



## POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

### ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:

303 g/kg INDOXACARB (95:1)  
(equivalent to 300 g/kg active  
S-isomer)

### CONTENTS:

500 g to 5 kg

GROUP **22A** INSECTICIDE

WG FORMULATION TYPE  
**Water-dispersible  
Granule**

For the control of Lepidopteran and other species of insect pests in certain vegetable and fruit crops, as per the Directions for Use Table.

### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a face shield or goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. After each day's use wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

### FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

### SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet that can be obtained from [www.fmccrop.com.au](http://www.fmccrop.com.au)

### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Avatar® eVo insecticide is an oxadiazine insecticide in the form of a water dispersible granule. Avatar® eVo is particularly active on Lepidopteran insect pests, primarily as a larvicide. Before application monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of Avatar® eVo based on locally determined economic thresholds. More than one treatment of Avatar® eVo may be required to control a population of pests.

Avatar® eVo insecticide has been specifically designed for use in Integrated Pest Management programs. The active ingredient, indoxacarb enters the target insect primarily by ingestion of treated foliage, or through penetration of the insect cuticle. After ingesting indoxacarb, the target insects cease feeding and die three to five days later. Avatar® eVo insecticide does not give traditional insect "knockdown" control.

### APPLICATION

#### Minimising Spray Drift

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator must consider all these factors when making application decisions.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and effective pest control which means droplets in the MEDIUM spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S572 standard or the BCPC guideline. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT MINIMISE DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

#### 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 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

- 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

1. Dilute spray as determined above: For example 1500 L /ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is 3X (i.e  $1500\text{ L} \div 500\text{ L} = 3$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 25 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $3 \times 25$ , that is 75g/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 and follow industry Best Practices.

### Ground application

Use a boom sprayer fitted with high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume to optimise spray coverage. Apply droplets in the MEDIUM spray droplet size category according to nozzle manufacturer specifications that refer to the ASAE S572 standard or the BCPC guideline. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size, DOES NOT improve canopy penetration and may increase drift potential. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. When applying Avatar® eVo by ground application, keep the boom low to avoid spray drift. For orchard/vineyard sprayers avoid directing spray above trees and always turn-off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows.

### Aerial application (Tomatoes only)

Use an aircraft fitted with accurately calibrated equipment. Apply a minimum total spray volume of 40 L/ha with nozzles (eg. Micronaire rotary atomisers, CP nozzles or conventional hydraulic nozzles) set to MEDIUM spray quality. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when applying this product. **DO NOT** apply using Ultra Low Volume (ULV) methods.

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT CLEANOUT

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce risk of forming hardened deposits that might become difficult to remove. Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water. Loosen and physically remove all visible deposits. Clean all other associated application equipment.

### COMPATIBILITY

Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of the desired tank mix and observe possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation etc). Avoid complex tank mixtures of several products or very concentrated spray mixtures. Avatar® eVo is compatible with Captan\*, Dextrolac\*, Delan\*, Fulasin\*, Mancozeb, Omite\*, Polyram\* and Systhane\*.

The mixing sequence recommended is: water soluble bags, dry flowable or water dispersible granules (Avatar® eVo), wettable powders, water based suspension concentrates, water soluble concentrates, oil based suspension concentrates, emulsifiable concentrates, adjuvants and surfactants, soluble fertilisers.

### INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

|       |            |             |
|-------|------------|-------------|
| GROUP | <b>22A</b> | INSECTICIDE |
|-------|------------|-------------|

For insecticide resistance management Avatar® eVo insecticide is a Group 22A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Avatar® eVo and other Group 22A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Avatar® eVo or other Group 22A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Avatar® eVo on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use FMC accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Avatar® eVo to control resistant insects.

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Strategies to minimise the risk of insecticide resistance are available. To help prevent the development of resistance to Avatar® eVo observe the following instructions:

- Use Avatar® eVo in accordance with the current Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) strategy for your region.

- Apply Avatar® eVo or other Group 22A insecticides using a “window” approach to avoid exposure of consecutive insect pest generations to the same mode of action. Multiple successive applications of Avatar® eVo or other Group 22A insecticides are acceptable if they are used to treat a single insect generation.
- Following a “window” of Avatar® eVo or other Group 22A insecticides, rotate to a “window” of applications of effective insecticides with a different mode of action.
- The total exposure period of all “Group 22A-active windows” applied throughout the crop cycle (from seedling to harvest) should not exceed 50% of the crop cycle.
- Incorporate IPM techniques into the overall pest management program.
- Monitor insect populations for loss of field efficacy.

For further information contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or local FMC Representative.

For additional information on insect resistance, modes of action and monitoring visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at [www.irac-online.org](http://www.irac-online.org).

## PRODUCT USE

### Mixing

Always add dry Avatar® eVo to water in tank. **DO NOT** premix or slurry. With the exception of products in water soluble bags, Avatar® eVo must be in suspension in the tank before adding companion products or surfactant.

Fill spray tank to ¼ to ½ full of water. Measure the amount of Avatar® eVo required for the area to be sprayed. Add Avatar® eVo directly to the spray tank with the agitation engaged. Mix thoroughly to disperse the insecticide. Once dispersed, the material must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Use mechanical or hydraulic means, **DO NOT** use air agitation, premix or slurry.

If spray solution is left standing, ensure thorough re-agitation of the spray mix until fully re-suspended. **DO NOT** allow spray mix to sit overnight, as re-suspension may be difficult.

### Surfactant/Wetting agent

**Asparagus, Apricots, Apples, Capsicum, Celery, Cherries, Eggplant, Grapes, Leafy vegetables, Nashi pears, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Peppers, Plum, Sweet corn, Tomatoes, Tree nut crops** - use a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent at 15 g active/100 L, (eg Agral® 600 @ 25 mL/100 L or Citowett® @ 15 mL/100 L).

**Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower** - use a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent at 75 g active/100 L, (eg Agral 600 @ 125 mL/100 L or Citowett @ 75 mL/100 L).

**DO NOT** add a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent if:

- mixing with another product which already contains a surfactant and/or the product label advises not to add a surfactant.
- mixing with a liquid fertiliser

**DO NOT** use BS1000\* or Activator-90\* as it may cause crop phytotoxicity.

## RE ENTRY PERIOD

**DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrists, a washable hat and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

## PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

**Dangerous to bees. DO NOT** apply when bees are actively foraging. Avoid direct application or drift of the spray mix onto beehives. After the spray has dried, bees can safely forage flowering crops. **AVOID SPRAY DRIFT ONTO ADJOINING PROPERTIES OR STOCK AREAS.**

Assess the treatment area before application to identify animal exposure risks. Avoid aerial application if possible.

Observe the buffer zones for aerial, vertical spray and ground application. If unexpected conditions cause spray drift to contaminate land that livestock could potentially graze seek advice from FMC.

## PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

**DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers.

## PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

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

**IMPORTANT:** Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. 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 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.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRAINTS:

**DO NOT** apply if heavy dew is present on crops or if rainfall is expected within 2 hours of application.

**DO NOT** use on greenhouse or glasshouse grown crops unless indicated in the Directions for use.

**DO NOT** apply product by aerial application except for tomatoes only.

For tree crops except cherries, **DO NOT** apply in a spray volume exceeding 3000 L/ha. For cherries, **DO NOT** apply in a spray volume exceeding 2000 L/ha.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at [www.apvma.gov.au/spraydrift](http://www.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 no-spray zone tables 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 three 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 one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

#### Boom Sprayers

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

- Spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.
- Minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table sub-titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

#### Buffer zones for boom sprayers

| Application rate         | Boom height above the target canopy | Mandatory downwind buffer zones |                 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
|                          |                                     | Natural aquatic areas           | Livestock areas |
| Up to maximum label rate | 0.5 m or lower                      | 20 metres                       | 0 metres        |
|                          | 1.0 m or lower                      | 20 metres                       | 20 metres       |

#### Vertical sprayers

**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 downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for vertical sprayers') are observed.

#### Buffer zones for vertical sprayers

| Type of target canopy   | Mandatory downwind buffer zones |
|---|---------------------------------|
|   | Livestock areas                 |
| 2 metres tall and smaller, maximum dilute water rate of 1000 L/ha                 | 0 metres                        |
| Taller than 2 metres (not fully-foliated), maximum dilute water rate of 1500 L/ha | 10 metres                       |
| Taller than 2 metres (fully-foliated), maximum dilute water rate of 2500 L/ha     | 10 metres                       |

**Aircraft**

**DO NOT** apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category.
- For maximum release height above the target canopy of 3 metres or 25% of wingspan or 25% of rotor diameter, whichever is the greatest, minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for aircraft') are observed.

**Buffer zones for aircraft**

| Type of aircraft | Mandatory downwind buffer zones |                 |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
|                  | Natural aquatic areas           | Livestock areas |
| Fixed – wing     | 20 metres                       | 170 metres      |
| Helicopter       | 20 metres                       | 110 metres      |

**ENSURE YOU READ THE PROTECTION STATEMENTS BEFORE APPLYING THE PRODUCT.**

For use in all States where appropriate for the crop and/or insect pest.

**Vegetable crops**

| Crop   | Pest   | Rate  | Critical Comments  |
|--|--|---|--|
| Asparagus  | Garden weevil<br>( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )  | 170 g/ha<br>Or<br>17 g/100 L dilute   | Apply the product <u>to the crop carrying fern leaf only</u> as a post-harvest application within 8 weeks following the end of harvest. Monitor weevil emergence. Prevent damage by treating early in the stages of emergence. Thorough spray coverage is essential. Continue monitoring after spraying. For weevils there is a maximum of 2 applications per season. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days.<br><b>DO NOT</b> use for more than 2 consecutive seasons.   |
| <b>Brassica vegetables including:</b><br>Broccoli,<br>Brussels sprout,<br>Cabbage (closed head varieties only),<br>Cauliflower   | Cabbage white butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> )<br>Cotton bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )<br>Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )   | 170 g/ha  | Use in accordance with AIRAC Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy guidelines.<br>Apply as egg and larvae reach threshold numbers. Contact the local Department of Agriculture or consultant for further information on management of Diamondback moth.<br>Thorough coverage is essential. Adjust water volumes to crop stage (200 – 1000 L/ha). Refer to Surfactant/Wetting agent section.<br>For Cabbage Centre grub time sprays early to ensure larvae are exposed to treatment before they become entrenched in protected feeding sites<br>For best results, it is recommended that up to 3 applications of Avatar® eVo be made sequentially as thresholds dictate. A maximum of 4 applications can be made to any one crop. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within seven (7) days. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.<br>As part of an Insecticide Resistance Management programme for cotton bollworm, it is important to pupae bust immediately after harvest. |
|  | Cluster caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )<br>Cabbage centre grub ( <i>Hellula hydralis</i> )<br>Diamondback moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> )   | 250 g/ha  |  |
| <b>Leafy vegetables including:</b><br>Chicory, Cress, Endive, Fennel, Kale, Lettuce: closed head and leafy varieties; Mustard, Silverbeet, Spinach, and <b>Chinese leafy vegetables including:</b> Bok choy, Choy sum, Chinese cabbage | Cotton bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )<br>Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )<br>Lucerne Leafroller ( <i>Merophyas divulsana</i> ) | 170 g/ha  | <b><u>FOR ALL CROPS</u></b><br><br>Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched.<br>Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Adjust water volumes to crop stage (200 – 1000 L/ha). Refer to Surfactant/Wetting agent section.<br>Apply a maximum of 3 applications to any one crop. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within seven (7) days. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.<br>As part of an Insecticide Resistance Management programme for cotton bollworm, it is important to pupae bust immediately after harvest.<br><br><b><u>CAPSICUM, EGGPLANT, PEPPERS, TOMATO</u></b> – Use 250 g/ha during periods of heavy insect pressure or when using aerial application (Tomatoes only).   |
|  | <b>Fruiting vegetables including:</b><br>Capsicum,<br>Eggplant,<br>Peppers,<br>Tomato (trellis, field and protected)                                     | Cotton bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )<br>Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )<br>Soybean looper ( <i>Thysanoplusia orichalcae</i> )<br>Cluster caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> ) |  |
|  | Potato moth (Tomato leaf miner) ( <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i> )   | 170 g/ha<br>or<br>17 g/100 L dilute   |  |

| Crop   | Pest  | Rate                       | Critical Comments  |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| Celery   | Beet web worm<br>( <i>Spolodea recurvalis</i> )<br>Cotton bollworm<br>( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )<br>Native budworm<br>( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )<br>Lightbrown apple moth<br>( <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> )<br>Vegetable weevil<br>( <i>Listroderes obliquus</i> ) | 170 g/ha                   | Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched.<br>Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Adjust water volumes to crop stage (200 – 1000 L/ha). Refer to Surfactant/Wetting agent section.<br>Apply a maximum of 3 applications to any one crop. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within seven (7) days. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.<br>As part of an Insecticide Resistance Management programme for cotton bollworm, it is important to pupae bust immediately after harvest.  |
| <b>Fruiting vegetables (Cucurbits), including:</b><br>Cucumbers,<br>Melons,<br>Pumpkin,<br>Squash,<br>Zucchini | Cotton Bollworm<br>( <i>H. armigera</i> )<br>Native Budworm<br>( <i>H. punctigera</i> )<br>Cluster caterpillar<br>( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )  | 170 g/ha<br>or<br>250 g/ha | Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched.<br>Larvae present in hidden feeding sites at the time of spraying will not be controlled.<br>Thorough spray coverage is critical. Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Refer to Surfactant/Wetting agent section.<br>Apply a maximum of 3 applications to any one crop with no more than two (2) consecutive applications before rotating to a different mode of action insecticide. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within seven (7) days. Where more than one crop is grown per year do not apply more than three sprays per year.<br>As part of an Insecticide Resistance Management programme for cotton bollworm, it is important to pupae bust immediately after harvest.<br>Use 250 g/ha during periods of moderate or heavy insect pressure.  |
| Sweet corn   | Corn earworm or Cotton bollworm<br>( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )  | 170 g/ha<br>or<br>250 g/ha | Regularly scout crops to monitor for eggs and larvae. Target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched.<br>Best results are achieved when Avatar® eVo is used prior to the start of silking (vegetative - early tasselling).<br>Larvae present within the silks or cob at the time of spraying will not be controlled.<br>Thorough spray coverage is critical. Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Refer to Surfactant/Wetting agent section.<br>Apply a maximum of 3 applications to any one crop. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within seven (7) days. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides. Where more than one crop is grown per year do not apply more than three sprays per year.<br>As part of an Insecticide Resistance Management programme for cotton bollworm, it is important to pupae bust immediately after harvest.<br>Use 250 g/ha during periods of moderate or heavy <i>Heliothis</i> pressures. |

## Tree and Vine crops

| Crop   | Pest   | Rate   | Critical Comments   |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p><b>Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. The application volume has to be adjusted according to Tree Row Volume (TRV) to achieve good coverage of the foliage up to the point of runoff. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Refer to Application section of the label.</b></p> |  |  |   |
| Blueberries and Rubus spp. (Field grown only)  | Lightbrown apple moth ( <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> )  | <p><b>Dilute spraying:</b><br/>17 g/ 100 L water</p> <p><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br/>Refer to <b>Mixing/ Application</b> section</p> | <p>Apply product as egg and larvae reach economic thresholds and damage is observed.</p> <p>Apply product as a foliar spray by air-blast application. Adequate coverage is essential; apply in a spray volume between 1,000 - 1,200 L per hectare. Use in accordance with an existing IPM strategy and in accordance with best practice. <b>DO NOT</b> re-apply within 7 days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per crop.</p>   |
| <p><b>Pome fruit including:</b><br/>Apples,<br/>Nashi pear,<br/>Pears</p>  | Codling moth ( <i>Cydia pomonella</i> )<br>Budworms ( <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp).   | <p><b>Dilute spraying:</b><br/>25 g/ 100 L water</p> <p><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br/>Refer to <b>Mixing/ Application</b> section</p> | <p>Thorough fruit coverage is essential. A maximum of 6 applications of Avatar® eVo are to be applied at 10 day intervals commencing at petal fall (or before 80 Degree Days after Codling moth are detected in traps) until late December. Further treatments should be made with alternate mode of action insecticide. The above programme, when commenced at petal fall, will also control Budworms.</p>   |
|  | Lightbrown apple moth ( <i>Epiphyas postvittana</i> )  | <p><b>Dilute spraying</b><br/>12.5 g/ 100 L water</p> <p><b>Concentrate spraying</b><br/>Refer to <b>Mixing/ Application</b> section</p> | <p>Thorough fruit coverage is essential. A maximum of 6 applications of Avatar® eVo are to be applied at 14 day intervals commencing at petal fall or apply at 140 Degree Days after Lightbrown apple moths are detected in traps. Best results are obtained when Avatar® eVo treatments are applied consecutively. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.</p>   |
|  | <p><b>Weevils:</b><br/>Apple weevil (<i>Otiorhynchus crbicollis</i>)<br/>Fuller's rose weevil (<i>Asynonychus cervinus</i>)<br/>Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)</p> |  | <p>Monitor weevil emergence. Garden weevil usually emerges late October to late November. Apple weevil and Fuller's Rose weevil usually emerge late November to late December.</p> <p><b>Garden weevil and Apple weevil:</b> Prevent damage by treating early in the stages of emergence.</p> <p><b>Fuller's Rose weevil:</b> Spray after peak weevil emergence when leaf damage is obvious.</p> <p>Thorough coverage is essential. Continue monitoring after spraying. For weevils there is a maximum of 2 applications per season. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days.</p> <p><b>DO NOT use for more than 2 consecutive seasons.</b></p> |
|  | Wingless grasshopper ( <i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i> )   |  | <p>Spray when local thresholds have been reached and damage is being observed. Thorough coverage is essential. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days.</p>   |



| Crop   | Pest  | Rate   | Critical Comments   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Stone fruits including:<br>Apricot, Cherries<br>Nectarine,<br>Peaches, Plums | Budworms<br>( <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.)  | <b>Dilute spraying:</b><br>25 g/ 100 L water<br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/ Application</b> section                              | Target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched. A maximum of 3 applications of Avatar® eVo is to be applied at 10 day intervals to each crop. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides (non- Group 22A).<br>Thorough coverage is essential. Best results are obtained when Avatar® eVo treatments are applied consecutively.   |
|  | European earwig<br>( <i>Forficula auriculari</i> )<br>(suppression only)  |  | Spray when local thresholds have been reached and damage is being observed. <b>DO NOT</b> retreat within ten (10) days.<br>Apply a maximum of two (2) applications per season.  |
|  | Oriental fruit moth<br>( <i>Grapholita molesta</i> )  |  | Thorough coverage is essential. When treating the first generation, apply the initial treatment before 110 Degree Days after Oriental fruit moths are detected in traps.<br>A maximum of 3 applications of Avatar® eVo is to be applied at 10 day intervals to each crop. Target sprays against eggs and newly hatched larvae before they become entrenched.<br>Best results are obtained when Avatar® eVo treatments are applied consecutively. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.  |
|  | Inland katydid<br>( <i>Caedicia simplex</i> )   | <b>Dilute spraying:</b><br>12.5 g / 100 L water<br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/ Application</b> section                           | Spray when local thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential.  |
|  | Lightbrown apple moth<br>( <i>E. postvittana</i> )  |  | Thorough fruit coverage is essential. A maximum of 3 applications of Avatar® eVo are to be applied at 14 day intervals commencing at 140 Degree Days after Lightbrown apple moths are detected in traps.<br>Best results are obtained when Avatar® eVo treatments are applied consecutively. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.  |
|  | Pear and Cherry Slug<br>( <i>Caliroa cerasai</i> )  |  | Spray when local thresholds have been reached and damage is being observed. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days.  |
|  | <b>Weevils:</b><br>Apple weevil<br>( <i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i> )<br>Fuller's rose weevil<br>( <i>Asynonychus cervinus</i> )<br>Garden weevil<br>( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> ) |  | Monitor weevil emergence. Garden weevil usually emerges late October to late November. Apple weevil and Fuller's Rose weevil usually emerge late November to late December.<br><b>Garden weevil and Apple weevil:</b> Prevent damage by treating early in the stages of emergence.<br><b>Fuller's Rose weevil:</b> Spray after peak weevil emergence when leaf damage is obvious. Thorough coverage is essential. Continue monitoring after spraying. For weevils there is a maximum of 2 applications per season. Do not re-treat within ten (10) days. <b>DO NOT</b> use for more than 2 consecutive seasons. |
| Wingless grasshopper<br>( <i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i> )                    | <b>Dilute spraying:</b><br>25 g/ 100 L water<br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/ Application</b> section   | Spray when local thresholds have been reached and damage is being observed. Thorough coverage is essential. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days. |   |
| Strawberries   | Garden weevil<br>( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )   | 170 g/ha<br>or<br>17 g/100 L dilute  | Weevil: Apply just after peak weevil emergence in Spring. A second application may be required if sufficient weevils emerge in early s Summer. Thorough spray coverage is essential (300 - 1000 L/ha). Adjust water volume to crop stage.<br><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications in any one cropping cycle with a minimum re-treatment interval of 7 days.   |

| Crop  | Pest  | Rate   | Critical Comments  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| Grape | European earwig ( <i>Forficula uriculari</i> ) (suppression only) | <b>Dilute spraying</b><br>17 g/ 100 L water<br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/Application</b> section  | Only apply treatments if damage is likely to occur. Thorough coverage is essential. Continue monitoring after spraying. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply after pre-bunch closure (growth stage E-L31).   |
|       | Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )                      |  | Monitor weevil emergence. <b>Delay application until damage in the canopy is observed.</b> This is usually late October to late November for garden weevil. Thorough coverage is essential. Continue monitoring after spraying. For Garden weevil there is a maximum of 2 applications per season. <b>DO NOT</b> use for more than 2 consecutive seasons. <b>DO NOT</b> apply after pre-bunch closure (growth stage E-L31).  |
|       | Grapevine moth ( <i>Phalaenoides glyciniae</i> )                  | <b>Dilute spraying</b><br>8 g/ 100 L water<br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/Application</b> section   | Spray when local thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply after pre-bunch closure (growth stage EL31). Post harvest infestations can be treated.   |
|       | Inland katydid ( <i>Caedicia simplex</i> )                        |  | Spray when local thresholds have been reached. Thorough coverage is essential. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply after pre-bunch closure (growth stage E-L31).  |
|       | Lightbrown apple moth ( <i>E. postvittana</i> )                   | <b>Dilute spraying:</b><br>17 g/ 100 L water<br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/Application</b> section | Applications to be timed for egg hatch (140 Degree Days after a detected moth flight). Thorough fruit coverage is essential. A maximum of 3 applications of Avatar® eVo to be applied to each crop, with 2 applications at flowering and fruit set (depending on pest pressure as assessed by crop scouting). <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days. A final application may be applied up to bunch closure. <b>DO NOT</b> apply after pre-bunch closure (growth stage E-L31). Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides. |
|       | Wingless grasshopper ( <i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i> )            |  | Spray when local thresholds have been reached and damage is being observed. Thorough coverage is essential. <b>DO NOT</b> re-treat within ten (10) days. <b>DO NOT</b> apply between pre-bunch closure (growth stage E-L31) and harvest.   |

| Crop      | Pest   | Rate  | Critical Comments  |
|-----------|--|---|--|
| Macadamia | Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. The application volume has to be adjusted according to Tree Row Volume (TRV) to achieve good coverage of the foliage up to the point of runoff. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Refer to Application section of the label. |   |  |
|           | Macadamia seed weevil – formerly Sigastus weevil ( <i>Kuschelorrhynchus macadamiae</i> )   | <b>Dilute spraying:</b><br>25 g/ 100L water<br><br><b>Concentrate spraying:</b><br>Refer to <b>Mixing/Application</b> section | Make the first application at the beginning of nut set when nuts are <u>pea sized</u> . Make the second application a minimum of 10-14days later if required.<br><br>Field monitoring is key to optimise spray timings and pest efficacy, otherwise nut protection achieved will be poor. <b>DO NOT</b> exceed a maximum of two applications per crop per season. Add a non-ionic surfactant at label rates. Refer to Surfactant/Wetting agent section.<br><br>Apply 1,500 – 3,000 L/ha as a foliar spray using air-blast sprayer or equivalent so as to apply sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage of foliage and branches.<br><br>Combine treatments with good farm hygiene (removal of infested nuts from the ground) prior to flowering and nut set. It is recommended that fallen nuts be swept into a windrow and mulched to provide a mechanical control for the larvae/eggs in the nuts in the September to December period. |

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:**

**ASPARAGUS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED**

**CAPSICUM, CUCURBITS, EGGPLANT, LEAFY VEGETABLES, PEPPERS, RUBUS SPECIES, STRAWBERRIES, SWEET CORN, TOMATOES (FIELD AND TRELIS): DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 3 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST.**

**BLUEBERRIES, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, STONE FRUIT EXCLUDING CHERRIES: DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 7 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST.**

**CHERRIES, POME FRUIT: DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 14 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST.**

**GRAPES: DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 8 WEEKS BEFORE HARVEST. DO NOT HARVEST TREATED GRAPE LEAVES FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.**

**MACADAMIA NUTS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION**

**GRAZING – ALL TREATED CROPS (EXCEPT SWEET CORN)**

**DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE CROPS (EXCEPT SWEET CORN FORAGE OR FODDER) OR VEGETABLE WASTE (EXCEPT TOMATO POMACE) THAT HAS BEEN TREATED WITH AVATAR® eVo INSECTICIDE.**

**SWEET CORN: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**TRADE ADVICE EXPORT STATEMENT: Suitable Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) or Import tolerances for produce treated with Avatar® eVo insecticide may not be established in some countries. Consult with your exporter or FMC before applying Avatar® eVo insecticide to crops from which produce is to be exported.**

**LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS**

**The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, that the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.**

**EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) - 49 days:**

**After observing the grazing withholding period, livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated Sweet corn forage and/or fodder should be placed on clean feed for 49 days (7 weeks) prior to slaughter.**

**When Avatar® eVo is used as directed and the above withholding periods and/or export intervals are observed, livestock are considered acceptable for export slaughter. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements.**

#### **NOTICE TO BUYER**

To the extent permitted by the Competition and Consumer Act (2010) or any relevant legislation of any State or Territory (the "Legislation") all conditions and warranties and statutory or other rights of action, whether arising in contract or tort or whether due to the negligence of FMC or Seller, which buyer or any other user may have against FMC or Seller are hereby excluded provided however that any rights of the buyer pursuant to non-excludable conditions or warranties of the Legislation are expressly preserved. FMC hereby gives notice to buyer and other users that to the extent permitted by the Legislation it will not accept responsibility for any indirect or consequential loss of whatsoever nature arising from the storage, handling or use of this Product. Where permitted by the Legislation FMC's liability shall in all circumstances be limited to the replacement of the product, or a refund of the purchase price paid therefor.

The Product must be used and applied strictly in accordance with the label instructions and other directions for use. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from factors such as weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional technique, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of FMC or the Seller. Buyer accepts these risks.

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**SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE**

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

**May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system). Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Central nervous system).**

DO NOT eat, drink or smoke when using this product. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Collect spillage.