POISON

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

CroPro D-SECT EC

INSECTICIDE

Active Constituent: 27.5g/L DELTAMETHRIN
Solvent 811g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

IMPORTANT
DIRECTIONS FOR USE BOOKLET

This booklet must be read for detailed directions for use.
To be read in conjunction with label affixed to container

PCT INTERNATIONAL PTY LTD

Pest Control Technologies International Pty Ltd
PO Box 6078 Acacia Ridge Delivery Centre, Acacia Ridge Q. 4110
Freecall Number 1800 630 877

Cropro D-SECT EC

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Application

Cropro D-SECT EC Insecticide is a contact spray. Thorough, even coverage is essential.

Equipment

Ground Spray: Standard low volume boom or high volume equipment may be used.

Aircraft: **Cropro D-SECT EC Insecticide** insecticide may be applied by aircraft using water as a carrier. Water volumes of 10 to 30 L/ha have given satisfactory results.

Compatibility

Cropro D-SECT EC Insecticide may be mixed with most piperonal butoxide formulations and most formulations of fungicides and insecticides such as chlorothalonil, dimethoate, mancozeb, metalaxyl, methamidophos, methomyl, methylparathion, monocrotophos, Ovasyn™ Insecticide and pirimicarb, where these products are required for additional insect control or for control of diseases, **Cropro D-SECT EC Insecticide** may also be mixed with Wuxal® Liquid Foliar Nutrient.

Mixing

Add the required quantity of **Cropro D-SECT EC Insecticide** to the spray tank with agitators in motion. Where other products are to be mixed, add these after **Cropro D-SECT EC Insecticide** is mixed in the tank.

Protection of Wildlife, Fish, Crustaceans and Environment

Dangerous to fish. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or used container.

Drift Warning

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

Storage and Disposal

Store in closed, original container in a cool well ventilated area. Do not store for long periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. 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, puncture empty containers in a local authority landfill. If there is no local landfill readily available in your area, bury the containers at a depth of 500mm or more 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. Rinsate/rinse water should be disposed of in accordance with appropriate State legislation and should preferably be sprayed on to an application site or added as up to 10% of the diluent the next time this product or another similar termiticide is used. Do not put rinse water down sewers, gutters or storm water drains. In some States wastes can be buried at a licensed landfill.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if swallowed. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Will damage eyes and will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup APF.

Advice to Physician: No antidote is available and treatment should be symptomatic.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet available from PCT INTERNATIONAL Pty Ltd.

Exclusion of Liability

This product as supplied is of a high grade and suitable for the purpose for which it is expressly intended and must be used in accordance with the directions. The user must monitor the performance of any product as climatic, geographical or biological variables and/or developed resistance may affect the results obtained. No responsibility is accepted in respect of this product, save for those non-excludable conditions implied by the Trade Practices Act or any State or Federal legislation.

NRA Approval No.: 50684/1098

Cropro D-SECT EC

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Berry vegetables cape gooseberries rosella	Native Budworm (Helicoverpa spp.)	QLD Only	50mL/100L	1 day	Apply as thorough spray. Use sufficient water to ensure adequate penetration and coverage. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals, depending upon pest incidence.
Cereals	Native Budworm, corn earworm (Heliothis)	ALL States	500mlL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of infestation, before larvae are 5mm for best results.
	Southern and common armyworm Webworm (Hednota pedionoma)	WA Only	200mlL/ha		Preseeding - Cropro D-Sect EC may be link mixed with knock down herbicides prior to seeding. Apply once larvae have emerged ie. from last week in May onwards. closely grazed pasturee need to ensure good penetration use high water volume ie. 100L/ha. Do not apply on dense pasture. Post crop emergence - inspect crop regularly from seeding, spray at first sign of damage, check with local Department of Agricultural advisor for further details.
	Cutworms (Agrotis-spp)	NSW Only	200mlL/ha	7 days	Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.
		WA Only			Apply at first sign of infestation, before larvae are 10 mm long for best results

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Cont'd

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chick peas, faba beans, lentils, linseed, canola, safflower	Cutworms (Agrotis spp)	NSW Only	200mL/ha	7 days	Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.
Cole crops - cabbage, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, broccoli etc.	Cabbage white butterfly, cabbage moth, cabbage centre grub	QLD, NSW, NT Only	High volume 50mL/100L or low volume 500mL/ha	2 days	High Volume: Apply thorough spray even coverage, using at least 600 to 1000 L water/ha. Low Volume: Apply in sufficient water to obtain even and thorough coverage. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals depending upon pest incidence. Addition of a wetting agent is recommended.
		VIC, TAS, SA, WA Only	High volume 40 to 50mL/100L or low volume 400 to 500mL/ha		Apply as above. Use the lower rate under low infestation levels.
Cotton	Native Budworm (H. Punctigera). Cotton bollworm (H. Armigera)	QLD, NSW, Only	700mL/ha	7 days	Use when insect infestation pressure is high (ie moderate heavy egg laying occurring and small to medium larvae present).
			600mL/ha		Use when low to moderate egg laying occurring and only few small to very small larvae present (see 'note 1' below)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Cont'd

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Native Budworm (H. Punctigera). Cotton bollworm (H. Armigera)	QLD, NSW, Only	500mL/ha	7 days	Use when low egg laying and larvae just about to hatch (see 'note 1' bleow).
	Pink spotted bollworm	QLD Only	500 to 600 mL/ha		Apply at first sign of activity before larvae enter boll, repeat as necessary.
Field Peas	Corn earworm and native budworm (Heliothis)	NSW, VIC, SA, WA Only	250 to 500 mL/ha	7 days	Inspect crops regularly and particularly at flowering and early podding. Apply as soon as infestation occurs. Use lower rates only when infestation low and majority of larvae are young (ie less than 5mm). Large larvae are often not readily controlled.
	Pea weevil	NSW Only	400 to 500 mL/ha		From start of flowering onwards check crops with sweep net every 2 to 3 days. If any pea weevil are present spray before first pods form. Check again 3 days after spraying and respray if necessary. Apply the higher rate under high infestation pressure.
		VIC, SA Only	300 to 500 mL/ha		As above.
	Cut worms (Agrotis spp)	NSW Only	200mL/ha	7 days	Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings, Spray in the late afternoon or evening.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Cont'd

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Lupins	Native Budworm	NSW, VIC, SA Only WA Only	200mL/ha	7 days	Ensure good penetration of the lupin canopy. For best results apply before larvae are 5mm long. Small caterpillars do not normally damage pods and numbers usually decline rapidly. Spraying is usually only necessary when caterpillars are about 20mm long. Apply thoroughly to ensure good penetration of lupin canopy.
	Cutworms (Agrotis spp)	NSW Only			Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.
Maize Sweetcorn	Corn earworm and native budworm (Heliothis)	ALL State & NT	Low volume: 500mL/ha or High volume: 50mL/100L	7 days 5 days	Apply at casselling and before silk emergence when larvae are small (less than 5mm) and before they enter cob. Repeat sprays at 3 to 5 day intervals may be necessary particularly for sweetcorn. For high volume: apply as a thorough spray using 600 to 1000 L spray/ha, depending on plant size.
Sorghum	Corn earworm and native budworm (Heliothis)	ALL State & NT	500mL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of pest generally from head emergence onward, in tight head varieties. Heliothis may be protected and not readily controlled. Repeat sprays as necessary.
	Sorghum midge	VIC, SA, WA Only			

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Cont'd

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sorghum	Sorghum midge	QLD, NSW, NT Only	200 to 400 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of infestation from head emergence and during flowering. Use rates towards the lower end of the range when infestation is light (1 to 2 midge/head) for knock down effect late in the flowering period of sorghum. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when infestation occurs early in the period and or under heavier infestation levels.
Soybeans, navy beans, mung beans and other seed & pod crops (eg. linseed, canola (oilseed rape), safflower, faba beans, vetch, lentils, chickpeas, lupins, cereals)	Corn earworm and native Budworm (Heliothis) looper Green vegetable bug	ALL State & NT QLD, NSW, TAS, SA, WA, NT Only	500mL/ha	7 days	Inspect crops regularly from early terminal development (4 leaf stage) onwards. Apply before Heliothis or looper are 5mm long. Apply as soon as adult Green vegetable bugs are seen, before there is a build up of nymphs.
Sunflower	Corn earworm, native budworm (Heliothis) Rutherglen bug, jassids	ALL State	500mL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of pest activity. Critical period is from bud stage/face opening onward. At later growth stages, pests may be partially protected by heads or bracts. Heliothis should be sprayed before they are 5mm long for best results. Repeat sprays as necessary. If flowing is complete but unavoidable during flowering, spraying must take place in the very early morning or very late afternoon.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Cont'd

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tobacco	Tobacco budworm, native budworm, tobacco looper, tobacco stem borer	QLD, NSW, Only	500mL/100L	7 days	Apply as thorough spray using 600 to 1000 L spraying depending on plant size repeat in 7 to 14 days or as required.
		VIC Only	40 to 50mL/100L		Apply as above. Use lower rate under low infestation levels.
Tomatoes	Tomato grub and native budworm (Heliothis)	QLD, NSW, NT Only	High volume 50mL/100L to low volume 500mL/ha	3 days	Apply as thorough spray. For high volume use 600 to 1000 L spray/ha depending on plant size. For low volume use sufficient water to ensure adequate penetration and coverage. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals, depending upon pest incidence.
		TAS, WA Only	High volume 40 - 50mL/100L or low volume 400 - 500mL/ha		Apply as above. Use lower rate under low infestation levels.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Cont'd

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Tomatoes	Tomato grub and native budworm (Heliothis)	VIC, SA Only	Programme application: Low volume 300 to 500mL/ha High volume 30 to 50mL/100L established infestations Low volume 500mL/ha High volume 50mL/100L	3 days	Apply at first sign of pest activity. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals depending pest incidence. Use higher rate when large larvae are present, and when reinfestation (egg-laying) is intense. Use also when inspect reinfestation pressure is high. High volume: Apply thorough spray to ensure even coverage, using at least 600 to 1000 L water/ha. Low volume: Apply in sufficient water to obtain even and thorough coverage.
	Thrips	VIC, SA Only	300mL/ha		Apply at first sign of infestation and repeat if necessary

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

Withholding Period (WHP)

Berry Vegetables **- DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 1 DAY BEFORE HARVEST** • Cole Crops **- DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 2 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST**
Tomatoes **- DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 3 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST** • Sweetcorn **- DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 5 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST**
Canola (oilseed rape), cereals, chick peas, cotton, faba beans, field peas, lentils, linseed, lupins, maize, mung beans, navy beans, safflower, sorghum, soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vetch and other seed and pod crops **- DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 7 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST**

NOTE: 1. Larvae Size - Larvae greater than 5mm are often not controlled satisfactorily as they are harder to kill and they are often protected from spray by the plant.

NOTE: 2. Resistance - The effectiveness of this product may be reduced or nullified as a result of pests developing a tolerance or resistance to the product. If unacceptable control occurs, immediately contact your local company representative. This product should not be used where a user suspects the presence of significant numbers of a tolerant or resistant strain.