# CAUTION

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING**

FORMULATION TYPE
CS Capsule Suspension

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:**
150 g/L GAMMA-CYHALOTHRIN

**CONTENTS:**
500 mL – 1000 L

| GROUP | 3A | INSECTICIDE |
|---|---|---|

**For the control of certain insect pests in cotton, winter cereals, canola, certain pulse crops, and various field crops as specified in the Directions for Use Table.**

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**
Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. **DO NOT** inhale vapour. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles and a disposable fume face mask covering mouth and nose. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves 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 that can be obtained from ag.fmc.com/au/

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

**INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING**

| GROUP | 3A | INSECTICIDE |
|---|---|---|

For insecticide resistance management Trojan® insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Trojan® insecticide 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 Trojan® insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Trojan® insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since 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 Trojan® insecticide to control resistant insects.

Trojan® insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, FMC representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

To help contain pyrethroid resistance in Helicoverpa (Heliothis) armigera in Northern New South Wales and Queensland the summer Crop Insecticide Resistance Strategy published by the CropLife Insect Resistance Action Committee and the Cotton Industry Resistance Management program published by the Australian Cotton Research Development Corporation should be adhered to.

This product should **NOT** be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of Trojan® or another synthetic pyrethroid. Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with an insecticide from another chemical group.

**MIXING**
**For Ground or Aircraft Application with water:** Add the required quantity of Trojan® insecticide to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying.
**DO NOT** allow the mixed solution to stand

longer than 24 hours before use. If using highly alkaline water spray immediately after mixing.

**For Cotton only:** Add Trojan® insecticide last if mixing with Predator 300* Insecticide, Predator* Dry Insecticide or Rescue* Insecticide.

**For Ultra Low Volume (ULV) oil based applications:** Add the required quantity of Trojan® insecticide to the mineral spraying oil. For Cotton only, when using mineral spraying oil ensure these are added with agitation to achieve thorough mixing. Add the required quantity of Trojan® insecticide last whilst thoroughly agitating. Agitate ULV solutions while spraying. **DO NOT** allow the mixed ULV solutions to stand longer than 24 hours before use.

**APPLICATION**

Good coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Trojan® insecticide may be applied by ground rig or aircraft using a MEDIUM spray quality as defined by the British Crop Protection Council system or the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (S572). For ground rigs apply Trojan® insecticide in 50-100 litres of water per ha. For aerial application apply Trojan® insecticide in at least 20 litres of water per ha. Trojan® insecticide may also be applied as an oil based ULV spray in a total spray volume of at least 5 L/ha. ULV spraying is not recommended in areas where drift may cause concern.

**RAINFASTNESS**

**DO NOT** apply if rain is expected within 30 minutes.

**SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS**

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at 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. 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 one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

**THRESHOLDS**

Acceptable "threshold" values for eggs and larval numbers may vary according to the stage of crop development and the pest management program undertaken. Alternative higher thresholds may be acceptable under certain circumstances.

**TIMING**

Trojan® insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide. If spraying frequency is based on scouting, then for *Helicoverpa* spp. application at egg hatch will give optimum results.

**CROP CHECKING**

Frequent and thorough checking of whole plants, terminals, squares, flowers, bolls or fruiting bodies as required, should be made over a random sample of plants, representative of the whole crop area. Inspect crops after spraying to ensure a thorough kill has been obtained, however, maximum kill may not be achieved until 48 hours after treatment, then check at frequent intervals, not more than 2 days apart when insect pressure is heavy. Apply the recommended treatment as soon as a crop check indicates spraying is necessary.

**COMPATIBILITY**

**Trojan® insecticide, when applied as a water-based spray, is compatible in mixture with Cyren® and piperonyl butoxide (PBO) synergist.**

**Trojan® insecticide, when used in an ULV application is compatible in mixture with Cyren®, PBO synergist and mineral spraying oil.**

**PRECAUTIONS**

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

**Re-entry Period: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray has dried unless wearing cotton overalls (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.**

**PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK**

**Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.**

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

**Dangerous to fish and aquatic invertebrates**. **DO NOT** contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with Trojan® insecticide or the used container. Tail waters which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

A strategy to minimise spray drift must be employed at all times when applying sprays near sensitive areas such as natural water bodies.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well- ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers.

**Non-returnable containers only**

Triple 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 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.

**100L, 110L**

**DO NOT** remove or tamper with the dry valves or security seal. **DO NOT** contaminate the drum with water or any other foreign matter. After each use of the product ensure that the dry valve coupler, delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the drum is empty remove the dry valve coupler and return to the point of purchase.

**1000L**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well- ventilated area. **DO NOT** store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Empty contents fully into application equipment.

Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

**For ULV application: Trojan Insecticide can be mixed into mineral spraying oil for all uses except those indicated in the critical comments in the Directions for Use table below.**

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Brassica Vegetables:** Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower only<br>**Forage brassicas** | Diamondback Moth (*Plutella xylostella*), Cabbage White Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar (*Crocidolomia binotalis*) | All states | 20 or 30 mL plus surfactant | 2 H, G | Apply at first sign of infestation. For schedule spraying on a weekly basis, use the lower rate.<br>For spraying 'as needed' use the higher rate for longer persistence.<br>Use a minimum of 500 L water/ha.<br>Add a 100% concentrated non-ionic surfactant at 6 mL/100 L of spray volume. |
| **Canola** | Cabbage Moth (*Plutella xylostella*), Cabbage White Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*) | All States | 20 mL | 7 H, G | Apply as soon as larvae reach threshold numbers. Check with local officer of the Department of Agriculture for thresholds applicable to the particular growth stage of the crop. |
| | Rutherglen Bug, Grey Cluster Bug (*Nysius* spp.) | | 30 mL | | Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields. |
| | Thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) | Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA NT only | | | |
| | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WAonly | 20 or 30 mL | | For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor the crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.<br>Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium Mite. |
| | Balaustium Mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Winter Cereals:** Barley, Wheat, Oats, Triticale and Cereal Rye - continued | Pasture Webworm (*Hednota* spp.) | Vic, NSW, ACT, Tas, SA, WA only | 10 mL | 14 H, G | **Pre-seeding:** The product can be tank mixed with knock down herbicides.<br>**Post crop emergence:** Inspect crop regularly from sowing. Spray at first sign of damage. Use a minimum of 50 L water/ha. Apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. |
| | Pink or Brown Cutworm (*Agrotis munda*) | All States | 10 or 15 mL | | For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are larger than 10 mm use the higher rate. Use a minimum of 50 L water. |
| | Common Cutworm (*Agrotis infusa*) | NSW only | | | |
| | Common armyworm (*Leucania convecta*)<br>Southern armyworm (*Persectania ewingii*)<br>Inland armyworm (*Persectania dyscrita*)<br>Northern armyworm (*Mythimna separata*) | All States | 30 mL | | Apply before "head lopping" occurs when larvae numbers exceed economic spray thresholds. Spray on the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active and feeding.<br>Target small to medium sized larvae to minimise crop damage.<br>Spray to achieve good crop penetration using a medium spray quality and minimum water volumes of 80 – 100 L/ha. Poor control may occur on crops that have lodged or have large canopies.<br>Monitor the crop closely and re-treat if necessary. |
| | Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (*Aphodius tasmaniae*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 17 or 35 mL | | Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain.<br>Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70-100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June.<br>**DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.** |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.<br><br>Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium mite. |
| | Balaustium mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Winter Cereals:** Barley, Wheat, Oats, Triticale and Cereal Rye – continued | Blue oat mite (*Penthaleus major*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.<br><br>Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Blue oat mite. |
| | Aphids (*Rhopalosiphum* spp.), (Barley Yellow Dwarf virus vectors) | | 10 or 15 mL | | To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 4 and 8 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and suppress Barley yellow dwarf virus. Use the higher rate when greater than 15 aphids on 50% of tillers is expected during the season. |
| | Russian Wheat Aphid (*Diuraphis noxia*) | | 35 mL | | Initiate applications when the industry economic threshold is reached. Thorough spray coverage is essential by matching appropriate spray volumes to crop size and a medium spray quality so as to treat all parts of the crop canopy including the undersides and in between leaves where possible.<br><br>Aphids present in tightly rolled leaves may not be completely controlled.<br><br>Continue to monitor the crop post-spray and make further insecticide applications as required. |
| **Citrus** Oranges, Lemons only | Fuller's Rose Weevil (*Asynonychus cervinus*) | All States | 250 mL/100 L as a directed spray | 28H | Firstly ensure that the trees are skirted and all weeds under the trees are removed. Apply 250 mL of spray solution to the tree trunk at about 300 mm from the ground in a 100 mm band. Deliver the spray through a "U" shaped wand fitted with 4 nozzles evenly spaced around the tree. Trees must be treated in the early stages of the adult weevils emerging from the ground. |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cotton** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Cotton Bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT, only | 50 mL | 21 H | Apply when egg laying is light – less than 25 eggs/100 terminals and no larvae are present. |
| | | | 60 mL | | Apply when egg laying is moderate – greater than 25 eggs/100 terminals and/or when less than 12 newly hatched larvae/100 terminals are present. |
| | | | 70 mL | | Apply when egg laying is heavy and continuous and/or when *H. punctigera* larvae are greater than 10 mm in length. For *H. armigera*, apply only to larvae less than 5 mm in length.<br>**For suspected resistant populations** add the label rate of PBO synergist. |
| | Pink-spotted Bollworm *(Pectinophora scutigera)* | Qld, NT only | 60 mL | | Controlled with the *Helicoverpa* program when used at this rate. If the Pink-spotted Bollworm is the only pest present, apply when more than 10 adult moths are caught in pheromone traps on two consecutive nights. |
| | Green Mirid (*Creontiades dilutus*) Brown Mirid (*C. pacificus*), Apple Dimpling Bug (*Campylomma liebknechti*), Brokenbacked Bug (*Taylorilygus pallidulus*), Cottonseed Bug (*Oxycarenus luctuosus*), Pale Cotton Stainer (*Dysdercus sidae*), Leafhoppers (*Austroasca viridigrisea, Amrasca terraereginae*) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT only | 50 mL | 21 H | Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Field peas** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 or 30 mL | 7 H, G | For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. |
| | Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*) | NSW, ACT, SA only | 20 mL | | Follow State Department of Agriculture (South Australia only) guidelines for controlling Pea Weevil.<br>If these are unavailable, monitor the crops regularly once flowering commences and apply as soon as adult weevils are detected. Adults must be controlled before egg laying begins.<br>Both Native budworm and Pea weevil populations can be easily monitored using a sweep net in the top section of the crop.<br>**WA only:** Commence monitoring the crop for Pea weevil presence using a sweep net, prior to flowering. Spray when one weevil per one hundred sweeps is found for milling grade seed, or one weevil per twenty-five sweeps for feed grade seed. Continue monitoring after spraying and respray if necessary. Use either a border spray (most cases) or whole crop spray, depending on Pea weevil penetration of the crop. |
| | | Vic, WA only | 30 mL | | |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne flea will not be obtained with this application.<br>Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium and Blue Oat Mite. |
| | Balaustium Mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*)<br>Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lucerne** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) | All States | 20 or 30 mL | 14 H, G | For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. |
| | Lucerne Leaf Roller *(Merophyas divulsana)* | | | | For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. Apply the first spray when about 30% of the terminals are rolled. |
| | Pea Aphid (*Acyrthosiphon pisum*) | | 20 mL | | Good coverage, particularly the stems, is essential. Use hollow cone nozzles. |
| | Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (*Aphodius tasmaniae*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 17 or 35 mL | | Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70-100 L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June.<br>**DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.** |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne flea will not be obtained with this application. |
| | Balaustium Mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*) Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium and Blue Oat Mite. |
| **Lupins** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 or 30 mL | 14 H, G | For best results, apply at hatching or soon after when larvae are small. "Use the higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm.<br>**WA only:** Environmental factors may cause populations of small caterpillars to decline, reducing damage potential, spraying should commence once caterpillars are 12 mm in length. |
| | Brown Pasture Looper (*Ciampa arietaria*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 10 mL | | Once crop has emerged, inspect regularly and apply at the first signs of damage. Use a minimum of 50 L water/ha.<br>**DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.** |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with application. |
| | Balaustium Mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*) Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium and Blue Oat Mite. |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pasture** | Pasture Webworm (*Hednota* spp.) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 10 mL | 14 H, G | Apply once larvae are present using adequate water to ensure good penetration. |
| | Brown Pasture Looper (*Ciampa arietaria*) | All States | | | **DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.** |
| | Pink or Brown Cutworm (*Agrotis munda*) | All States | 10 or 15 mL | 14 H, G | For best results apply at the first sign of infestation before larvae are 10 mm long. If larvae are longer than 10 mm, use the higher rate in a minimum of 50 L water/ha. |
| | Common Cutworm (*Agrotis infusa*) | NSW, ACT, only | | | |
| | Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (*Aphodius tasmaniae*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 17 or 35 mL | | Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70-100 L water/ ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June.<br>**DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.** |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of lucerne flea will not be obtained with this application. |
| | Balaustium mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*)<br>Blue oat mite (*Penthaleus major*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | Use the higher rates for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium or Blue oat mite |
| **Potatoes** | Vegetable Leafhopper (Jassids) (*Austroasca viridigrisea*) | All States | 20 mL | 7H | Apply only when numbers are excessive. |
| **Chickpeas, Faba beans, Lentils, Vetch** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) | Sth NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 20 or 30 mL | 7H, G | For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10 mm. |
| | Redlegged Earthmite (*Halotydeus destructor*) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 8 mL* (see footnote) | | If mites are present on an established crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of lucerne flea will not be obtained with application. |
| | Balaustium Mite (*Balaustium medicagoense*)<br>Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*) | | 16 or 24 mL | | Use the higher rate for more rapid knockdown of Balaustium and Blue Oat Mite. |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Navy beans, Mung beans** | Native Budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera), Corn Earworm (Helicoverpa armigera) | Qld, Nth NSW, NT only | 50 or 60 mL | 1 day (H/G), if harvest green, 14 days (H, G) if harvested dry | Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae have reached a population of 1-2 per metre of row in navy beans and 1 per metre of row in mung beans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In Northern NSW and Qld where Corn earworm has established resistance to pyrethroids do not apply to Corn earworm larvae larger than 5 mm. |
| **Chickpeas, Faba beans** | | | | 7 H, G | |
| **Sorghum** | Sorghum Midge *(Contarinia sorghicola)* | Qld, NSW, NT only | 15 or 30 mL | 14 H, G | Apply when midge numbers reach 1-2 per head. Use the higher rate for residual control. |
| | Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) | | 50 or 60 mL | | Apply when larval numbers reach 2 per head. Use the higher rate if pest pressure is severe. Best results are achieved on small larvae. |
| **Sunflower** | Rutherglen Bug, Grey Cluster Bug (*Nysius* spp.) | All States | 30 mL | 28 H | Apply when numbers reach 10-15 adults per plant at budding in dry land crops or 20-25 in irrigated crops.<br>If *Helicoverpa armigera* are also present in Northern NSW or Queensland, use a minimum of 50 mL product. |
| | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) | Qld, Nth NSW only | 60 or 70 mL | | Apply when an average of 2-3 larvae is present per head or when larvae are damaging plants. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high and/or *H. punctigera* larvae are larger than 10 mm in length. In Northern NSW and Qld, do not apply to resistant *H. armigera* larvae larger than 5 mm in length.<br><br>**General Comments:** If flowering has started, application should be deferred until after flowering but before the heads turn down. If treatment is unavoidable during flowering and bees are actively foraging in the crop, there will be minimal effect in the colony if spraying occurs early morning or late afternoon. |
| | | Sth NSW, ACT, Vic only | 40 or 50 mL | | |

| CROP | PEST CONTROLLED | STATE | APPLICATION RATE/ha | WHP | CRITICAL COMMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Soybeans** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) | Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, NT only | 50 or 60 mL | 21 days H, G | Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach a population of 2 per metre of row in soybeans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10 mm. In Northern NSW and Qld **DO NOT** apply to resistant *H. armigera* larvae larger than 5 mm in length. |
| **Tomatoes (trellis)** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Tomato Grub (*Helicoverpa armigera*) | All States | 3.5 or 4 mL/ 100 L | 1 day Harvest | Treat plants on a 7 to 14 day schedule. In northern NSW and Qld, **DO NOT** apply to *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae larger than 5 mm in length. In other areas for best results apply soon after egg lay. To help manage resistance, alternate sprays between different chemical groups.<br><br>Check the crop every few days and follow the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy. There may be phytotoxicity with some varieties especially "Floradade". |
| **Tomatoes (bush)** | Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) | | 3.5 or 4 mL/ 100 L or 25 or 30 mL/ha | | |
| | Tomato Grub (*Helicoverpa armigera*) | Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | | | |
| | | Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only | 3.5 mL/100 L or 50 mL/ha | | |

*** Blue Oat Mites often co-occur with Redlegged Earthmites and the 8 mL/ha rates of Trojan Insecticide may be less effective against Blue Oat Mites.**

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS**

***Harvesting*:**

MUNG BEANS (IF HARVEST GREEN), NAVY BEANS (IF HARVEST GREEN), TOMATOES: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BROCCOLI: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

PEAS, CANOLA, FABA BEANS, CHICK PEAS, VETCH, LENTILS, POTATOES: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION IF HARVEST DRY.

LUPINS, SORGHUM, MUNG BEANS (IF HARVESTED DRY), NAVY BEANS (IF HARVESTED DRY), BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS, CEREAL RYE, TRITICALE, PASTURE: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON, SOYBEANS: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. ,

SUNFLOWER, ORANGES, LEMONS: **DO NOT** HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

***Grazing and cutting for stockfeed:***

MUNG BEANS (IF HARVESTED GREEN), NAVY BEANS (IF HARVESTED GREEN): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

FORAGE BRASSICAS: **DO NOT** GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

FIELD PEAS, CANOLA, FABA BEANS, CHICK PEAS, VETCH, LENTILS: **DO NOT** GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

LUPINS, SORGHUM, NAVY BEANS (IF HARVESTED DRY), MUNG BEANS (IF HARVESTED DRY), BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS, CEREAL RYE, TRITICALE, PASTURE, LUCERNE:

**DO NOT** GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

SOYBEANS: **DO NOT** GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**CUTTING CROPS AND PASTURES FOR STOCKFEED**

If the crop or pasture is to be cut for stockfeed, **DO NOT** sell any stock that have been fed cut material for export slaughter until the Export Slaughter Interval (ESI) set below has been observed. The ESI is the minimum period that must elapse between removal of grazing livestock to clean pasture or clean feed and slaughter.

**GRAZING TREATED AREAS AND CROPS FOR DOMESTIC & EXPORT MARKETS & FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION:**

**LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR THE DOMESTIC MARKET**

Observe the grazing withholding periods as specified above before grazing treated pastures or fodder crops or cutting them for stockfeed.

**OR**

If over-spraying of grazing livestock is unavoidable and does occur, withhold stock from slaughter until the Export Grazing Interval (EGI) or Export Slaughter Interval is met. *The EGI is the minimum period that must elapse between the application of the chemical product and slaughter of the stock, where grazing has continued on the crop/pasture from the time that the chemical product was applied.*

**LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS**

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

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCING MILK FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION**

Observe the grazing or cutting for stockfeed withholding period specified above before grazing lactating dairy stock on treated pastures or fodder crops, or before cutting treated crops as feed for lactating dairy stock.

**EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) – 42 DAYS:**

Livestock that have been grazing on or fed treated crops and/or over-sprayed should be placed on clean feed for 42 days (6 weeks) prior to export slaughter.

**EXPORT GRAZING INTERVAL (EGI) – 56 DAYS:**

Livestock that have been grazing on treated crops/pastures and/or over-sprayed should not be sold for export slaughter for 56 days (8 weeks) after application of the chemical product, unless the Export Slaughter Interval has been observed.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Trojan® insecticide may persist on dry pasture (or in harvested and stored animal feed, e.g. hay) for long periods. Livestock fed on pastures that were treated when drying off or while dry, may have residues at levels unacceptable to our overseas markets. Similarly, feeds harvested from pastures or crops treated when drying off or while dry, may have unacceptable levels of residues. The pasture, or crop, must be regarded as contaminated until such time as there has been substantial regrowth (i.e. following good rains or the Autumn break).

**Livestock grazing or receiving contaminated feed should be managed in accordance with the Export Intervals described above. If further advice is required, contact your local State Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).**

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**IN A MEDICAL EMERGENCY CALL 1800 033 111**

**ALL HOURS**

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**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**

**Additional statements required by Globally Harmonised Systems for classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS) and Safe Work Australia: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Harmful if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (nervous system) through prolonged or repeated exposure. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.**

**DO NOT** breathe mist or vapours. Wash skin thoroughly after handling. **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Contaminated work clothing should NOT be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTRE (Phone Australia 13 11 26)/doctor if you feel unwell. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Collect spillage. In case of fire: use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam to extinguish.

STORAGE: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. Store locked up. Dispose of contents and containers as specified on the registered label.