

Product Name: Surefire Preserve 120 SC  
APVMA Approval No: Insecticide 89916/132548v



Label Name:	Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide
Signal Headings:	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 120 g/L SPINOSAD
Mode of Action:	GROUP 5 INSECTICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain insect pests in fruit, ornamentals, vegetables, and forestry (Eucalyptus spp. and Tea Tree) as specified in the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	CONTENTS: 1 L – 20 L
Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	<p>HARVESTING WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)</p> <p>Citrus fruits, Sweet Corn, Tropical Fruit and Subtropical fruit crops (except Kiwifruit): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.</p> <p>Berries (except grapes), Celery and Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.</p>

Brassicas, Cucurbits (cucumbers, melons, squash and zucchini), Green Beans and Peas (Green, Snow and Sugar snap), Leafy Vegetables (Lettuce and Spinach), Eggplant, Peppers (Capsicums and Chillies), Pome Fruit, Root and Tuber Vegetables (Beetroot, Carrots, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Swedes And Turnips) and Stone Fruit (except Peaches): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Coffee, Kiwi Fruit, Peaches: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grapes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Grapes for export wine: Refer to AWRID Wine Grid.

#### GRAZING WITHHOLDING PERIOD

ALL CROPS, ORCHARDS, PLANTATIONS AND VINEYARDS:

DO NOT allow livestock to graze crop stubble, or in orchards, plantations or vineyards for 14 days after application of Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide.

Trade Advice:	<p>Some crops for export to particular destinations outside of Australia may require a longer interval before harvest to comply with the residue standards of importing countries, please check with your exporter.</p> <p><b>STOCKFOOD WITHHOLDING PERIOD (WHP)</b></p> <p>When Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide is used as directed and the above WHPs are observed, harvested crop commodities or their waste material, including processed waste (e.g. cannery waste), can be fed to livestock. Animals fed these treated commodities are considered acceptable to slaughter for export, provided that no single crop waste makes up more than 40% of the animals' diet for periods exceeding 7 days. If animals are fed exclusively on single crop commodities or waste there could be a risk of animal residues exceeding export requirements. In this situation, it is advisable to transfer stock to untreated feed for at least 14 days before sending to slaughter.</p> <p>Please note that export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific export market requirements for chemical residues before feeding treated crops to livestock.</p>
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General Instructions:	<p><b>GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS</b></p> <p>Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide is formulated as a suspension concentrate that is suitable for application in water by aircraft, ground rig or knapsack. It has a unique mode of action and controls insect pests that are resistant to conventional insecticides. The active constituent is derived from the fermentation of a naturally occurring micro-organism. It has low toxicity to mammals, birds, fish, crustaceans and many predatory insect species. The product may be used in integrated pest management (IPM) and conventional insect control programs.</p> <p>Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide works by both contact and ingestion. Exposed insects stop feeding almost immediately but may take up to 3 days to die.</p> <p><b>MIXING</b></p> <p>Agitate or shake the container immediately prior to use. Half fill the spray tank with water, add the appropriate amount of accurately measured Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide, then complete filling the tank. Ensure thorough agitation by mechanical or hydraulic action at all times during mixing and application. Use only clean water within the range pH 5-9 to dilute Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide.</p> <p><b>STORAGE OF DILUTED SPRAY MIX</b></p> <p>Whenever possible the spray mix should be used immediately after it is prepared. However, if weather conditions or mechanical breakdown prevent immediate use, the spray mix may be stored for up to 72 hours without loss of activity. The spray mix should be agitated thoroughly by mechanical or hydraulic action at regular intervals during storage to prevent sedimentation. Ensure that the stored spray mix is thoroughly agitated at least once every 8 hours. The spray mix must be stored out of direct sunlight.</p>
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## APPLICATION

Thorough coverage of the crop is essential. Ensure this by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Do not apply when conditions are unsuitable for water-based spray applications. Avoid high temperature, strong winds, inversion conditions, imminent rain or any conditions that may reduce the quality of spray coverage or result in drift from the target area. Techniques to minimise drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas.

For optimum results follow the application specifications listed below:

**Ground Spraying:** Apply in a minimum of 250 L/ha of water. Increase spray volumes as the crop grows.

**Aerial Spraying:** Apply in a minimum of 30 L/ha of water.

**Precautionary statement (Aerial Application):** DO NOT use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

## DILUTE SPRAYING

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and match 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 first 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 100 L of water. Spray to the point of runoff. If volume to be applied is < 1000 L/ha then use the low volume (concentrate) application method for calculation of chemical rate. For volumes > 1000 L/ha use dilute spray rate.

## 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. Consult your local advisor, agronomist or Department of Agriculture to determine this volume. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

### Concentrate Spraying Example

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: e.g. 1000 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: e.g. 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor is 2 X (1000 / 500)
4. If the dilute label rate is 40 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 X 40, i.e. 80 mL/100 L of concentrate spray

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L 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. Always follow Industry Best Practices.

## RAINFALL RESISTANCE

Rain can wash Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide from treated plant surfaces and result in reduced efficacy. Avoid making spray applications if rain is expected before the spray can dry completely.

## CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

After using Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide empty the tank and completely drain the system. Rinse the tank, pumps, lines, hoses, filters and nozzles by circulating clean water through the system. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice.

Resistance Warning:

**INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING**  
**GROUP 5 INSECTICIDE**

For insecticide resistance management, Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide is a Group 5 insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide and other Group 5 insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide and other Group 5 insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide to control resistant insects. Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

Precautions:	<b>PRECAUTIONS</b> Re-entry Period: Do not enter treated areas until spray is dry.
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Protections:	<b>PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK</b> Toxic to bees. Avoid direct application or drift of the spray mix onto beehives. Once the spray deposit has dried, foraging bees will not be affected.  <b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b> Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and algae. DO NOT allow the product or used containers to enter dams, ponds, waterways or drains. DO NOT allow irrigation water from treated paddocks to enter adjacent pastures, crops or water supplies. DO NOT apply in strong winds, inversion conditions or any other conditions that may result in drift onto adjacent pastures, crops or water supplies.  <b>PROTECTION OF NON-TARGET INSECTS</b> Beneficial insects contribute to control of pest outbreaks. Applications of Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide are unlikely to affect lacewings ( <i>Chrysopa spp.</i> ), predatory bugs ( <i>Geocoris, Orius</i> and <i>Nabis spp.</i> ), spiders and most species of ladybird beetles ( <i>Coccinella, Diomus</i> and <i>Harmonia spp.</i> ). However some species of beneficial insects are sensitive to Surefire Preserve 120 SC Insecticide and its use may temporarily reduce populations of parasitoid wasps (especially <i>Trichogramma spp.</i> ), ants, some beetles and tachinid flies. This may lead to some disruption of IPM systems based on these species, but generally populations will recover. However, effects on beneficial insects at the highest rate (80 mL/100 L) have not been tested. Therefore this rate should be used with caution where IPM is practiced.
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Storage and Disposal:	<b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b> Store in the closed, original container in a cool well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. 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 for appropriate disposal 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. For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of sale for refill or storage.
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Safety Directions:	<b>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</b>
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May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	<p><b>FIRST AID</b></p> <p>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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## RESTRAINTS

**DO NOT** make more than 4 applications to any crop in any one season, except where otherwise indicated in the Critical Comments (also see the RESISTANCE statement).

### Spray drift restraints

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://apvma.gov.au/spraydrift).

**DO NOT** allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

**DO NOT** apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

**DO NOT** apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

**DO NOT** apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings 1 to 2 hours before sunset and persist until 1 to 2 hours after sunrise.

**DO NOT** apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray is not directed above the target canopy.
- The outside of the sprayer is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site.
- For dilute water rates up to the maximum listed for each type of canopy specified, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical sprayers') are observed.

### Buffer zones for vertical sprayers

Type of target canopy and dilute water rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural Aquatic Areas
All canopy types, all dilution rates	20 m

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>FRUIT: Bananas</b>	Banana rust thrips, Sugarcane bud moth	40 mL/ 10 L	Not required	Bunch spray: Apply as a fine spray to point of run-off (50-60 mL of solution) ensuring complete coverage of the bunch. Application should be made no later than 2 weeks after bunch emergence. Application should be made immediately after placement of the bunch cover. Good coverage of the bunch is essential. <b>DO NOT make more than 2 applications per crop.</b>
<b>VEGETABLES:</b> Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur or as specified under CRITICAL COMMENTS. As part of IPM programs for potato moth, heliothis and diamondback moth, it is important to plough crops in immediately after harvest.				
<b>Brassica vegetables;</b> including Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brassica leafy vegetables (*see list at end of table) Radishes <sup>1</sup> , Swedes <sup>1</sup> and Turnips <sup>1</sup> <sup>1</sup> (see also under Root and Tuber Vegetables below)	Diamondback moth, Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage cluster caterpillar, Cabbage centre grub, Loopers	400 mL/ha + wetter	3 days	Use a minimum spray volume of 250 L/ha and ensure thorough crop coverage by increasing water volume with plant growth stage. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha + wetter		Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage.
	Western flower thrips	800 mL/ha + wetter		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
<b>Cucurbits;</b> including Cucumbers, Melons, Squash and Zucchini	Cucumber moth, Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha	3 days	Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Western flower thrips	800 mL/ha		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).

<b>Fruiting vegetables;</b> including Eggplant, Okra, Peppers (Sweet - Capsicums and Chillies), Sweet corn (see also under separate listing below) Tomatoes	Potato moth (tomato leaf miner)  Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha or Dilute 40- 80 mL/100 L	Tomatoes: 1 day  Sweet corn: not required  All others: 3 days	Use the per hectare rate when applying to bush tomatoes and the dilute rate (per 100 L) in trellised crops (see the "DILUTE SPRAYING" section in this booklet). Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when Heliothis is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Western flower thrips	800 mL/ha or Dilute 80 mL/100 L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
<b>Leafy vegetables;</b> including Lettuce, Endive, Silverbeet, Spinach and Brassica leafy vegetables (*see list at end of table)	Loopers	400 mL/ha	3 days	See above under "VEGETABLES". Use the lower rate as part of an IPM program when Heliothis is the dominant pest and good crop coverage is possible. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
	Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
	Western flower thrips	800 mL/ha	3 days	DO NOT make more than 3 applications per crop. Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult. Note: Entrenched larvae will not be controlled.
<b>Legume vegetables (succulent seeds and immature pods only);</b> including Beans, Peas, Snow peas and Sugar Snap peas	Loopers	400 mL/ha	3 days	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
	Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha		
	Western flower thrips	800 mL/ha		

<b>Root and Tuber vegetables;</b> including Beetroot, Carrots, Celeriac, Galangal, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes (including Daikon), Sweet potato, Swedes and Turnips	Loopers	400 mL/ha	3 days	See above under "VEGETABLES". Use the lower rate when good coverage can be achieved and the high rate in maturing crops if crop canopies prevent good coverage. Entrenched larvae will not be controlled.
	Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha		Only target foliar infestations of potato moth. Potato moth larvae within stems or below the soil will not be controlled. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
	Lightbrown apple moth,	400 mL/ha		
	Potato moth	400-800 mL/ha + wetter		
<b>Stalk and Stem vegetables:</b> Celery	Heliothis	800 mL/ha	1 day	See comments under "VEGETABLES" above.
<b>Sweet corn</b>	Heliothis	400-800 mL/ha	Not required	Use higher rates during periods of high insect pressure or when crop coverage is difficult.
<b>ORNAMENTALS</b>	Western flower thrips	80 mL/100 L	Not applicable	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
	Caterpillars	40 mL/100 L		Apply when infestation first identified. Repeat applications at no less than 10 day intervals. Caterpillars feeding in entrenched sites may not be controlled.
	Pear and cherry slug	20 mL/100 L		

<b>TREE &amp; VINE CROPS</b>				
In the following table, all rates (except in FORESTRY) are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying refer to the "CONCENTRATE SPRAYING" section in this booklet.				
<b>CROP</b>	<b>PEST</b>	<b>RATE</b>	<b>WHP</b>	<b>CRITICAL COMMENTS</b>
FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS: Carefully monitor crops for eggs and larvae of pest species by regular field scouting. Target sprays against mature eggs and newly-hatched larvae when numbers exceed spray threshold. Apply repeat applications at 7-14 day intervals as new infestations occur unless otherwise directed in the CRITICAL COMMENTS.				
<b>Avocados</b> (see also under Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below)	Leafrollers (including Avocado leafroller, Ivy leafroller and Lightbrown apple moth), Loopers (including Ectropis looper)	40 mL/100 L + wetting agent	Not required	See comments under "FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS" above.
<b>Berryfruit;</b> including Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Strawberries	Loopers	40 mL/100 L	1 day	See comments under "FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS" above.
	Lightbrown apple moth, Heliothis	40-80 mL/100 L		Use the higher rate in dense canopies and when larvae have begun webbing leaves and fruit. Use the lower rate under an IPM system or where good coverage is assured.
	Western flower thrips	80 mL/100 L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
<b>Citrus Fruits;</b> including Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Mandarins and Oranges	Citrus leafminer, Lightbrown apple moth	20-40 mL/100 L + wetting agent	Not required	Citrus leafminer: Best results will be achieved when horticultural oil is used in place of a wetting agent. Only use oils when applying to non-bearing trees due to the risk of fruit phytotoxicity.
	Heliothis (Corn earworm and native budworm)	40-80 mL/100 L + wetting agent		For the other pests, use higher rates for heavy infestations.
<b>Coffee</b>	Avocado leaf roller	40-80 mL/100 L + wetting agent	7 days	Use higher rates for heavy infestations.

Grapes	Lightbrown apple moth	40 mL/100 L	14 days (for wine grapes: Refer to AWRI)	See comments under "FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS" above.
	Grapevine moth	10 mL/100 L		
Kiwifruit (see also under Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below)	Lightbrown apple moth	40 mL/100 L	7 days	
<b>Mango</b> (see also under Tropical and Sub-Tropical Fruit Crops below)	Flower-eating caterpillars, Small mango tipborer	40 mL/100 L + wetting agent	Not required	
	Large mango tipborer	10 mL/100 L + wetting agent		
<b>Pome fruit</b> Including Apples Pears Nashi Loquats Quince	Lightbrown apple moth, loopers, Pear slug, <i>Heliothis</i>	40 mL./ 100 L	3 days	Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
	Western flower thrips	80 mL/100 L		
<b>Stone fruit;</b> Including Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums	Cherry slug	20 mL/100 L	3 days, Except for peaches where the Withholding Period is 7 days	See comments under "FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS" above.
	Lightbrown apple moth	40 mL/100 L		Use this product as part of the WFT Resistance Management strategy (see end of table for details).
	Western flower thrips	80 mL/100 L		
	Oriental fruit moth	80 mL/100 L		In orchards employing mating disruption techniques, this product should be used in a rotation for management of oriental fruit moth (OFM). Apply this product to coincide with egg hatch of OFM. Addition of a wetting agent may improve control under less than ideal application conditions.

<b>Tropical and subtropical fruit crops (inedible peel);</b> including Avocado <sup>2</sup> , Cherimoya, Custard apple, Durian, Feijoa, Guava, Jackfruit, Kiwifruit <sup>2</sup> , Longan, Lychee, Mango <sup>2</sup> , Mangosteen, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Rambutan and Star apple <sup>2</sup> (see separate listings above also for these crops)	Flower-eating caterpillars, Leafrollers and loopers, Yellow peach moth	40 mL/100 L	Not required (except kiwifruit, which has a 7 day Withholding Period)	See comments under "FOR ALL TREE & VINE CROPS" above. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at its recommended rate may improve control on difficult to wet foliage and fruit.
	Red-banded thrips, Sorghum head caterpillar	80 mL/100 L		

FORESTRY				
<b>Eucalyptus Plantations</b>	Larvae of Eucalyptus chrysomelid leaf beetle ( <i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i> and <i>C. agricola</i> )	50-100 mL/ha + sticker or wetter	Not applicable	Use higher concentration for larger larvae and older trees. Larval mortality will not occur for at least four (4) days after spraying. Note that Success Neo is not effective against adult beetles. DO NOT spray if rain expected in the following 24 hr. Follow code of practice for aerial spraying for relevant state, including appropriate buffers. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
<b>Tea tree</b> ( <i>Melaleuca</i> spp.)	Pyrgo beetle ( <i>Paropsistema tigrina</i> )	200-500 mL/ha + wetting agent	Not applicable	Closely monitor plantation for egg, larval numbers and age of larvae. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations and for larger tea trees. Apply by ground based application equipment only in a minimum of 100 L/ha water. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of flush leaf, and adjust spray volumes to stage of crop growth. For 1st - 2nd instar larvae, apply 200 mL/ha. For 3rd - 4th instar larvae, apply 200-300 mL/ha. For control of adults apply 300-500 mL/ha. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at the recommended rate.
<b>WFT Resistance Management Strategy</b>				
Make three (3) consecutive applications at either 3-5 day intervals when temperatures are greater than 20°C or at 6-12 day intervals when temperatures are less than 20°C. For any further sprays required, use an approved product from another chemical group. DO NOT make more than three (3) consecutive applications of spinosad before switching to an approved product from another chemical group.				
<b>* Brassica Leafy Vegetables:</b> Includes Pak Choi, Bok Choi, Choi sum, Chinese broccoli (Gai lum/Gai lan/Kai lan), Chinese cabbage (Pet sai/ Wong bok/Haksukai), Mibuna, Mustard spinach (Komatsuma), Kale, Indian mustard, Kai choi, Gai choi/Am soi, Tat soi and Leafy mustard.				
<b>PEST NAMES:</b> Avocado leafroller: <i>Homona spargotis</i> ; Banana rust thrips: <i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i> ; Cabbage cluster caterpillar: <i>Crocidiolomia pavonana</i> ; Cabbage centre grub: <i>Hellula hydralis</i> ; Cabbage white butterfly: <i>Pieris rapae</i> ; Citrus leafminer: <i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i> ; Cucumber moth: <i>Diaphania indica</i> ; Diamondback moth: <i>Plutella xylostella</i> ; Grapevine moth: <i>Phalaenoides glycinae</i> ; Heliothis caterpillars, corn earworm, native budworm: <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.; Ivy leafroller: <i>Cryptoptila immersana</i> ; Large mango tipborer: <i>Penicillaria jocosatrix</i> ; Lightbrown apple moth: <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> ; Loopers: <i>Chrysodeixis</i> spp. and Geometrid loopers, Ectropis looper: <i>Ectropis savulosa</i> ; Oriental fruit moth: <i>Grapholita molesta</i> ; Pear and/or cherry slug: <i>Caliroa cerasi</i> ; Potato moth/tomato leaf miner: <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> ; Red-banded thrips: <i>Selenothrips rubrocinctus</i> ; Small mango tipborer: <i>Chlumetia euthysticha</i> ; Sorghum head caterpillar: <i>Cryptoblabes adoceta</i> ; Sugarcane bud moth: <i>Opogona glyciphyaga</i> ; Western flower thrips: <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> ; Yellow peach moth: <i>Conogethes punctiferalis</i> .				

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