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

Apparent 

Onslaught

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200g/L FIPRONIL

GROUP 2B INSECTICIDE

For the control of various insect pests in bananas, brassicas, cotton, wine grapevines, mushrooms, pasture, potatoes, sorghum and sugarcane as specified in the Directions for Use Table.

IMPORTANT: Read the attached booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 68751/59011

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

| CROP | PEST | STATE | RATE | WHP |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Bananas | Banana rust thrips (<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT only | <p>Butt application</p> <p>All planting configurations: 150 mL/100 L water (0.75 mL/stool)</p> <p>Band application</p> <p>All planting configurations: 40 mL/100 m² treated area</p> <p>(See table under 'General Instructions – Application' for the calculation of the treated area)</p> | - |
| | Banana weevil borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>) | | <p>Butt application</p> <p>All planting configurations: 150 mL/100 L water (0.75 mL/stool)</p> | - |
| Brassicas (Head cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprout, kohlrabi) | Diamondback moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cabbage White Butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Crociodomia pavonana</i>) | All states | 250 mL/ha | 7 days (H) |
| Cotton | Cotton Thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>) Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA Only. | 62.5 to 125 mL/ha | 4 weeks (H) |
| Mushrooms | Mushroom flies (Sciariids, Phorids and Cecids) | All States | 16 mL/300 L bale of peatmoss | 14 days (H) |
| Potatoes | Wireworm (various), Mole Cricket (various) | All States | 250 mL/ha | - |
| | Whitefringed Weevil (<i>Naupactus leucoloma</i>) | | 500 mL/ha | |
| Wine grapevines | Fig Longicorn (<i>Acalolepta vastator</i>) | All States | 100 mL/100 L | - |

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Timing: Application should ideally be made at least two months prior to bunch emergence to reduce early thrips pressure. Such an application could coincide with an application for banana weevil borer control (see label directions below).

Butt application: Apply in a coarse spray covering the stem to a height of 30 cm and the soil/trash in a 30 cm radius from the stem base. Apply a total volume of 500 mL solution per stool. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil.

Band application: Apply in in band along each row. The band width should be such that at least 30 cm of soil/trash is treated on both sides of the butt. Apply with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles directed to spray at least 30 cm of soil on either side of the butt and to a height of 30 cm up the stems. Repeat the application from the opposite side of the row. Half of the spray volume required to treat each row should be applied from each direction of spraying.

For double row configurations, treat both rows with each pass, ensuring the ground area between the two rows is also treated. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil. Apply in a minimum water volume of 13 L/100 m² (trash removed) or 26 L/100 m² (trash retained). See table under 'General Instructions – Application' for guidance.

Apply butt application as described above for banana rust thrip.

Population assessment

Lay baits (cut billets of stem base) flat on soil beside stools and cover with leaf material. Check baits after 3 days to assess pest activity. Monitoring should commence in September when pest activity increases and continue until April.

Applications method

Applications should be made in Spring and/or Autumn when weevil numbers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Remove any green trash from area to be treated. Avoid application to trash which is less than 3 weeks old. This use is subject to a CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to your AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd representative for details.

Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.

Diamondback moth can rapidly become resistant to insecticides. To preserve the effectiveness of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide, limit the number of applications to no more than 4 per year, preferably applied within an 8 week period. Use spray volume of between 400 and 1000 L/ha according to crop size. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer for use in horticultural crops. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the leaf surface. This use is subject to a CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd representative for details.

Apply at the first sign of the pest. Apparent Onslaught Insecticide will take 3 - 4 days to reach full effectiveness. Use the higher rate in situations of high thrips pressure.

Apply spray to achieve thorough coverage of foliage when pest first appears and repeat as required. Use the higher rate under sustained heavy Green Mirid pressure. The product is compatible with early season IPM with the lower rate having less impact on beneficials.

Prepare solution by Apparent Onslaught Insecticide with a small volume of water. Apply mixture to peat moss during preparation of casing. Ensure thorough mixing with peat moss.

Apply as a broadcast spray to the surface of the soil and incorporate to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.

Apply as a single spray to dormant vines following pruning and prior to budburst. Apply only as a high volume spray using hand held equipment. Thorough coverage of vine trunks and cordons is essential for effective control. **Refer to Application Wine Grapevines**

| CROP | PEST | STATE | RATE | WHP |
|------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Pasture, Sorghum | Australian Plague Locust (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>), Spur throated Locust (<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>), Migratory Locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>), Wingless Grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>) | All States | 6.25 mL/ha | 14 days (H,G) |
| Sugarcane | Sugarcane Weevil Borer (<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT only | 2 to 5.7 mL/100 m row | 12 weeks (H, G) |
| | Sugarcane wireworm (various) | | Single row plantings: 1.1 mL/100 m single row length Double row plantings: 1.8 mL/100 m double row length | - |

| CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|
| Apply diluted with water to a minimum of 20 L/ha by air or 50 L/ha by ground rig, directly onto locusts. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Residual control of these pests provided by Apparent Onslaught Insecticide will vary with conditions. Rainfall will significantly reduce residual control. Residual control will also be reduced when applied directly to bare earth. Where inaccessibility prevents direct spraying of locusts apply as a barrier treatment (minimum 25 m wide) ahead of advancing hopper bands. DO NOT re-treat for 14 days following application. DO NOT apply Apparent Onslaught Insecticide to wet foliage. Apparent Onslaught Insecticide is rainfast after drying on foliage (1 hour). Re-spray only if rain falls before spray is dry on crop. Mortality will increase to a maximum over a period of 3 - 15 days after spraying. Speed of kill varies with locust species, temperature and age of adults. Fully mature, adult spur throated locusts may show symptoms of debilitation 4 - 48 hours after spraying but in cool weather may take up to 14 days to die. Feeding ceases when debilitation symptoms appear. See also General Instructions. |
| Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK. Apply during the summer months of December to February when the crop has produced the first millable internode of cane. Use hollow cone nozzles as a directed spray to cover the base of the sugarcane stools and up the stalk to a height of 40 cm. Treat both sides of the stools ensuring coverage of all stalks, soil and trash in an area to 10 cm either side of the stools. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the stalk, soil and trash surface. Apply in a minimum water volume of 250 L/ha (approx 3.8 L/100 m row). Use the higher rate when pest pressure is heavy. |
| Apply in the planting furrow over the top of plant pieces (setts) in sufficient water to ensure coverage of the plant pieces and the surrounding soil. |

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

(H) = Harvest, (G) = Grazing

- Bananas:** NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
Brassicas: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD.
Wine Grapevines: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED (H). DO NOT FEED TRASH OR BY-PRODUCTS RESULTING FROM TREATED GRAPEVINES TO LIVESTOCK (G)
Mushrooms: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Pasture: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Potatoes: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED (H). DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD ANY PART OF FAILED CROP (INCLUDING TUBERS).

- Sorghum:** DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Sugarcane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

LIVESTOCK WITHHOLDING PERIOD:
WITHHOLD STOCK FROM SLAUGHTER FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION, WHERE STOCK WERE PRESENT IN CROP OR PASTURE AT TIME OF APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP **2B** INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management Apparent Onslaught Insecticide is a Group 2B Insecticide.

Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Apparent Onslaught Insecticide and other Group 2B Insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Apparent Onslaught Insecticide or other Group 2B Insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant insects. Apparent Onslaught Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd or local agricultural department agronomist.

RESIDUES MANAGEMENT IN EXPORT PRODUCE

Crops

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with Apparent Onslaught Insecticide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Apparent Onslaught Insecticide for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Apparent Onslaught Insecticide.

Livestock

Livestock may be exposed to fipronil residues in the feed by grazing treated pasture and/or sorghum forage and fodder. Observance of the 14 day grazing withholding period permits compliance with Australian MRLs for fipronil in meat, offal and milk. To meet more stringent export residues requirements, Meat and Livestock Australia recommends Export Slaughter Intervals and Export Grazing Intervals (EGIs) for Apparent Onslaught Insecticide. When livestock grown for export are grazed on pasture and/or sorghum forage and fodder treated with Apparent Onslaught Insecticide the user must obtain details of the recommended export intervals from Meat and Livestock Australia and must follow those recommendations.

MIXING

Bananas, Brassicas, Cotton, Wine Grapevines, Potatoes, Pastures, Sorghum, Sugarcane

Slowly add the required amount of product to water in the spray tank while stirring or agitating. Agitate while spraying.

Mushrooms

Add required amount of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide to a small quantity of water, ensuring thorough mixing.

APPLICATION

Bananas

Ensure thorough coverage of butts, suckers and surrounding trash and exposed soil.

Bananas (Band Spray)

Calculation of the quantity of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide and minimum water volume required to treat a 100 m row length of bananas for various band widths:

| Band width to be treated# | Spray area per 100 m row | Total quantity of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide required per 100 m row* | Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash removed)* | Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash retained)* |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|--|
| 1.5 m | 150 m ² | 60 mL | 20 L | 40 L |
| 2.0 m | 200 m ² | 80 mL | 27 L | 54 L |
| 2.5 m | 250 m ² | 100 mL | 33 L | 66 L |
| 3.0 m | 300 m ² | 120 mL | 40 L | 80 L |

Band width = butt diameter plus 30 cm on either side of the butt

* Rows should be treated from both sides. The quantities stated are the total amounts to be applied, i.e. half of the stated quantity should be applied from each direction of spraying.

Brassicas

Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and heads.

Cotton

For ground application, use a prepared spray volume of 35 – 75 L/ha depending on the size of the crop. For aerial application see 'Aerial application' instructions below.

Wine Grapevines

Apparent Onslaught Insecticide should be applied by hand held equipment as a high volume directed spray of approximately 500 mL solution per vine.

Mushrooms

Apply mixture to peat moss during preparation of casing, ensuring even mixing in peat moss.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use spray techniques that minimize off-target spray drift. DO NOT use rotary atomisers. Use application volumes between 20 L and 50 L/ha. Achieve a droplet density of ~60 droplets/cm² on a flat surface on the target. When spraying large droplets (>250 µm), increase the application volume to > 40 L/ha to ensure sufficient droplets are produced. Aerial application is not recommended for brassica and potato crops.

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry period

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. Human flaggers, if used in aerial spraying operations, must be protected by enclosed cabs.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply in weather conditions or from spraying equipment that may cause spray to drift onto non-target plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT apply where bees from managed hives are foraging and crops, weeds or cover crops are in flower at the time of spraying, or are expected to flower within 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum). Before spraying, notify beekeepers to move hives to a safe location with an untreated source of nectar, if there is potential for managed bees to be affected by the spray or spray drift. If an area has been sprayed accidentally in which the crop, weeds or cover crop were in flower or subsequently came into flower, notify beekeepers in order to keep managed bees out of the area for at least 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum) from the time of spraying. Where the owner of managed hives in the vicinity of a crop to be sprayed is not known, contact your State Department of Primary Industries/Agriculture, citing the registration number, for assistance in contacting the owner.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water. Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. This product will kill susceptible non-target invertebrates, including beneficial species, if they are exposed to drift. DO NOT apply aerially to brassicas and potatoes. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple, or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling break, crush, or puncture and bury containers at a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing the product for use, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length PVC gloves. 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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