**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>WHP</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Bananas | Banana rust thrips (Chaetanaphthorus signipennis) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT only | Butt application All planting configurations: 150 mL/100 L water (0.75 mL/stool) | - | Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.

  - Timing: Application should ideally be made at least two months prior to bunch emergence to reduce early thrips pressure. Such an application could coincide with an application for banana weevil borer control (see label directions below).
  - Butt application: Apply in a coarse spray covering the stem to a height of 30 cm and the soil/trash in a 30 cm radius from the stem base. Apply a total volume of 500 mL solution per stool. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil.
  - Band application: Apply in band along each row. The band width should be such that at least 30 cm of soil/trash is treated on both sides of the butt. Apply with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles directed to spray at least 30 cm of soil on either side of the butt and to a height of 30 cm up the stems. Repeat the application from the opposite side of the row. Half of the spray volume required to treat each row should be applied from each direction of spraying.
  - For double row configurations, treat both rows with each pass, ensuring the ground area between the two rows is also treated. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil. Apply in a minimum water volume of 13 L/100 m² (trash removed) or 26 L/100 m² (trash retained). See table under ‘General Instructions – Application’ for guidance.

| Brassicas (Head cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprout, kohlrabi) | Diamondback moth (Plutella xylostella), Cabbage White Butterfly (Piérs rapae), Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar (Crocódolima pavana) | All States | 250 mL/ha | 7 days (H) | Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.

  - Diamondback moth can rapidly become resistant to insecticides. To preserve the effectiveness of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide, limit the number of applications to no more than 4 per year, preferably applied within an 8 week period. Use spray volume of between 400 and 1000 L/ha according to crop size. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer for use in horticultural crops. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the leaf surface. This use is subject to a CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to your Apparent Pty Ltd representative for details.

| Cotton | Cotton Thrips (Thrips tabaci) | Qld, NSW, WA Only | 62.5 to 125 mL/ha | 4 weeks (H) | Apply at the first sign of the pest. Apparent Onslaught Insecticide will take 3 - 4 days to reach full effectiveness. Use the higher rate in situations of high thrips pressure.

  - Apply spray to achieve thorough coverage of foliage when pest first appears and repeat as required. Use the higher rate under sustained heavy Green Mirid pressure. The product is compatible with early season IPM with the lower rate having less impact on beneficials.

| Mushrooms | Mushroom flies (Siciarida, Phorids and Cecids) | All States | 16 mL/300 L bale of peatmoss | 14 days (H) | Prepare solution by Apparent Onslaught Insecticide with a small volume of water. Apply mixture to peat moss during preparation of casing. Ensure thorough mixing with peat moss.

| Potatoes | Wireworm (various), Mole Cricket (various), Whitertringed Weevil (Naupactus euclomia) | All States | 250 mL/ha | - | Apply as a broadcast spray to the surface of the soil and incorporate to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.

  - Potatoes | 500 mL/ha | - |

| Wine grapevines | Fig Longicorn (AcMBOLpia vastator) | All States | 100 mL/100 L | - | Apply as a single spray to dormant vines following pruning and prior to budburst. Apply only as a high volume spray using hand held equipment. Thorough coverage of vine trunks and cords is essential for effective control. Refer to Application Wine Grapevines.

| Pasture, Sorghum | Australian Plague Locust (Chortoicetes terminifera), Spur throated Locust (Astracnis guttulosa), Migratory Locust (Locusta migratoria), Wingless Grasshopper (Phaulacridium vittatum) | All States | 6.25 mL/ha | 14 days (H,G) | Apply diluted with water to a minimum of 20 L/ha by air or 50 L/ha by ground rig, directly onto locusts. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Residual control of these pests provided by Apparent Onslaught Insecticide will vary with conditions. Rainfall will significantly reduce residual control. Residual control will also be reduced when applied directly to bare earth. Where inaccessibility prevents direct spraying of locusts apply as a barrier treatment (minimum 25 m wide) ahead of advancing hopper bands.

  - DO NOT re-treat for 14 days following application.
  - DO NOT apply Apparent Onslaught Insecticide to wet foliage. Apparent Onslaught Insecticide is rainfast after drying on foliage (1 hour). Re-spray only if rain falls before spray is dry on crop. Mortality will increase to a maximum over a period of 3 - 15 days after spraying. Speed of kill varies with locust species, temperature and age of adults. Fully mature, adult spur throated locusts may show symptoms of debilitation 4 - 48 hours after spraying but in cool weather may take up to 14 days to die. Feeding ceases when debilitation symptoms appear.

  - See also General Instructions.
**CROP** | **PEST** | **STATE** | **RATE** | **WHP** | **CRITICAL COMMENTS**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Sugarcane | Sugarcane Weevil Borer \((Rhabdoscelus obscursus)\) | Old, NSW, WA, NT only | 2 to 5.7 mL/100 m row | 12 weeks (H, G) | Dangerous to bees. Refer to **PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK**.

**Sugarcane wireworm** (various) | Single row plantings: 1.1 mL/100 m single row length Double row plantings: 1.8 mL/100 m double row length | - | - | - | -

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:**

(H) = Harvest, (G) = Grazing:

**BANANAS:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**BRASSICAS:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD.

**COTTON:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD.

**WINE GRAPEVINES:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**PASTURES:**

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

**POTATOES:**

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

**SORGHUM:**

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

**LIVESTOCK WITHHOLDING PERIOD:**

WITHHOLD STOCK FROM SLAUGHTER FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION, WHERE STOCK WERE PRESENT IN CROP OR PASTURE AT TIME OF APPLICATION.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING**

For insecticide resistance management Apparent Onslaught Insecticide is a Group 2B Insecticide.

Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Apparent Onslaught Insecticide and other Group 2B Insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. Individual insects can eventually dominate the insect population if Apparent Onslaught Insecticide or other Group 2B Insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant insects. Apparent Onslaught Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Apparent Pty Ltd or local agricultural department agronomist.

**RESIDUES MANAGEMENT IN EXPORT PRODUCE**

**Crops:**

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with Apparent Onslaught Insecticide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Apparent Onslaught Insecticide for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Apparent Onslaught Insecticide.

**Livestock:**

Livestock may be exposed to fipronil residues in the feed by grazing treated pasture and/or sorghum forage and fodder. Observance of the 14 day grazing withholding period permits compliance with Australian MRLs for fipronil in meat, offal and milk. To meet stringent export residues requirements, Meat and Livestock Australia recommends Export Slaughter Intervals (ESIs) and Export Grazing Intervals (EGIs) for Apparent Onslaught Insecticide. When livestock grazed for export are grazed on pasture and/or sorghum forage and fodder treated with Apparent Onslaught Insecticide the user must obtain details of the recommended export intervals from Meat and Livestock Australia and must follow those recommendations.

**MIXING**

**BANANAS, BRASSICAS, COTTON, WINE GRAPEVINES, POTATOES, PASTURES, SORGHUM, SUGARCANE:**

Slowly add the required amount of product to water in the spray tank while stirring or agitating. Agitate while spraying.

**MUSHROOMS:**

Add required amount of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide to a small quantity of water, ensuring thorough mixing.

**APPLICATION**

**BANANAS:**

Ensure thorough coverage of butts, suckers and surrounding trash and exposed soil.

**BANANAS (Band Spray):**

Calculation of the quantity of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide and minimum water volume required to treat a 100 m row length of bananas for various band widths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band width to be treated</th>
<th>Spray area per 100 m row</th>
<th>Total quantity of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide required per 100 m row*</th>
<th>Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash removed)*</th>
<th>Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash retained)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 m</td>
<td>150 m²</td>
<td>60 mL</td>
<td>20 L</td>
<td>40 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0 m</td>
<td>200 m²</td>
<td>80 mL</td>
<td>27 L</td>
<td>54 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 m</td>
<td>250 m²</td>
<td>100 mL</td>
<td>33 L</td>
<td>66 L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0 m</td>
<td>300 m²</td>
<td>120 mL</td>
<td>40 L</td>
<td>80 L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A Band width = butt diameter plus 30 cm on either side of the butt

* Rows should be treated from both sides. The quantities stated are the total amounts to be applied, i.e. half of the stated quantity should be applied from each direction of spraying.

**BRASSICAS:**

Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and heads.

**COTTON:**

For ground application, use a prepared spray volume of 35 – 75 L/ha depending on the size of the crop. For aerial application see ‘Aerial application’ instructions below.

**WINE GRAPEVINES:**

Apparent Onslaught Insecticide should be applied by hand held equipment as a high volume directed spray of approximately 500 mL solution per vine.

**MUSHROOMS:**

Apply mixture to peat moss during preparation of casing, ensuring even mixing in peat moss.

**AERIAL APPLICATION**

Use spray techniques that minimize off-target spray drift. DO NOT use rotary atomisers. Use application volumes between 20 L and 50 L/ha. Achieve a droplet density of ~60 droplets/cm² on a flat surface on the target. When spraying large droplets (~250 μm), increase the application volume to ~ 40 L/ha to ensure sufficient droplets are produced. Aerial application is not recommended for brassica and potato crops.

**PRECAUTIONS**

**Re-entry period**

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be laundered after each day’s use. Human flaggers, if used in aerial spraying operations, must be protected by enclosed cab.

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

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

**PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK**

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT apply where bees from managed hives are foraging and crops, weeds or cover crops are in flower at the time of spraying, or are expected to flower within 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum). Before spraying, notify beekeepers to move hives to a safe location with an untreated source of nectar, if there is potential for managed bees to be affected by the spray or spray drift. If an area has been sprayed accidentally in which the crop, weeds or cover crop were in flower or subsequently came into flower, notify beekeepers in order to keep managed bees out of the area for at least 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum) from the time of spraying. Where the owner of managed hives in the vicinity of a crop to be sprayed is not known, contact your State Department of Primary Industries/Agriculture, citing the registration number, for assistance in contacting the owner.

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

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water. Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. This product will kill susceptible non-target invertebrates, including beneficial species, if they are exposed to drift. DO NOT apply to brassicas and potatoes. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry’s Best Management Practice Manual.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight, triple, or preferably pressure rinse 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 bury containers at a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Before opening the container and preparing the product for use, wash hands. Follow the container instructions for disposal. Before opening the container, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) which is available from the supplier.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE**

The use of Apparent Onslaught Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer warranty expressed or implied is given by Apparent Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Apparent Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.