



POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

Nufarm

Chlorpyrifos 500EC

Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L CHLORPYRIFOS (an anti-cholinesterase compound)

SOLVENT: 480 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP **1B** INSECTICIDE

For the control of a wide range of insect pests on fruit, vegetables, oilseeds, cotton, cereals, pasture, commercial turf and other situations as specified in the Directions For Use table.

THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS FOR USE BY HOUSEHOLDERS. HOUSEHOLDERS MUST NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN OR AROUND THE HOME.

IMPORTANT: READ THOROUGHLY BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

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APVMA Approval No.: 32902/121081

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. TREE AND VINE CROPS.

RESTRAINTS

NOT FOR USE IN THE HOME GARDEN

RATE				CRITICAL COMMENTS		
This table shows rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section				For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.		
CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100 L		
Apples, Pears	San Jose scale	NSW,SA, WA, Qld only	-	100 mL (2% miscible winter oil may be added to the dormant spray)	14 days	Dormant period: Apply as late as possible ensuring thorough coverage of limbs and branches.
	Woolly aphid					Seasonal period: Apply to coincide with crawler activity in mid-late November and later as necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of branches, foliage and fruit.
	Mealy bugs	SA, WA only				Apply when infestation build-up is first noticed ensuring thorough coverage.
Avocado	Avocado leaf roller, Ivy leaf roller	Qld, WA only	1 or 2 L	50 or 100 mL	7 days	Use this rate in tank mix with 1L/ha (500mL/100L of water) of dichlorvos (500 g/L). For low volume spray equipment use L/ha rate. Apply at first sign of pest activity before larvae move to fruit. Use higher rate when populations are high.
	Ivy leaf roller	NSW,WA only				Apply at first sign of pest activity before larvae move to fruit. Use higher rate when populations are high.
	Latania scale, Hairy caterpillars, Light brown apple moth, Red shouldered leaf beetle					Apply when populations indicate treatment is required. Spot spray affected trees only. Repeat as necessary. Use higher rate when populations are high.
Citrus	California red scale (<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA,WA only	-	100 mL alone or 50 mL + 1 L miscible summer spraying oil	14 days	Apply during November-March period. Two sprays may be required under conditions of heavy scale infestation. Apply with high volume sprayer to point of runoff. Note: DO NOT use on citrus in areas where integrated control programmes are in operation.

RATE					CRITICAL COMMENTS	
This table shows rates for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Mixing/Application section					For all uses in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.	
CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100 L		
		Qld only		100 L alone or 100 mL+1 L miscible summer spraying oil		
Citrus, Pome fruit	Wingless grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	500 mL	50 mL	14 days	Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
Grape Vines	Light brown apple moth	All States	–	50 mL		Apply initial spray just after berry set (early October). Later schedule sprays should be made as required.
	Grapevine moth (<i>Phalaenoides glycinæ</i>)	Qld, Tas, NSW, SA, WA only				
	Grapevine scale (<i>Parthenolecanium persicae</i>)			100 mL alone or 50 mL plus 1 L miscible winter oil	14 days	Apply as a dormant spray, post pruning (July).
Kiwifruit	Common armyworm, Southern armyworm, Light brown apple moth	NSW, Vic, WA, SA, Tas, Qld only	–	50 mL	14 days	Apply at green tip at least 10 days after dormant lime sulphur application and at pre-blossom. DO NOT apply post blossom.
Mango	Common mango scale	Qld, WA only	–	100 mL	21 days	Apply to coincide with crawler activity. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit.
Stonefruit	European earwig	NSW, WA only	2 L	100 mL	14 days	Spray Application: Apply in a minimum of 2000 L/ha in spring. If lower volume used increase concentration to apply 2 L of product/ha.
		NSW, WA, Tas, SA only	200 mL+ 250 mL sunflower oil/5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum			Bait Application: Apply 5 kg of bait/ha in spring by fertiliser spreader. See General Instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait.
	San Jose scale	Qld, WA, NSW only	–	100 mL (2% miscible winter oil may be added to the dormant spray)		Dormant Period: Apply as late as possible ensuring thorough coverage of all branches. Seasonal Period: Apply to coincide with crawler activity in mid-late November and later if necessary. Ensure thorough coverage of all branches, foliage and fruit. Note: Some fruit marking may occur if spraying is carried out under hot, dry conditions.

2. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100 L		
Bananas	Banana scab moth (<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>)	Qld, WA only	Aerial 1 or 2 L in a minimum of 10 L water	200 mL in a minimum of 500 L water/ha	14 days	Apply from the first appearance of flower bell and repeat as populations indicate until fingers are exposed. Use high rate with onset of wet weather and/or heavy insect pressure. Note: Burning of young fruit may occur under poor drying conditions.
	Banana weevil borer	Qld, NSW, WA only	–	1 or 1.8 L		After removal of trash, apply 500 - 700 mL of spray depending on butt size, to the lower 30 cm of the butt and to the surrounding soil within a radius of 30 cm, ensuring thorough coverage of butt and suckers. Sub-tropical areas: Use high rate for annual control of borers. Tropical areas: Use high rate in September-November for initial spray and follow-up with low rate in February-April should insect pressure warrant a second application.
	Caterpillars	NSW only	–	200 mL		Apply from the first appearance of flower bell and repeat as populations indicate until fingers are exposed. Use as ground application only. DO NOT apply by air.
Cabbage, Cauliflower	African black beetle	NSW, WA only	2 L (Boom Spray)	300 mL (Drench)	5 days	Boom Spray: Apply in 500 - 1000 L of water/ha at or soon after planting as a 10 - 15 cm band spray. Drench: Apply 100 mL of diluted spray to base of each plant. Treat as soon as the first signs of infestation are observed. Note: If attack is prolonged follow-up boom spray or drench treatment may be necessary.
Carrots	Light brown apple moth	All States	500 or 700 mL	–	–	Apply when moths are first detected. Repeat at the higher rate if there is a reoccurrence of infestation.

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100 L		
Cassava	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	700 mL			Apply to seedlings and soil at base of seedlings when cutworm activity is observed.
Cole Crops including Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussel Sprouts, Broccoli	Cabbage moth, Cabbage white butterfly, Cabbage aphid, Cluster caterpillar, Cabbage cluster caterpillar	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL	5 days	Spray at 10 - 14 day intervals. Use high rate under heavy pressure. Large plants: Use 1,000 spray/ha. To improve spray coverage add non-ionic wetting agents as recommended.
	Corn earworm, Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	1.5 L	150 mL		Apply as pests indicate commencing when pests first appear. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha.
	Corn earworm	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL		Apply at 10 - 14 day intervals. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only				Apply at 10 day intervals commencing when pests first appear. Apply at 7 day intervals under heavy pest pressure. Large plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha.
	Wingless grasshopper		500 mL	50 mL		Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
	Red legged earth mite, Blue oat mite	NSW, WA only	140 or 300 mL	–		Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be sprayed.
Cucurbits	White flies		–	50 mL		Apply when pest is first detected. If required repeat application every 10 - 14 days.
Ginger	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	700 or 900 mL	–	–	Apply when pest population is evident from damage to the primary shoot at or below ground, or to the first leaf during growth.
Pineapples	Pineapple mealybug, Ants	Qld, WA only	–	50 or 100 mL	–	Apply when pests are first seen and repeat at 90 day intervals or as necessary. Use a minimum of 3000 L of spray/ha. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	White grubs		5 L	–		Apply as a preplant spray to a freshly cultivated soil surface. Incorporate immediately by rotary hoeing to a depth of 10 - 20 cm.
Potatoes	African black beetle	NSW, WA only	3 - 6 L	–		Apply the spray to the soil immediately prior to planting, ensuring thorough incorporation to a depth of 15 cm. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure.
			900 mL			Apply as a second spray as bands on either side of plants at final hilling-up. Ensure good incorporation of the spray immediately into the soil in the hill.
	White fringed weevil	NSW, Vic, WA only	6 L			Apply preplant and incorporate into the soil immediately after application.
		WA, NSW only	1 L			Apply at hilling-up or 7 weeks after planting as a follow-up to preplant incorporation.
	Wireworms	Vic, WA only	6 L			Apply as a band spray to the soil surface incorporating immediately. Use before planting in areas where wire worms are a known problem.
Strawberries	Field crickets (<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i>), Mole crickets (<i>Gryllotalpa</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	100 mL/10 kg bran ²			Apply in recently ratooned strawberry patches or newly planted runners when damage or pest populations indicate. Broadcast, preferably in the late afternoon to base of plants and inter-row space. See General Instructions for preparation of bran baits.
Silver Beet	Redlegged earth mite, Blue oat mite	NSW, Tas, WA only	140 or 300 mL			Use higher rate for severe infestations. Headlands and vegetation surrounding the crop may also need to be treated.
Tomatoes	Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, Vic, NSW, WA only	1.5 or 2 L	150 or 200 mL	3 days	Spray on 7 - 10 days schedule commencing at flowering. Use high rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Tas, WA only				
	Green vegetable bug	Tas, SA, WA only				Spray at first sign of bug activity. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Green peach aphid	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1 L	100 mL		Spray when aphids are seen. Large Plants: Use 1,000 L spray/ha.
	Wingless grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	500 mL	50 mL		Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Also apply as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
	African black beetle	NSW only	2 L (Boom Spray)	300 mL (Drench)	–	Boom Spray: Apply in 500 - 1000 L of water/ha at or soon after planting as a 10 - 15 cm band spray. Drench: Apply 100 mL of diluted spray to base of each plant. Treat as soon as first sign of infestation is noticed. Note: If attack is prolonged follow up boom spray or drench treatment may be necessary.

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE		WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Vol/ha	Vol/100 L		
Vegetables ³ including asparagus, beans, beetroot, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, capsicum, carrot, celery, eggplant, onion, peas, potato, radish, rhubarb, shallot, sweet potato, tomato, turnip	Wingless grasshopper	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	500 mL	50 mL	Tomatoes 3 days	Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance when grasshoppers are invading the crop.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	All States	700 mL	70 mL	Cole Crops Cucurbits 5 days	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Increase concentration to compensate if application is below 1000 L spray/ha. Spray should cover soil out to at least 20 cm on both sides of row crop. Retreat as necessary.
	Field crickets (<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i>), Mole crickets (<i>Gryllotalpa</i> spp.)	Qld, WA only	100 mL /10 kg bran ²	–	Asparagus Celery 14 days	Apply as pest populations indicate. See General Instructions on preparation of bran baits.
	Vegetable weevil	NSW,WA only	800 mL			Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply as a band over the young plants and adjacent soil along the row. One treatment should be sufficient if plants are sprayed at the seedling stage or soon afterwards.

3. FIELD CROPS AND PASTURE

RESTRAINTS

NOT FOR USE IN THE HOME GARDEN

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS	
Cereals, Pasture, Forage Crops	Southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>), Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	All States	700 or 900 mL/ha	Cereals 10 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late Stage Instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatment as required.	
Cereals	Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	700 mL/ha		Spray at first sign of damage. Apply from the ground with boom or mister or apply by air. Preplant: Apply with the label rate of an approved tillage herbicide to foliage prior to any cultivation, Post-emergence: Apply at first sign of damage. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister or by air.	
		WA only	300 mL/ha			
Cereals, Pasture, Young Plants of Oilseeds	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, Tas, NSW, WA only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water/ha		Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.	
Cereals, Pasture, Oil Seeds	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i> and <i>A. infusa</i>)	Vic only	700 mL in a minimum of 100 L water/ha			
Cereals	Cereal curculio	SA, WA only	120 mL/100 kg seed	-	Apply as a seed dressing , through an accurately calibrated applicator just prior to sowing. Note: A sowing rate of 95 kg/ha (min.) is necessary to ensure economic responses are achieved.	
Cereals, Pasture, Forage Crops	Spur-throated locust	Qld, Vic, NSW, WA only	1.25 or 1.5 L/ha	Cereals 10 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts. Late stage hoppers and adults: Use higher rate.	
	Australian plague locust	Vic only	560 mL/ha		Adults: Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts.	
			350 mL/ha		Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted.	
	Migratory locust	SA only	560 mL/ha		Adults: Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with locusts.	
			Qld, Vic, NSW, WA only		350 mL/ha	Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted.
			Qld, WA only			Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.
	Blue oat mite	All States	140 mL/ha			Spray when pests appear in large numbers, 3-6 weeks after autumn rains. Respray as necessary. Avoid spraying when pests are sheltering. Spray when at least 2.5 cm cover of pasture or crop is present. DO NOT spray if rain is imminent.
Lucerne flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	70 mL/ha				
Redlegged earth mite		140 mL/ha				
Cereals, Pasture, Oil Seeds	Wingless grasshopper		500 mL/ha		Spray areas of crop or pasture infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance, when grasshoppers are invading the crop.	

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Field peas, Broad beans, Chickpeas, Lupins, Lucerne, Lucerne Pastures & Clover Seed Crops, Rapeseed/ Canola, Linseed, Safflower, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Triticale, Improved Annual Pastures, Established Perennial Pastures	Blue oat mite, Redlegged earth mite	NSW, WA only	140 or 300 mL/ha	Cereals 10 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Apply as a ground spray immediately prior to seedling emergence using sufficient water to give good coverage. If mite activity is severe also spray headlands and surrounding vegetation prior to seedling emergence.
Cotton (Young Plants)	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW, WA only	900 mL in minimum of 100 L water/ha	4 weeks (Harvest) 4 weeks (Grazing)	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>), Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)		700 or 900 mL/ha		Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Pink spotted boll worm moth	Qld, WA only	1 L/ha	Apply when 10 - 15 moths are trapped on two consecutive nights. This prevents infestation of bolls by larvae.	
	Spur-throated locust	Qld, WA, NSW only	1.25 or 1.5 L/ha	Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts. Late stage hoppers or adults: Use higher rate.	
	Wingless grasshopper		500 mL/ha	Spray areas of crop infested with grasshoppers. Apply also as a barrier across the line of advance when grasshoppers are invading the crop.	
	Cotton aphid		300 or 400 mL/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Respray as indicated by field inspection. Use higher rate for higher populations.	
	Cotton flea beetle, Reshouldered leaf beetle		900 mL or 1.5 L/ha	Apply when pests are present. Use higher rate under heavy pest pressure.	
	Springtails		300 mL/ha	Spray when large numbers of pests occur and damage is evident. Respray as necessary.	
	Migratory locust	Qld, WA only	350 mL/ha	Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.	
Hops	Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	Tas, WA only	160 mL/100 L water/ha	-	Apply as pests indicate, commencing when they first appear.
	Light brown apple moth				
Lucerne (Young Plants)	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	Qld, Tas, NSW, WA only	900 mL in a minimum of 100 L water/ha	2 days (Grazing)	Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i> and <i>A. infusa</i>)	Vic only	700 mL in a minimum of 100 L water		
Lucerne	Web spinner caterpillar (<i>Loxostege</i> spp.)	NSW, WA, Qld only	700 mL/ha		Spray when pests appear.
	Lucerne leaf roller (<i>Merophyas divulsana</i>)		300 or 400 mL/ha		Apply when pests first appear. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 1.5 cm in length are present and/or under heavy pest pressure.
Lucerne and Medics in Pasture and Forage Crops	Spotted alfalfa aphid, Bluegreen aphid	NSW, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		Spray when aphids first appear. Use the higher rate when large numbers of aphids are invading the crop. Seedling Lucerne, Medics: Apply when 1 - 2 aphids/plant are observed. Established Lucerne, Medics: Apply when 20 - 40 aphids/stem are observed.
	Pea aphid	Qld, Vic, NSW, Tas, SA, WA only			
	Sitona weevil	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	350 mL/ha		Apply October to December or in autumn when adults occur in damaging numbers.
Maize, Soybeans Sunflower	False wireworm, Cockroaches, Field crickets	Qld, WA only	100 mL/ha plus 125 mL sunflower oil /2.5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum ⁴	-	Apply at planting of crop. See General Instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or sorghum bait.
Pasture	Lawn armyworm (<i>Spodoptera mauritia</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	700 mL/ha	2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Apply follow-up treatments as required.

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Sod webworm (<i>Herpetogramma licarsisalis</i>)	Qld, WA only			Spray as early as possible once pests appear. Apply from the ground with boom or mister. Respray as necessary.
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer	NSW, Tas, Vic, SA, WA only	900 mL/ha		Treat when larvae are actively foraging as indicated by numerous piles of fresh soil, or casts on the surface. This usually occurs after showers of rain following short dry spells. Apply by ground-rig boom.
	Corbie (<i>Oncopera intricata</i>)	Tas only	1.5 L/ha		Apply May to July for Winter Corbie and August to September for Corbie before grub populations reach damaging numbers. Check pastures regularly (as recommended by the Tasmanian Department of Primary Industries) from early May onwards for winter corbies and early August onwards for corbies and apply Nufarm Chlorpyrifos 500EC to winter corbie larvae that are 20 mm or less in length and corbie larvae that are 40 mm or less in length. Application to larger larvae may result in unsatisfactory control. Aim to apply to dry pastures that have been recently grazed during mid to late afternoon to obtain the best control.
	Winter Corbie or Underground grass grub (<i>Oncopera rufobrunnea</i>)	Tas, Vic, NSW only	1.5 L/ha		
Pasture, Forage Crops	Underground grass grub or Underground grass caterpillar (<i>Oncopera fasciculatus</i>)	SA, Vic, WA only	900 mL/ha	2 days (Grazing)	Apply when caterpillars are actively feeding. Spray before noticeable damage has occurred. Graze pasture prior to spraying to ensure penetration of spray into the pasture sward.
	Underground grass grub (<i>Oncopera rufobrunnea</i>)	NSW only			
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	700 mL/ha		Spray at first sign of pasture infestation.
	Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)				Spray at first sign of damage. Apply from the ground with boom or mister or apply by air.
Rapeseed/Canola	Wireworm, False wireworm	Qld, WA only	1 or 1.5 L/ha	–	Apply as a broadcast application. Use higher rate with extreme population numbers. See General Instructions on soil application.
Rice	Bloodworm	NSW, WA only	60 or 150 mL/ha	10 days	Use higher rate when water more than 15 cm or amount of decaying plant material is high.
	Brown plant hopper	Qld, WA only	1.5 L/ha		Apply when pest numbers reach 1 - 2 per tiller and repeat as necessary.
Sorghum NOTE: DO NOT use on Sugar Drip or Alpha Sorghum. Check new varieties before applying to entire crop	Southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>), Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	NSW, Qld, WA only	700 or 900 mL/ha	2 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)	Spray over total crop area when infestation is widespread. When pests are moving as an "army" treat a broad strip over and in advance of the infestation. Late stage instar: Use higher rate when larvae 3 cm in length. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		900 mL in minimum of 100 L water/ha		Apply immediately infestation is observed. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Spur-throated locust		1.25 or 1.5 L/ha	Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming adult locusts. Late stage hoppers and adults: Use higher rate.	
	Australian plague locust		350 mL/ha	Adults: Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted.	
	Migratory locust	Qld, WA only	350 mL/ha	Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.	
	Sorghum midge Corn aphid (<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	500 mL/ha	Check regularly (preferably in the morning) and apply when 1-2 midge per head are present from first emergence of boot to pollen shedding. With repeated attack spray at intervals of 5 days or less.	
	False wireworm, Cockroaches, Field crickets	Qld, WA only	100 mL/ha plus 125 mL sunflower oil / 2.5 kg cracked wheat or cracked sorghum ⁴	2 days (Grazing)	Apply at planting of crop. See General Instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait
	Sugarcane	Southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>), Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	Qld, WA only	700 or 900 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 2 days (Grazing)
Spur-throated locust			1.25 or 1.5 L/ha	Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Apply spray to trees or roosting sites to control swarming locusts. Late stage hoppers & adults: Use higher rate.	

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Australian plague locust, Migratory locust		350 mL/ha		Adults: Spray areas of crop infested with locusts. Hoppers: Spray a swath in advance of marching band and then spray along the dense marching front. Continue spraying until all hoppers have been contacted. Spray areas of crop, trees and roosting sites infested with locusts.
	Sugarcane wireworm	Qld, WA, NSW only	1.5 L/ha		Apply as a low pressure (less than 35kPa) or gravity feed spray onto the plant sett and adjacent soil, at the point of exit from the rear of the planting machine, immediately prior to soil cover being brought in over the sett.
	Symphylids	Qld, WA only	2 L/ha		
	African black beetle, Black beetle	NSW, WA only	1.5 L/ha		Apply at planting or ratooning. Apply as a low pressure (less than 35kPa) or gravity feed spray onto the plant sett and adjacent soil through a nozzle placed above the planter boards. Repeat treatment within 12 weeks of planting if black beetles reoccur.
Tobacco	Wireworm, False wireworm, Cutworm	Vic, WA only	3 L/ha	-	Apply as a preplant spray to cultivated soil surface. Incorporate immediately by rotary hoeing to a depth of 10 cm.

4. MISCELLANEOUS RESTRAINTS

FOR USE ON COMMERCIAL TURF FARMS ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN PUBLIC AREAS OR IN THE HOME GARDEN

DO NOT spray polycarbonate surfaces/roof sheeting or aged vinyl wall cladding as solvent may cause etching.

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial and industrial areas not accessible to the public	Cockroaches (residual control and/or heavy infestations) Spiders	All States	95 mL/10L water/ha	Apply as a coarse, low pressure spray to the point of run-off, to cracks, crevices, harbourages and other places where pests may occur. For optimum control of webbing spiders, use a 2-part treatment. After applying as a coarse, low-pressure spray to harbourages where the spiders may occur, apply a light spray over the surfaces of the building.
	Silverfish, Cockroaches (light infestations)		50 mL/10L water/ha	
	Ants		95 mL/10L water /ha. Use at least 1 L of spray/10m ² infested area	
	Argentine ants	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Locate ant nests and treat appropriately. Spray ant tracks, nests or where ant activity is noticed. Apply to paths in continuous 30 cm bands. Apply to base of buildings, walls, fences, rockworks, trunks of shrubs and trees and other hard surfaces to a height of 30 cm. Note: Argentine ants in WA: for domestic use only. All occurrences of Argentine ants are to be reported to the WA Department of Agriculture. Note: DO NOT apply inside buildings except as a crack and crevice treatment. DO NOT apply to surface areas such as interior floors and walls.	
	Fleas (outdoor use only)	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	90 mL/10 L water/ha	Apply as a fine particle spray. Outdoors: Treat where animals rest and/or where pests have been seen. Remove animals during treatment and until spray deposits dry. DO NOT treat pets with this product. Pets should be treated with a product registered for application to animals.
Light vegetation. Must not be used in residential areas, around homes, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas	Mosquito larvae	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, NT only	30 mL/ha	Apply diluted in water as a spray to areas infested with mosquitoes.
Medium vegetation. Must not be used in residential areas, around homes, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas			60 mL/ha	
Heavy vegetation. Must not be used in residential areas, around homes, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas			105 mL/ha	
Light to medium vegetation. Must not be used in residential areas, around homes, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas	Mosquito adults	All States	60 mL/ha	

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Medium to heavy vegetation. Must not be used in residential areas, around homes, in public spaces or in publicly accessible commercial or industrial areas			105 mL/ha	
Polluted Water Impoundments	Mosquitoes (larvae and adults)		2 mL/10,000 L water/ha or 20 mL/100 m ³	
Hides/ skins	Hide beetles	All States	200 mL/100 L water/ha. Use at least 30 mL of spray/skin	Apply spray to flesh side of skins or hides sufficient to moisten them. Ensure coverage of ears and lugs. To minimise the chance of later infestation, storage areas should be sprayed regularly. Repeat application every three months. Access through bales should be maintained for application of insecticides.

SITUATION	INSECT	STATE	RATE	WHP ¹	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Commercial Turf to which the public does not have access	Crickets	Qld, WA only	2.5 kg/ha bran bait ²	2 days (Grazing)	Baits should only be used on turf farms not on recreational turf. See General Instructions for Bait preparation.
	Funnel ant	Qld, WA, NSW only	Field Application: 2 L/ha Spot Spraying: 5 mL/5 L water		For spot spraying apply 30 mL spray to each mound. In areas of high density repeat application may be necessary to ensure thorough mound coverage.
	African black beetle	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	6 L/ha or 60 mL/100 m ²		Apply to lawn when pests appear. Water in immediately after application.
	Argentine stem weevil	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	4 L/ha or 40 mL/100 m ²		Lightly water following application. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer		900 mL/ha or 9 mL/100 m ²		Use sufficient water to give even coverage. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Brown pasture looper		700 mL/ha or 7 mL/100 m ²		Apply when pests first appear.
	Pasture webworm				Spray at first sign of damage. Apply with ground-rig boom or mister. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Lawn armyworm	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			Spray over total lawn area when infestation is present. When pests are moving treat strip over and in advance of infestation. Apply follow-up treatments as required.
	Sod webworm	All States			Apply as soon as pests appear. Repeat as required.
	Underground grass grub (<i>Oncopora fasciculatus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	900 mL/ha or 9 mL/100 m ²		Apply when caterpillars are actively feeding. Spray before noticeable damage has occurred. Apply as late in the day as possible.
	Winter Corbie (<i>Oncopera rufobrunnea</i>) Corbie (<i>Oncopera intricata</i>)	Tas only	900 mL/ha		Apply May to July for Winter Corbie and August to September for Corbie.
	Crickets	Qld only	20 mL/20 L water/ha		Apply as required preferably late in the day.

1. Refer Withholding Period Statements below.

2. Refer to Mixing instructions on preparation of bran bait.

3. Including: asparagus, beans, beetroot, broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbages, cauliflowers, capsicums, carrots, celery, eggplants, onions, peas, potatoes, radishes, rhubarb, shallots, sweet potatoes, tomatoes and turnips.

4. Refer to mixing instructions on preparation of cracked wheat or cracked sorghum bait.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD

Grain sorghum crops:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Tomatoes:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Cole crops, cucurbits:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Sugarcane, Avocado:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Cereal crops:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Bananas, Celery, Citrus, Grapevines, Pome fruit, Stone fruit, Kiwifruit, Asparagus:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Mango:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Cotton:	DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
Cereal, grains, legumes, animal feeds, grasses, glass like plants & other forages/forage crops:	DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
Turf:	DO NOT FEED TURF/LAWN CLIPPINGS FROM TREATED AREA TO POULTRY OR LIVESTOCK.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Before opening, carefully read Directions for Use, Precautionary Statements, Safety Directions and First Aid Instructions. Thorough coverage is essential.

MIXING

Slowly add the required amount of this product to water in spray tank under agitation. The special formulation of this product ensures rapid mixing.

AERIAL APPLICATION

For application by aircraft apply in 10-50L water per hectare.

DILUTE SPRAYING

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off. Avoid excessive run-off. The required 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 100L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

CONCENTRATE SPRAYING

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray 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: 3X (i.e. $1500 \text{ L} \div 500 \text{ L} = 3$)
4. If the dilute label rate is 10mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 that is 30 mL /100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L 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.

SOIL APPLICATION**PREPARATION OF BRAN BAIT**

Mix 10 mL of this product per kg of bran using sufficient water to give a moist crumb structure. Allow to stand for 2-3 hours before application. Gloves should be worn when preparing and applying bait.

PREPARATION OF CRACKED WHEAT OR CRACKED SORGHUM BAIT

Mix the required volume of this product and sunflower oil together. Then, add to the wheat or sorghum, mixing thoroughly. Gloves should be worn when preparing the bait.

SPRAY DRIFT MINIMISATION

Spray drift may occur under adverse meteorological conditions or from certain spray equipment. DO NOT allow spray to drift on to sensitive areas including, but not limited to, natural streams, rivers or waterways and human dwellings. A spray drift management strategy such as those in the 'Best Management Practices Manual for Cotton Growers' or the 'Pilots and Operators Manual' should be applied.

Options for minimising drift to sensitive areas include not spraying within a certain distance of sensitive areas when the wind is blowing towards them (see table for guidance) or ensuring that drifting spray will be intercepted by a catching surface such as a row of shelter trees, an unsprayed row of orchard trees, or hail netting.

Situation	Recommended buffer distance (m)
Orchard (dormant trees, citrus, large trees)	30
Cotton (aerial application)	300
Other crops (aerial application)	100

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	1B	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management Nufarm Chlorpyrifos is a Group 1B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Nufarm Chlorpyrifos 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 Nufarm Chlorpyrifos or other Group 1B insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Nufarm Chlorpyrifos on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Nufarm Australia Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Nufarm Chlorpyrifos to control resistant insects. Nufarm

Chlorpyrifos may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Nufarm Australia Limited representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

COMPATIBILITY

This product is compatible with the following:

Herbicides: Atrazine, Bromoxynil, Chlorsulfuron, Diclofop-methyl, Diuron, Flamprop-methyl, Fluometuron, Paraquat, Paraquat + Diquat, Pendimethalin, Trifluralin.

Insecticides and Miticides: Acephate, Azinphos-methyl, Carbaryl, Cypermethrin, Deltamethrin, Demeton-s-methyl, Diazinon, Dichlorvos, Dicofof, Dimethoate, Endosulfan, Ethion, Fenvalerate, Maldison, Methidathion, Methomyl, Monocrotophos, Oils, Oxythioquinox, Parathion, Phosalone, Phosmet, Tetradifon, Trichlorfon.

Fungicides: Benomyl, Chorothalonil, Thiram, Tradimefon, Zineb*, Ziram*.

Fertilizers: Diammonium Phosphate, Limestone, Miloreanite, Monoammonium sulfate, Potash, Sulphurcoated urea, Triple superphosphate, Urea.

Adjuvants: Activator® Surfactant, Chemwet 1000.

INCOMPATIBILITY

This product is incompatible with the following:

Herbicides: Dicamba, MCPA, Tordon* 75-D, Tordon* 242, 2,4-D.

Fungicides: Fixed coppers, liquid and organic coppers, wettable sulphur.

Fertilizers: Iron sulphate, Manganese sulphate, Zinc oxysulphate.

RE-ENTRY PERIODS

Fields crops, tree crops and vines: DO NOT allow entry into treated crops until spray deposits have dried. If prior entry is required, limit duration of entry and wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. Greenhouses: DO NOT allow entry into greenhouses until spray deposits have dried and treated areas are adequately ventilated. If prior entry is required, limit duration of entry and wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves and half face piece respirator. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. Cotton chippers: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray deposits have dried. After this time, wear shoes, or boots, socks, long trousers, long sleeved shirt, gloves and hat.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON TARGET PLANTS

Care should be taken when applying this product to any released sorghum hybrid or variety. Treat a small area first and observe for 3-4 days.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Highly toxic to birds and reptiles. Very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause surface runoff are forecast in the immediate area within two days of application. DO NOT reapply to the same crop within 7 days (unless specifically recommended in the Directions for Use). DO NOT apply when irrigating, or to waterlogged soil, or while water remains on the surface or in furrows, unless tail water is captured on farm. DO NOT allow contaminated runoff water from treated paddocks to enter adjacent areas or water bodies. Runoff contaminated by irrigation events (tail water) and a 25mm rain storm should be captured on farm for two days after application.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT

Wear appropriate clothing and protective equipment whilst cleaning up small spills (see SAFETY DIRECTIONS). Apply absorbent material such as earth, sand, and cat litter or clay granules to spill. Sweep up material and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal. If spilled inside a building, wash contaminated surfaces to deactivate the chlorpyrifos with a dilute solution of bleach (sodium hypochlorite), prepared according to the bleach label instructions. Dispose of the contaminated material in accordance with STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions below.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

Nonrefillable containers

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.

Refillable containers

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist. When opening the container, preparing the spray or bait and using the prepared spray or bait wear chemical resistant clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves, goggles, chemical resistant footwear and half facepiece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge or canister. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles, respirator and if rubber wash in detergent and warm water and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126) or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed. If in eyes, hold eyes open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS (WHS REGULATIONS 2011)

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Repeated exposure

may cause skin dryness or cracking. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye and face protection. Avoid breathing spray. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) which can be obtained from your supplier or the Nufarm website - nufarm.com.au

In case of emergency: Phone 1800 033 498 Ask for shift supervisor. Toll free 24 hours.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

"Any provisions or rights under the Competition and Consumer Act 2010 or relevant state legislation which cannot be excluded by those statutes or by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies, expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, use or application of this product, are excluded. Nufarm Australia Limited and/or its affiliates ("Nufarm") shall not accept any liability whatsoever (including consequential loss), or howsoever arising (including negligence) for any damage, injury or death connected with the sale, supply, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute."

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