



POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

250 g/L BIFENTHRIN

SOLVENT: 640 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

CONTENTS:

5 L – 1000 L

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

EC FORMULATION TYPE
Emulsifiable Concentrate

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Attacks eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Poisonous if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. **DO NOT** inhale vapour. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. If applying by hand, wear cotton overalls over normal clothing, buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, goggles and half facepiece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and respirator and if rubber wash with detergent and warm water 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.

Talstar® 250 EC 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 Talstar® 250 EC 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 or other insect predators or parasites are established and providing effective mite and other insect control.

APPLICATION

Talstar® 250 EC 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 100 L 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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.

- (c) Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
- (d) 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 1000 L/ha.
 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume:
For example 500 L/ha.
 3. The concentration factor in this example is:
 $2 \times$ (ie. $1000 \text{ L} + 500 \text{ L} = 2$).
 4. If the dilute label rate is 50 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2×50 , that is 100 mL / 100 L of concentrate spray.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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 broadcast applications to - e.g: cereals, canola, grain legumes, lucerne, poppies, subterranean clover: 50-200 L/ha.

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

High volume applications to row crops - e.g. trellised tomatoes, cucurbits: 200 - 1500 L/ha except as noted in critical comments. Use 200 L/ha from transplanting increasing to 1500 L/ha at maturity.

High volume directed spray:

Grapes: Apply by hand application, using a high volume coarse spray of 500 mL/vine. (e.g. at approx. 2500 vines/ha = 1250L/ha).

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

High volume application to stone fruit: 1000 to 2000 L/ha.

Soil Applied Sprays:

High volume application

Bananas:

Stool treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500-750 mL per stool.

Band treatment: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles - 1 L 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 5 to

10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha= 1250 to 2500L/ha).

In furrow applications:

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

Aerial Application:

Use at least 20 L/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 a crosswind. Use suitable application equipment and/or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 to 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 to 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 quantity of Talstar® 250 EC to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

COMPATIBILITY

Talstar® 250 EC is compatible with commonly used fungicides such as Dithane M45* Antracol*, Barrack, Bravo* and the herbicides - Sprayseed*, Broadstrike* , SpinnaKer*, Simagranz*, Dual*, Sencor* , Glean*, Logran* and Stomp*.

SURFACTANTS

Talstar® 250 EC contains a surfactant. Additional surfactant may only be necessary on hard to wet plants and in high volume situations.

NOTICE

Helicoverpa (= *Heliothis*) *armigera* resistance in Northern NSW and Qld. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *H. armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Qld Department of Primary Industries and NSW Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management Talstar® 250 EC is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Talstar® 250 EC and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the

insect population if Talstar® 250 EC or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Talstar® 250 EC on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, FMC Australasia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Talstar® 250 EC to control resistant insects.

Talstar® 250 EC may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, FMC Australasia Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

STONE FRUIT EXPORT ADVICE

Export of Treated Stone Fruit - Some export markets do not have suitable Maximum Residue Limits or import tolerances in place. Please contact Crop Care 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 enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT use human flaggers/workers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or the 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 while 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.

Triple or preferably pressure rinse empty 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.

APVMA Approval Number: 60987/111519

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SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800

Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised Systems for classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia:

Combustible liquid. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke when using this product. **IF SWALLOWED:** Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. Rinse mouth. **IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. **IF exposed or concerned:** Get medical advice/attention.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS:

DO NOT use as a foliar spray in banana plantations and orchards where mite predators, or other beneficials are established and providing effective mite control and/or other pest 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.

DO NOT use on cucurbit crops grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.

CROPS	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	<u>Seasonal Program</u> <u>Stool Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 100-130 mL/100 L twice per year OR 265 mL/100 L once per year <u>Band Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 100 mL/100 L twice per year <u>Monitoring Program</u> <u>Stool Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 130 mL/100 L <u>Band Treatment</u> <u>Method</u> 100 mL/100 L	1 day	<u>Seasonal Program</u> <u>Twice per year Timing</u> 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. <u>Once per year Timing</u> Apply in October/November OR March/April. <u>Monitoring Program</u> Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corn 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 threshold 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 thrips control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase usually beginning September and into the summer months. APPLICATION METHOD <u>Stool Treatment Application</u> Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500 - 750 mL of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30 cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30 cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume of 500 mL on small stools less than 50 cm across the entire base. <u>Band Treatment Application</u> 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 30 cm of soil on either side of the row and 30 cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1 L/stool area. For single sucker row configurations apply 28 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 0.5 m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row configurations apply 56 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1 m 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	16 mL/100 L	8 days	Monitor mite population on old leaves particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply Talstar® 250 EC 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 at 10 -14 day intervals. Thorough coverage of the lower leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300 - 500 L/ha.

CROPS	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Cotton ballworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Two spotted mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>) Green mirid (<i>Creontiades difusus</i>) Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma fiebknechti</i>)	Qld, NSW & WA only	240-320 mL/ha	14 days (H) DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED. 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 5 mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Hefiothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm 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.
	Silverleaf whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B		320 mL/ha		Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. Thorough coverage of the crop canopy is essential. The adult stage of silverleaf whitefly should be targeted. DO NOT spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of silverleaf whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use Talstar® 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against silverleaf whitefly on cotton. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Talstar® 250EC per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area, this should be followed. Tank, mixes of Talstar® 250EC with Synergy® Insecticide Synergist may improve control of silverleaf whitefly.
	False wireworm (<i>Pterohlaeus altematus</i>) Sugarcane wireworm (<i>Agrypnus variabilis</i>)		150 mL/ha* or 1.5 mL/100 m 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 60 - 100 L/ha in a 10 cm band over the seed before soil is brought in behind covering tynes in front of the press wheel. *The rate is based on a 1 m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1 m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100 m of row.
Canola, Faba Beans, Subterranean Clover, Clover, Barley, Field peas, Lupins, Lucerne, Wheat	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>) Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.) Bryobia mites (<i>Bryobia</i> spp.)	All States	20 to 40 mL/ha 40 mL/ha 80 mL/ha	4 weeks (grazing)	Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50-200 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. Talstar® 250EC is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.
Canola	Vegetable weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>)	All States	40-80 mL/ha	4 weeks (grazing)	Use the 40 mL rate when pest pressure is low. Monitor adjacent habitat and edges of the field for the presence of vegetable weevil prior to making a decision whether to spray.

CROPS	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Citrus	Leafeating weevil (<i>Eutinophaea bicristata</i>)	All States	Pre-emergence program 5 or 10 mL/tree Post-emergence monitoring program 2.4 mL/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 5 to 10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha = 1250 to 2500 L/ha). Pre-emergence program: Apply just prior to, or at the first sign of major beetle emergence in 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 maybe necessary based on a threshold of 25 beetles per 10 sites per orchard in consecutive counts 1-2 weeks apart.
Cucurbits (field grown only)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Cucumber moth (<i>Diaphania indica</i>)	All States	High Volume 16-24 mL/100 L or Low Volume 160-240 mL/ha	1 day	Crop Monitoring Program Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Schedule Spray Program If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7-10 day alternating program. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when pest infestations are more severe and when increased residual protection is required. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Use Talstar® 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other non-pyrethroid insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against <i>Heliothis</i> in cucurbits. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Talstar® 250EC per crop.
	Silverleaf whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B	Old, NSW, NT & WA only	High Volume 24-32 mL/100L or Low Volume 240-320 mL/ha		Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used where moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of silverleaf whitefly should be targeted. DO NOT spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of silverleaf whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use Talstar® 250EC in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against silverleaf whitefly in cucurbits. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications of Talstar® 250EC per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (eg. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed. Tank mixes of Talstar® 250EC with Synergy® Insecticide Synergist may improve control of silverleaf whitefly. Crop Safety: Because of the large number of cucurbit varieties available, it is not possible to evaluate the crop safety of Talstar® 250EC and Synergy® mixtures on all these varieties. Growers are strongly advised to check the crop safety of Talstar® 250EC and Synergy mixtures before applying to a cucurbit variety on which they have not previously used the mixture. Damage to zucchini varieties Blackjack and Vaquer has occurred in some trials. Refer to Synergy label for further information.

CROPS	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grapes	Fig longicorn (<i>Acalolepta vastator</i>)	NSW, ACT & WA only	400 mL/100 L	-	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 grape vines to achieve thorough wetting of the bark. Total spray volume should be about 500 mL/vine achieved by hand application.
Lucerne seed crops	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States	160-240 mL/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 5 mm are present.
Navy beans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Com earworm (<i>Helicoverpa annigera</i>)	All States	240-320 mL/ha	14 days (harvest and 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 and Earworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots	Carpophilus beetles (<i>Garpophilus</i> spp.)	All States	Dilute s praying 20 mL/100 L Concentrate spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	1 day	Monitor stone fruit orchards for Carpophilus beetle as fruit approach maturity and become susceptible to attack. Apply Talstar® 250EC 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 reapply Talstar® 250EC 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 40 mL per 100 L of water when using concentrate spraying. Cultural control methods (eg. destruction of fallen fruit by mulching) should be used to prevent excessive build up of carpophilus beetle.
Pears	Longtailed mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>)	Vic & WA only	10 mL/100 L plus Ampol DC Tron at 1 L/100 L	14 days	Examine wood for the presence of overwintering longtailed mealy bugs but DO NOT spray until large numbers of young nymphs emerge in spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of runoff to all above ground parts of the tree between green tip to commencement of flowering. DO NOT spray after flowering has commenced.
Poppies	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	Tas only	20-40 mL/ha	-	Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50-200 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. Talstar® 250EC is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.
Sugarcane	Sugarcane wireworm (<i>Agrypnus</i> spp.) Symphylans (<i>Hanseniella</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW & WA only	150 mL/ha* or 2.25 mL/100 m of row	-	Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60 - 100 L/ha in a band 20 - 30 cm wide over the base of the furrow on top of the setts and before covering soil is brought in by tynes. * The rate is based on single row cane with a 1.5 m row spacing. If row spacing varies from 1.5 m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100 m of row.

CROPS	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sweet potato	Wireworm (<i>Heteroderes</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, SA, WA & NT only	2 L/ha	-	<p>Apply as a soil surface spray in a total volume of 200 to 500 L/ha in front of a rotary hoe working to a depth of 30 cm prior to or during the bed forming process 1-5 days before planting.</p> <p>Summer Planted or Short Season Crops</p> <p>Talstar® 250EC will provide up to 110 days protection from wireworm damage on red loam soils and up to 140 days protection from wireworm damage on sandy loam soils. If longer protection is required, additional measures may be required to protect the crop.</p> <p>Autumn Planted or Long Season Crops</p> <p>Talstar® 250EC will provide up to 200 days protection from wireworm damage. If longer protection is required additional measures may be required to protect the crop.</p>
	Sweet potato weevil (<i>Cylas formicarius</i>)		24 mL/100L		
Tomatoes	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Com earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Two spotted mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>) Tomato russet mite (<i>Aculops lycopersici</i>)	All States	High Volume 16-24 mL/100 L or Low Volume 240 mL/ha	1 day	<p>DO NOT use low volume ground or air application on trellis tomatoes.</p> <p>Crop Monitoring Program</p> <p><i>Helicoverpa</i> spp: Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. DO NOT apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.</p> <p>Mites: Applications against <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp 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.</p> <p>Schedule Spray Program</p> <p>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 (high 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 5 mm in length.</p>
	Silverleaf whitefly (<i>Bemesia tabaci</i>) Biotype B		Qld, NSW, NT & WA only		

CROPS	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
					a particular area (eg. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed. Tank mixes of Talstar® 250EC with Synergy® Insecticide Synergist may improve control of silverleaf whitefly.
	Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>)	All States	12 mL/100 L water	1 day	Apply as indicated by pest incidence and repeat as necessary. Use a total spray volume of 2500 L/ha.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

Cucurbits, Tomatoes, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

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 STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Canola, Subterranean Clover, Clover, 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, Poppies, Sugarcane, Sweet potato: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.