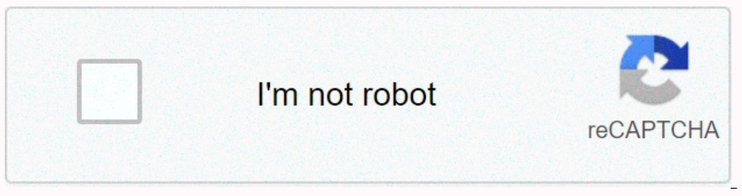

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Talstar professional insecticide label

Product: APVMA Code: 60987 Active Constituents: 250 g / L Solvent bifenthrin: 640 g / L Hydrocarbon fluid Listed For: Commercial use Overview of domestic use: Controlling insect pests and apricot mites, banana, wheat, canola, orange, clover, cotton, cucurbits, faba beans, field peas, grapes, lucerne, lucerne seed plant, lupine, navy beans, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, poppy, underground clover, cane, tomatoes and oats. Document: SDS (101 KB) Label (236 KB) Talstar 250 EC Insecticide/Miticide is a contact and residual insecticide/miticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied periodically or as a knockdown treatment to control existing pests. The best result is obtained when Talstar 250 EC is applied before the pest population builds up to destructive levels. The product is not suitable for use in Integrated Pest Management (HDI) programs in which mites or predators of insects or other parasites are established and provide effective mites and other insect control. Restraints are NOT used as foliar sprays on banana plantations and gardens where predatory mites or other benefits are established and provide effective mite control and/or other pest control. DO NOT apply as a foliar treatment if precipitation is expected before dry spray deposits on the surface of the leaves. DO NOT apply to bananas by airplane. DO NOT use on cucurbit plants planted in closed or protected situations such as greenhouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels. Cutting Period Cucurbits, Tomatoes, Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. Bananas: For Soil Application - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. For Foliar Application - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON WASTE TO LIVESTOCK. Pears : DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. NAVY BEANS : DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR FOOD STOCKS FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. Canola, Underground Clover, Clover, Field Peas, Faba Beans, Wheat, Wheat, Lucerne, Lupins: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR FOOD STOCKS FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. WHP HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. Oranges, Grapes, Poppy, Cane, Sweet Potato: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. The Talstar 250 EC application can be applied by ground rigs or aircraft. Comprehensive coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Do not act as fog or fog. Dilute Spraying: Use a sprayer designed to apply a high volume of water up to the run-off point and match the sprayed plant. Organize and sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the plant canopy. Apply enough water to cover the plant to the run-off point. Avoid over-running out. The required volume of water can be determined by applying a different test volume, using on sprayers, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the number of products specified in the Instructions for use table for every 100 L of water. Spray to the run-off point. The required volume of diluted sprays will change and the setting and operation of the sprayer may also need to be changed, as the plant grows. Concentrate Spraying: (a) Use a sprayer designed and arranged for concentrate spraying (i.e. a sprayer that applies a water volume less than necessary to reach the run-off point) and match the sprayed plant. (b) Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve coverage even throughout the plant canopy using the volume of water you choose. (c) Determine the appropriate volume of diluted spray (See Dilute Spraying above) for plant canopy. It is necessary to calculate the mixing level of the concentrate. (d) The mixing rate for spraying concentrates can then be calculated in the following way: Example only 1. Dilute the spray volume as specified above: For example 1000 L/ha. 2. Volume of concentrate spray of your choice: e.g. 500L/ha. 3. The concentration factor in this example is: 2 X (i.e. 1000L ÷ 500L = 2). 4. If the dilute label level is 50 mL / 100L, then the concentrate level becomes 2 x 50, i.e. 100 mL / 100L concentrate spray. (e) The volume of the selected spray, the number of products per 100L of water, and the setting and operation of the sprayer may need to be changed as the plant grows. (f) For more information on spraying concentrates, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, conduct appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices. Ground application: Applications should be made as a fine spray preferably using hollow cone nozzles and droplet sizes of 150 to 200 microns. The volume of application will depend on the type of cutting to be treated. The following are recommended: Application of low volume broadacre for - for example cereals, canola, grain nuts, lucerne, poppy, underground clover: 50-200 L / ha. Application of low volume line plants for cotton, cucurbits, tomatoes, navy beans: 50-200 L / ha. High volume application for rowing plants – e.g. tomato trellis, cucurbits: 200 – 1500 L/ha except as noted in critical comments. Use 200 L/ ha from transplantation increases to 1500L/ha by maturity. Spray directed high volume: Wine: Apply by hand application, using a high volume coarse spray 500mL / wine. (e.g. about 2500 vines/ha = 1250L/ha). Foliar spray to bananas: 300 to 500 L / ha. Application of high volume for stone fruits: 1000 to 2000 L / ha. Soil Applied Spray: 1) Banana high volume application: Fecal treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500-750mL per stool. band: Apply as band application with side shipping boom and offset nozzle - 1L spray solution per stool. Orange: Apply as a high volume, directed spray to the ground under each tree. For optimal control applies to both sides of the tree. Total Total the volume should be 5 to 10 L / tree (e.g. at 250 trees / ha = 1250 to 2500L / ha). 2) In furrow application: Cotton & Sugarcane: Use a coarse spray: 60 to 100 L/ha as a ribbon over the seed or sett before covering with soil - see critical comments for details. Aerial Application: Use at least 20 L/ha of the total volume of the spray. Spray for colder parts of the day or night. To reduce the chances of drifting avoid spraying in calm conditions or when the wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in a whirlwind. Use appropriate application equipment and/or nozzles to provide a fine spray with droplet sizes of 150 to 200 microns. Spraydrift minimization strategies should be used at all times when applying the spray air to, or near sensitive areas. The imagined strategy is best exemplified by the cotton industry Best Management Practices manual. Post-emergence monitoring of the population of orange leaf beetles: At the first sign of the appearance of the main beetle in mid-October begins monitoring at intervals of 1 to 2 weeks. Place a box of polystyrene fruit (330 x 480mm) under the tree, shake the branches firmly, repeat on ten randomly selected trees throughout the orchid. If 25 or more beetles are recorded in consecutive counts, treatment is required. Mixing Add the

required amount of Talstar 250 EC to the water in the spray tank and mix well. Maintain agitation during mixing and application. Talstar 250 EC compatibility is compatible with commonly used fungicides such as Dithane M45+, Antracol+, Barrack, Bravo+ and herbicides - Sprayseed+, Broadstrike+, Spinnaker+, Simagranz+, Dual+, Sencor+, Glean+, Logran+ and Stomp+. Talstar 250 EC surfactant contains surfactant. Additional surfactants may be necessary only on plants that are difficult to moisten and in high volume situations. * NOTICE * Helicoverpa (= Heliothis) armigera resistance in Northern NSW and Qld. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in H. armigera, summer plant insecticide strategies such as those developed by Qld Primary Industries department and NSW Agriculture must be adhered to. Failure to observe strategies can result in widespread resistance affecting the future survival of summer planting. Warning of Insecticide Resistance For the management of insecticide resistance Talstar 250 EC is a Group 3A insecticide. Some natural insect biotypes resistant to Talstar 250 EC and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. Resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Talstar 250 EC or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Talstar 250 EC in resistant individuals may be reduced Significant. Due to the occurrence of resistant individuals difficult to detect before use, FMC is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of Talstar 250 EC to Insects. Talstar 250 EC may be subject to certain resistance management strategies. For more information, contact your local supplier, FMC representative or agronomist of the local agriculture department. Export Advice Stone Fruit Export Treated Stone Fruit – Some export markets do not have the appropriate Maximum Residue Limit or import tolerance in place. Please contact fmc or Australian Fresh Stone Fruit Growers Association before using this product on plants destined for export. Re-entry into Treated Fields/Plants Do not allow entry to the treated area until the spray has dried, except wearing cotton overalls that are buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothes should be washed after each day of use. Protection of wildlife, fish, crustaceans, and the environment Is dangerous for fish and water organisms. DO NOT pollute rivers, streams, or waterways with used products or containers. Tail aqueducts flowing from the treated area should be prevented from entering the river system. Protection of Livestock Dangerous for bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flowers when bees fore for food. Spray in the morning when the bees are not actively foring food. Storage and Disposal Store in the original container is enclosed in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for long periods of time in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or a place away from children, animals, food, foodstuffs, seeds and fertilizers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse empty containers before discarding or recycling. Add flushing to the spray tank. Do not dispose of unedified chemicals on site. If recycled, replace the lid and return the clean container to the designated recycler or collection point. If not recycle, break up, destroy or stab and bury empty containers in local authority landfills. If there are no landfills available, bury containers under 500mm in sinkholes that are specifically marked and arranged for this purpose clean of the way of water, desired vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and products should not be burned. The Direction of Salvation attacks the eyes. Toxic if ingested. It's dangerous to inhale. It irritates the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Don't inhale the steam. When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrists and washable hats, as well as elbow-length PVC gloves and glasses. If hand-crossed, wear cotton overalls over normal clothing, buttons to the neck and wrists and washable hats and elbow-length PVC gloves. If the product is in the eyes, wash it immediately with water. Wash your hands after use. After each day of use, contaminated gloves, glasses and clothing. This is not a TALSTAR 250 EC label. To view or print labels for this product, click the MSDS/Labels tab at the top of this page. Always follow the label instructions. For specialist advice in emergency telephone only 033 111, TOLL FREE, ALL HOURS, NATIONAL AND ABOVE