANAS: For Ground Applications: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

For Foliar Applications: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED.

DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.

PEARS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

NAVY BEANS:

DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

TOMATOES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PLUMS & APRICOTS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, CANOLA, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT, BARLEY, LUCERNE & LUPINS:

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

HARVEST WHP NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

CITRUS, GRAPES & SUGARCANE:

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide is a Group 3A miticide and insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide and other Group 3A insecticides and miticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly.

The effectiveness of KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced.

Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, KD Plant Care Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide to control resistant insects.

KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your supplier, KD Plant Care Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

STONE FRUIT EXPORT ADVICE

Export of Treated Stone Fruit

Some export markets do not have a suitable Maximum Residue Limits or import tolerances in place. Please contact KD Plant Care Pty Ltd or the Australian Fresh Stone Fruit Growers Association prior to using this product on crops destined for export.

RE-ENTRY TO TREATED FIELDS / CROPS

DO NOT re-enter treated field / crop until spray deposits have dried, unless wearing suitable protective clothing (i.e. waterproof hat, overalls, boots and gloves).

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate dams, rivers, streams, waterways or drains with product or used containers. Tail drains which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. **DO NOT** spray any plants in flower when bees are foraging. Spray in the early morning when bees are not actively foraging.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area.

DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Poisonous if swallowed. Attacks eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, and washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles.

When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves.

If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

If swallowed, **DO NOT** induce vomiting, give a glass of water.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide is a contact and residual insecticide / miticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing pests. Best results are obtained when KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide is applied before pest populations build up to damaging levels. This product is not suitable for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs where mite predators are established and providing effective mite control.

APPLICATION

KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide may be applied by either ground rig or aircraft.

Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control.

DO NOT apply as a fog or mist.

Dilute Spraying:

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water 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 water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off.
- The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice.
- Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off.
- The required dilute spray volume 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 water 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 water 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:

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1000L / ha.
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L / ha.
- The concentration factor in this example is: 2 X (ie. 1000L / 500L = 2).
- If the dilute label rate is 50ml / 100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 X 50, that is 100ml / 100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water 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.

Ground Application:

Applications should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles and a droplet size of 150 to 200 microns. The application volume will depend on the type of crop to be treated.

The following are suggested:

Low volume broadacre applications to eg. cereals, canola, grain legumes, lucerne & subterranean clover: 50L - 200L / ha.

Low volume row crops applications to cotton, tomatoes, navy beans: 50L - 200L / ha.

High volume applications to row crops eg. Trellised tomatoes: 200L - 1000L / ha except as noted in critical comments.

Use 200L / ha from transplanting, increasing to 1000L / ha at maturity.

High volume directed spray:

Grapes: Apply by hand application using a high volume coarse spray of 500ml / vine.

(eg at approx. 2500 vines / ha = 1250L / ha).

Foliar sprays to Bananas: 300L to 500L / ha.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The product as supplied is of high grade and believed to be suitable for any purpose for which it is expressly supplied and must be used in accordance with the directions for use given on this label.

No responsibility is accepted ed in respect of this product, save those non excludable conditions implied by

the Trade Practices Act or any applicable State Legislation.

*Trademarks

GHS Statements

Combustible liquid. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause drowsiness or dizziness by inhalation. Suspected of causing cancer. Causes damage to the nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Soil Applied Sprays:

High Volume Application

Bananas

Stool Treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500ml - 750ml per stool.

Band Treatment: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles - 1L of spray solution per stool.

Citrus: Apply as a high volume, directed spray to the ground under each tree. For optimum control, apply to both sides of the tree.

Total spray volume should be 5L - 10L / tree (eg. at 250 trees / ha = 1250L - 2500L / ha).

In Furrow Applications

Cotton & Sugarcane: Use a coarse spray: 60L - 100L / ha as a band over seed or sett before covering with soil - refer to critical comments for details.

Aerial application:

Use at least 20L / ha of total spray volume. Spray during the cooler parts of the day or night. To reduce possibility of drift, avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in crosswind.

Use suitable application equipment and / or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 - 200 microns.

A spraydrift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is best exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.

Monitoring:

Post-emergence monitoring of Citrus leafeating weevil populations: At first sign of major beetle emergence in mid October, commence monitoring at 1 - 2 week intervals.

Place polystyrene fruit box (330 x 480mm) under tree, shake branches vigorously, repeat on ten randomly selected trees throughout orchard. If 25 beetles or more are recorded in consecutive counts, treatment is required.

MIXING

Add the required amount of KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

COMPATIBILITY

KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide is compatible with commonly used fungicides such as propineb, mancozeb, chlorothalonil and the herbicides - Sprayquat 250, Broadstrike*, Spinnaker*, Simazine 900WG, metolachlor, chloresulfuron, Logran* and pendimethalin.

Surfactants

KDPC Bi-Thrin 100EC Insecticide / Miticide contains a surfactant. Additional surfactant may only be necessary on hard to wet plants and in high volume situations.

***NOTICE:** *Helicoverpa* (=Heliiothis) *armigera* resistance in Northern NSW & QLD.

To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *H. armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the QLD Department of Primary Industries & NSW Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.