



Product name: DANADIM INSECTICIDE  
APVMA Approval No.: 56454/RV2025

<b>Label name:</b>	DANADIM INSECTICIDE
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<b>Signal Heading:</b>	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
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<b>Constituent Statement:</b>	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 400 g/L DIMETHOATE (an anti-cholinesterase compound)
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<b>Mode of Action:</b>	GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE
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<b>Statement of Claims:</b>	For the control of a wide range of insect pests on certain Fruit trees and Vegetables, Citrus, Pastures, Cotton, Lucerne, Peanuts and Ornamentals as listed in the Directions for Use Table.
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<b>Net Contents:</b>	10L-1000L
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<b>Restraints:</b>	Restraints  DO NOT use to control pests that are resistant to organophosphorus insecticides as treatment may be ineffective.  DO NOT apply to any non-food tree crop (except Oil Tea Tree) or plantation (including Eucalyptus spp.) by air.  DO NOT apply by misting or fogging equipment.  DO NOT apply with air blast spray equipment unless operators are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs fitted with appropriate air filters.  DO NOT use open mixing/loading systems for aerial application.  DO NOT use as a post-harvest dip unless authorized under appropriate legislation.
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<b>Directions For Use:</b>	See attached table below.
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<b>Other Limitations:</b>	DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN
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<b>Withholding Period:</b>	WITHHOLDING PERIODS:  Litchi (Pre-Planting Dip): NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.  Tomatoes, Large, Field Grown For Fresh Consumption: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED (I.E. DO NOT APPLY AFTER COMMENCEMENT OF FLOWERING).
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<p>Safflower, Sunflower: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED</p> <p>Zucchini: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Capsicums, Mango: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Asparagus, Legume Vegetables (Green peas and beans, not snow or sugar snap), , Canola, Citrus, Linseed, Mustard, Onions, Poppy, Rhubarb, Avocado, Litchi/Lychee, Melons (Including Watermelons): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Beans, Canola, Linseed, Lucerne, Mustard, Peas (Green Vegetables – Not Snow or Sugar Snap Peas): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Pasture, Lucerne: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Canola, Linseed, Mustard and Poppy: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. (Only one application should be made to these crops per season)</p> <p>Blueberries (And Other Vaccinium Berries Including Bilberries), Blackberries, Raspberries, Beetroot, Eggplant, Potatoes, Peanuts, Poppy, Pulses (Grain Legumes), Safflower, Sweet Potatoes, Sunflower, Turnip: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Cereals, (Including Maize, Sorghum), Peanuts, Pulses (Dry beans and peas): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT FEED COTTON FODDER, STUBBLE OR TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.</p> <p>Tomatoes (For Processing): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Cereals, (Including Maize, Sorghum): DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Tobacco: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.</p> <p>Oil Tea Tree: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 MONTHS AFTER APPLICATION.</p>
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<b>Trade Advice:</b>	
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<b>General Instructions:</b>	See attachment below
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<b>Resistance Warning:</b>	<p><b>INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE</b></p> <p>For insect resistance management Danadim insecticide is a Group 1B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Danadim insecticide and other Group 1B insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Danadim insecticide or other Group 1B insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Danadim insecticide 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 Danadim insecticide to control resistant insects. Danadim insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, FMC representative or local agricultural agronomist.</p>
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<b>Precautions:</b>	<p><b>RE-ENTRY AND RE-HANDLING</b></p> <p>Avocado, mango trees: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 9 days for fruit thinning and for 2– days for hand harvesting. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for hand pruning, irrigation, orchard maintenance, weeding, scouting, or transplanting until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p> <p>Citrus trees: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 4–days hand harvesting. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for hand pruning, orchard maintenance, weeding, baiting/ trapping, scouting, or transplanting until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p> <p>Ornamentals—cut flowers or nursery plant: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for container moving, hand harvesting of cut flowers, hand irrigation, pinching, hand pruning, scouting, transplanting, and hand weeding until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p> <p>Ornamental trees farm and forest trees: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 9 days for hand set irrigation. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 7–days for hand harvesting and for 1–day for hand pruning, shaping or scouting. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for container moving, grading/tagging, transplanting or weeding until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.</p> <p>Glasshouses and other confined areas: DO NOT re-enter until spray deposits have dried and areas has been thoroughly ventilated.</p> <p>All other crops (Litchi, Blackberries, Raspberries, Vegetables, Grain legumes, Cereals, Cotton, Oilseeds, Forage crops, Tobacco, Ornamental shrubs, Duboisia, Oil tea tree): 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.</p> <p>Pre-plant dipping of plants: DO NOT plant until the product solution has dried. If prior handling is required, wear elbow- length chemical resistant gloves.</p>
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<b>Protections:</b>	<p><b>PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS</b></p> <p>Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are actively foraging.</p> <p><b>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p>DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers, or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Dangerous to fish.</p>
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<b>Storage and Disposal:</b>	<p><b>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>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. Protect from direct sunlight and temperatures above 40°C. If storing for periods of more than 2-3 months avoid temperatures above 30°C. 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.</p> <p>For refillable containers: Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.</p> <p><b>DIP DISPOSAL</b></p> <p>Add 300 g either slaked, hydrated or quick lime per 100 litres of dip solution in a separate vessel to the dipping tank. Leave that mix for one or two hours to neutralise the chemical component. The inactivated mix can then be poured into a trench or sprayed on grass. DO NOT flush to rivers, creeks or drain ways.</p>
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<b>Safety Directions:</b>	<p><b>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</b></p> <p>Poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Will damage eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.</p> <p>When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, a PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, a face shield and impervious footwear.</p> <p>When using the prepared spray (or dip for pre-plant dipping) wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.</p> <p>If applying by hand by vehicle-mounted low pressure equipment wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a half face-piece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.</p> <p>If clothing becomes contaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, face-shield, respirator and contaminated clothing.</p>
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<b>First Aid Instructions:</b>	<p><b>FIRST AID</b></p> <p>If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed.</p>
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<b>First Aid Warnings:</b>	
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**Directions For Use:**

**FIELD CROPS**

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale)	Lucerne flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55-85 mL/ha	4 weeks (H) 14 days (G)	<b>DO NOT</b> harvest for 4 weeks after application. <b>DO NOT</b> graze or cut for stock feed for 14 days after application.
	Redlegged earth mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			Apply 3-5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather.
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		<b>DO NOT</b> spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. Apply from boom spray in 50-100 L water/ha or aircraft in 20-40 L of water per hectare.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 mL/ha		A well timed application at this rate may provide an extended period of control. Apply as above. See General Instructions.
	Wingless grasshopper	All States	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha		Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. in addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
	Brown wheat mite	Qld, WA only	90 mL/ha	7 (G)	Apply when pests appear.
	Blue oat mite	Qld, NSW, WA only			Apply when pests threaten to damage crop.
	Leafhoppers, Cereal aphids	All States	500 mL/ha		
Pastures Pasture seed and Forage crops (inc. Clover, medics, Cereals, Lucerne, Legumes for animal feed)	Blue oat mite	NSW, WA only	90 mL/ha	7 (G)	<b>DO NOT</b> graze or cut for stock feed for 7 days after application.
	Lucerne flea, Redlegged earth mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55-85 mL/ha		<b>For all uses in pasture</b> , a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications must be observed. Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in NSW and in cold weather and/or for heavy infestations in other States. <b>DO NOT</b> spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. <b>Boom spray:</b> Apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. <b>Aircraft:</b> Apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.

	Redlegged earth mite		250 mL/ha		A well timed application at this rate may provide an extended period of control. Apply as above. See General Instructions.
	Pangola aphid	Qld, WA only	190 mL/ha		Apply when insects appear. <b>DO NOT</b> treat when predators are present in significant numbers.
	Spotted alfalfa aphid, Blue green aphid	WA only	150-225 mL/ha		Apply when Aphids begin to build up on the stem or apply at the same rate as soon as possible after cutting the pasture stand if and when the infestation occurs. Repeat as necessary. Spotted alfalfa aphids are resistant to some organophosphates in some areas. Consult your district agronomist before spraying.
		Qld, NSW, Vic only	150 mL/ha		<b>Victoria:</b> Spray when 20 - 40 aphids per stem on mature plants and 1 - 2 aphids per plant in seedlings are present.
		Tas only	375 mL/ha		
	Blue green aphid	NSW only	150 mL/ha		
		SA, WA only	375 mL/ha		
Lucerne	Spotted alfalfa aphid, Blue green aphid	WA only	150-225 mL/ha	7 (G)	<b>DO NOT</b> graze or cut for stock feed for 7 days after application.
		Qld, NSW, Vic only	150 mL/ha		<b>For all uses in lucerne</b> , a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications must be observed. Apply when Aphids begin to build up on the stem or apply at the same rate as soon as possible after cutting the Lucerne stand if and when the infestation occurs.
		Tas only	375 mL/ha		Repeat as necessary.
	Blue green aphid	SA only			<b>Victoria:</b> Spray when 20 - 40 aphids per stem on mature plants and 1 - 2 aphids per plant in seedlings are present. Spotted alfalfa aphids are resistant to some organophosphates in some areas. Consult your district agronomist before spraying.
	Leaf hoppers (including Jassids)	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	350 mL/ha		Apply when insects appear and repeat as necessary.
	Bean fly	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	340 mL/ha		Apply when insects appear. Apply when aphids begin building up on stems.
	Blue oat mite	NSW, WA only	90 mL/ha		<b>Victoria only:</b> Spray when 20 - 40 aphids per stem or 1 - 2 per seedling.

	Pea aphid	NSW, Vic, WA only	150 mL/ha		<p>Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of Autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather or on mature pastures. <b>DO NOT</b> spray on bare ground. Allow the Lucerne to emerge before application.</p> <p><b>Boom spray:</b> apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha.</p> <p><b>Aircraft:</b> apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.</p>
	Lucerne flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55-85 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55-85 mL/ha		
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		
Maize	Maize leafhoppers, Thrips	Qld, WA only	500 mL/ha	4 weeks (H) 14 days (G)	<b>DO NOT</b> harvest for 4 weeks after application. <b>DO NOT</b> graze or cut for stock feed for 14 days after application. Apply 2 sprays 5 - 7 days apart.
Sorghum	Aphids	Qld, WA only	500 mL/ha	4 weeks (H) 14 days (G)	<b>DO NOT</b> harvest for 4 weeks after application. <b>DO NOT</b> graze or cut for stock feed for 14 days after application. Apply as required.
Tobacco	Lucerne flea, Redlegged earth mite	NSW, WA only	80 mL/100 L of water	4 weeks (H)	Apply spray to tobacco in seedbed when insects are present. Reapply after 7 days if necessary.
Canola, linseed, mustard and poppy	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	55-85 mL/ha	Mustard, Linseed, Poppy, Canola: 7 (H) 7 (G)	Apply 3-5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application.
	Redlegged earth mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55-85 mL/ha		DO NOT apply more than 7 days after crop emergence.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		Boom spray: Apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha.
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		Aircraft: Apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
	Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Green vegetable bug		350 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear.
Safflower and	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic,	55-85 mL/ha	Nil	

Sunflower		Tas, SA only			Apply 3-5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55-85 mL/ha		DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		DO NOT apply more than 7 days after crop emergence.
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		Boom spray: Apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. Aircraft: Apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
Cotton	Lucerne flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, only	55-85 mL/ha	14 (H)	DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		DO NOT feed cotton fodder, stubble or trash to livestock.
	Redlegged earth mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55-85 mL/ha		Apply 3-5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather. DO NOT spray on bare ground.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		Allow the crop to emerge before application.
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		Boom spray: Apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. Aircraft: Apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
	Aphids, Spider mites, inc. Red spider mite, Two Spotted mite	Qld, NSW, WA only	500 mL/ha	14 (H)	DO NOT harvest for 14 days after application.
	Thrips		350 to 375 mL/ha		DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed.
	Wingless grasshoppers		750 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water		DO NOT feed cotton fodder, stubble or trash to livestock. Apply when pests appear and repeat as required. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations.
	Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Green vegetable bug	All States	350 mL/ha		Some strains of Spider mite are resistant to organophosphorus compounds.
	Bugs, inc. Green vegetable bug, Green mirids, Broken backed bug, Apple dimpling bug, Brown smudge bug, Rutherglen bug	NSW, Qld, WA only	340 to 500 mL/ha		DO NOT use this product where resistant strains are present.
Peanuts	Lucerne flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, only	55-85 mL/ha	14 (H) 14 (G)	Apply 3-5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather. DO NOT spray on bare ground.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		Allow the crop to emerge before application.
	Redlegged earth mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55-85 mL/ha		Boom spray: Apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		Aircraft: Apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.

	Leahoppers (including Jassids, Green vegetable bug,	All States	350 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear.
	Aphids, Thrips, Peanut mite	Qld, NSW, WA only			

## FIELD LEGUMES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pulses: (Including Adzuki beans, Cowpeas, Mung beans, Navy beans, Pigeon peas, Chickpeas, Lupins, Borlotti beans	Aphids (excluding Green peach aphid)	All States	500 mL/ha	14 (H) 14 (G)	Apply when flower spikes carry 20 to 50 aphids and repeat as necessary. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days.
	Mirid bugs				Apply when insects appear and repeat as necessary. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days.
	Thrips (including Bean blossom Thrips) (except in Qld Cowpeas), Bean fly, Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Green peach aphid	All States	800 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water		Apply when insects appear and repeat as necessary. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days. For Thrips (excluding Bean blossom thrips): Two treatments between pre-bloom and pod initiation may be necessary. Apply both sprays early during this period if infestation is severe or prolonged. Use sufficient water to give good coverage. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days. For Bean fly, Bean blossom thrips and Leafhoppers: Apply when pests appear. For Green peach aphid: Apply when flower spikes carry 20 to 50 aphids and repeat as necessary. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days.
Pulses: Field peas and Beans	Aphids, Thrips, Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Mites (including Spider mites), Bugs (including Green vegetable bug, Bean fly, Redlegged earth mite	All States	75 mL/100 L of water or 800 mL/ha	14 (H) 14 (G)	Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary. For Green vegetable bug apply in first flowering and repeat 3 weeks later.
Pulses: Lentils	Redlegged earth mite		90 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days.

Pulses: Soy beans	Green vegetable bug, Leafhoppers (including Jassids,)	All States	340 mL/ha	14 (H) 14 (G)	Apply when pests appear. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days.
Pulses (Grain legumes)	Spider mites, Thrips, Jassids, Green vegetable bug, Aphids, Bean fly	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/100 L or 800 mL/ha	14 (H) 14 (G)	<b>DO NOT</b> harvest for 14 days after application. <b>DO NOT</b> graze or cut for stock feed for 14 days after application. Apply when insects appear and repeat as necessary. <b>DO NOT</b> reapply within 14 days. Spray when flowering spikes carrying 20 – 50 aphids are easy to find and when there is evidence of viral disease. Some strains of Spider mite are resistant to organophosphorus compounds.

## FRUIT CROPS

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>Berry Fruits</b> (Blackberries, Raspberries only)	Spider mites, Thrips, Jassids, Aphids, Redlegged earth mite	All States	75 mL/100 L of water	14 (H)	Apply when pest first appears and repeat at 3 weekly intervals or as necessary. Some strains of Spider mites are resistant to organophosphorus compounds.
	Strawberry bug, Rutherglen bug	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Blueberries, Bilberries, and other Vaccinium Berries	Queensland fruit fly	NSW, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	14 (H)	<b>DO NOT</b> exceed a maximum number of 7 applications per crop per season with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications. <b>DO NOT</b> harvest for 14 days after final application.
	Spider mites, Thrips, Jassids, Aphids, Redlegged earth mite	All States			
	Strawberry bug, Rutherglen bug	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			

## TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE in the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the application Section.					CRITICAL COMMENTS For all tree and vine crops in this table: apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. For concentrate spraying, refer to the application Section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	
Avocados	Queensland fruit fly	Qld, WA, NT only	75 mL/100 L as an overall spray	7	Apply as pest populations indicate.
<b>Citrus Fruit</b> (including Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Limes) (except Meyer lemons, Seville oranges and Cumquats)	Queensland fruit fly	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	7	<b>Qld, NSW, Vic only:</b> DO NOT use on Meyer Lemons, Seville Oranges and Cumquats. Apply two full cover sprays 2 weeks apart, 7 weeks and 5 weeks before harvest. If harvesting is delayed a third spray may be required. <b>WA only:</b> Apply about 6 weeks before fruit ripens. Re-apply at fortnightly intervals. The last spray should be one week before fruit ripens.
	Mediterranean fruit fly	Vic, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water		Apply two full cover sprays 2 weeks apart, 7 weeks and 5 weeks before harvest. If harvesting is delayed a third spray may be required. <b>WA only:</b> Apply about 6 weeks before fruit ripens. Re-apply at fortnightly intervals. The last spray should be one week before fruit ripens.
	Aphids, Thrips	All States			Apply when pests appear.
	Bronze orange bug	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			Apply when pest appears and repeat as necessary.
	Wingless grasshopper	All States			Apply when grasshoppers appear and re-apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
Litchi	Litchi erinose mite	Qld, NSW, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	-	<b>Pre-planting Dip:</b> Immerse plants in mixture for 1 minute and drain before planting in the field.
				7	<b>Established trees:</b> Apply just before a growth flush and repeat at 14 - 21 day intervals until all new growth is damage free.
				3	Apply as a cover spray at first sign of infestation.
Mangoes	Queensland fruit fly	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, NT only			

	Mediterranean fruit fly	NSW, Vic, WA only			
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## VEGETABLES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
<b>Vegetables:</b> Use ONLY on the following:	Aphids, Jassids, Mites, Leaf hoppers, Green vegetable bug, Thrips, Wingless grasshoppers	All States	75 mL/100 L of water (or 750 mL/ha for Wingless grasshoppers)		Apply when pests appear. This product will not control OP resistant mites.
Tomatoes large, field grown for fresh consumption				Not required when used as directed	Tomatoes, large, field grown for fresh consumption: <b>DO NOT</b> apply after commencement of flowering;
Zucchini				1	<b>DO NOT</b> USE on tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels;
Capsicums				3	<b>DO NOT</b> USE on cherry, grape or mini tomatoes.
Asparagus, Melons, Onions, Rhubarb.				7	<b>Wingless grasshoppers:</b> apply when grasshoppers appear and re-apply as required. in addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
Beans, Peas (Green vegetable not Snow or Sugar snap peas)	Aphids, Jassids, Mites, Leaf hoppers, Green vegetable bug, Thrips, Wingless grasshoppers	All States	75 mL/100 L of water (or 750 mL/ha for Wingless Grasshoppers)	7 (H, G)	<b>Tomatoes for processing:</b> <b>DO NOT</b> use on Tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels.
Beetroot, Eggplant, Potatoes, Sweet potatoes, Turnip				14	<b>DO NOT</b> USE on Cherry, Grape or Mini tomatoes.
<b>Tomatoes</b> for processing				21	
Legume Vegetables (green peas and beans) except snow or sugar snap peas	Cow pea aphid	NSW, WA only	350 – 650 mL/ha	7 (H, G)	Apply when pests appear. Use the higher rate in cold weather.
	Bean fly	All States	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha		
	Redlegged earth mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	800 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water		
Beetroot	Leafmining fly	NSW only	800 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water	14	Apply when pest damage first appears. Repeat spray if necessary.
Capsicums	Cucumber fly	NSW, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha	3	Apply when insects appear.
	Fruit fly				Apply when pests first appear and repeat as required.

Zucchini	Cucumber fly	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only		1	Apply when pests appear and repeat as required.
Melons	Cucumber fly	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only		7	Apply when pests appear and repeat as required.
Tomatoes (for processing ONLY)	Queensland fruit fly	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha	21	<b>Qld only:</b> Apply two full cover sprays 4 weeks before harvest. <b>NSW only:</b> Apply two full cover sprays 4 weeks and 3 weeks before harvest. <b>Vic only:</b> Apply at 7 and 5 weeks before harvest. <b>WA only:</b> Apply about 6 weeks before fruit ripens. The last spray should be three weeks before harvest.
	Mediterranean fruit fly	NSW, Vic, WA only			Apply as a cover spray 4 weeks before harvest.
	Tomato mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	60 mL/100 L		Apply as a cover spray 4 weeks before harvest.
	Bryobia mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Tomatoes large, field grown for fresh consumption	Tomato mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	60 mL/100 L	Not required when used as directed	Apply as a cover spray 4 weeks before harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> apply after commencement of flowering. <b>DO NOT</b> use on Tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels. <b>DO NOT USE</b> on Cherry, Grape or Mini tomatoes.
	Bryobia mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Beetroot	Redlegged earth mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	14	Apply when pests first appear and repeat at 3 weekly intervals as required.
Onions				7	

## SEED DRESSINGS

DO NOT store treated seed.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Vetches	Redlegged Earth mite, Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	150 mL in 1 to 1.25 L of water/100 kg seed	-	Mix thoroughly in drum or cement mixer. The addition of a surfactant will give better coverage and penetration. Sow seeds as soon as possible after treatment. DO NOT use this product when it is necessary to inoculate seed. DO NOT use treated seed for any other purpose e.g. animal feed.
Lucerne	Redlegged Earth mite		600 mL in 2 to 2.5 L of water/100 kg seed		
Clover			300 mL in 2 L of water/100 kg seed		
Linseed, Canola			330 mL in 1.2 L of water/100 kg seed		

## MISCELLANEOUS

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals (not Chrysanthemum, Begonias, Liquid amber or Gloxinias)	Aphids, Thrips, Jassids, Spider mites, Leafhoppers, Azalea lace bug, Green vegetable bug, Leaf miners, Greenhouse white fly, Wingless grasshopper	All States	75 mL/100 L of water	-	Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary. Some strains of Spider mites are resistant to organophosphorus compounds. <b>Wingless grasshoppers:</b> In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
	Bronze orange bug	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			
	Woolly aphid	Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only			Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary.
Ornamental shrubs	Sap-sucking and Leaf-eating insects (including Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Mealybugs, Sawflies, Leafminers, White flies, Wingless grasshopper, Psyllids, Scales, Scarab and Leaf beetles and Beetle larvae, Moth caterpillars, Lace bugs, Gall insects, Azalea lace bug, Green vegetable bug, Rutherglen bug	All States	75 mL/100 L water	-	Apply when pests first appear ensuring thorough coverage of foliage. Repeat as required. Apply late afternoon to prevent burning of foliage and to avoid affecting foraging birds and beneficial insects. <b>DO NOT</b> spray prior to or during rain. Avoid spray drift. <b>DO NOT</b> harvest fruit or other produce from sprayed trees. <b>DO NOT</b> use on Chrysanthemums, Begonias, Liquid amber or Gloxinias.
		WA only			
		NSW only	400 mL + 250 mL surfactant/ 100 L water	-	<b>Foliage Spray Method:</b> Apply when pests first appear ensuring thorough coverage of foliage. Repeat as required. Apply late in the afternoon to prevent burning of foliage and to avoid affecting foraging birds and beneficial insects. <b>DO NOT</b> spray prior to or during rain. void spray drift. <b>DO NOT</b> harvest fruit or other produce from sprayed trees. <b>DO NOT</b> spray trees grazed by domestic animals or native arboreal mammals. WA and NSW: DO NOT apply 310 - 400 mL/100 L strengths by handheld knapsack, backpack or motorised handheld equipment. For Jarrah leaf miner in WA spray in early June. For Psyllids in WA spray in early spring. For Kurrajong leaf miner in WA spray in late January.
		Qld only	75 mL/100 L water		
Ornamental farm and Forest trees					

Oil tea tree ( <i>Melaleuca alternifolia</i> )	Tip-gall midge ( <i>Dasineura</i> sp), Psyllids, Pyrgo beetle	Qld, NSW only	340 mL/ha	5 months	Monitor the build up of Tip-gall midge in Spring by counting the trapped midge in spider webs. Spray when 10 percent of the growing points are showing the damaging effects of the Tip- Gall midge larvae. <b>Boom Spray:</b> Apply in 50 - 100 L water/ha. <b>Aircraft:</b> Apply in 20 - 40 L water/ha. Rotate pyrethroid pesticides during Summer when spraying Pyrgo beetle. Use methomyl products as the last seasonal spray for cleaning up any Danadim or pyrethroid resistant Pyrgo beetles. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per crop growing cycle with a maximum of six weeks between applications.
Duboisia	Thrips	Qld, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water as an overall spray	-	Apply every 7 - 10 days or as pest population indicates.
Wild flowers, Proteas	Aphids, Thrips Leafhoppers, Rutherglen Bug	WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	-	Apply when pests appear. Dimethoate will not control OP resistant mites.

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

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.

## MIXING

The product can be poured directly into the water in the vat with agitators in operation. If combining with another product, mix each product separately in a small quantity of water first before adding to the vat.

## APPLICATION BY DILUTE SPRAYING

- Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of runoff 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. Avoid excessive runoff
- The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

## APPLICATION BY 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 volume 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: 3 X (i.e.  $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$ )
4. If the dilute label rate is 15 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes  $3 \times 15$  that is 45 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.

For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

## REDLEGGED EARTH MITE

Redlegged earth mite (RLEM) is an introduced pasture and crop pest in southern Australia. RLEM is active in the cool wet months from May to November. During the 6 hotter months of the year RLEM avoid the hot dry conditions by developing a resting stage which is impervious to heat and drought.

They do this by producing diapause (over-summering) eggs in Spring that remain on the soil surface. Very high numbers of over-summering eggs can be found on the soil surface, ready to emerge in the following autumn, providing a threat to the germinating pasture or crop.

The use of higher application rates in cereals and pasture after autumn rains when mites emerge can provide extended periods of control.

A system such as Timerite® can also be used to estimate the optimum timing for a Spring spray to reduce egg-laying adult mite numbers and hence the damage to pasture and crops the following autumn when RLEM emerge from eggs.