

POISON

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

Venom[®] 240

Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **240 g/L Bifenthrin**

GROUP

3A

INSECTICIDE

Crops: Apples, Apricots, Bananas, Barley, Canola, Citrus, Clover, Cotton, Cucurbits, Faba beans, Field peas, Grapes, Lucerne, Lucerne seed crops, Lupins, Navy beans, Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Poppies, Roses, Carnations and Ornamentals, Subterranean clover, Sugarcane, Tomatoes and Wheat

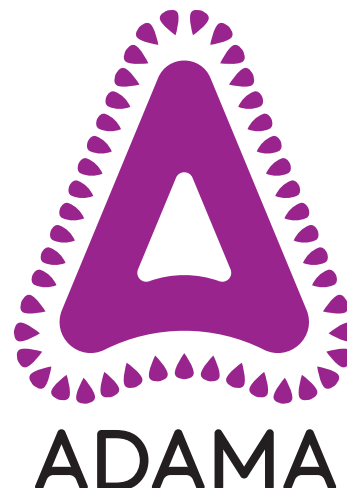
Uses: For the control of a range of insect pests and mites specified the Directions for Use Table

Formulation type
Suspension
Concentrate

SC

Distributed by

CENTAUR
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adama.com

CONTENTS: 1 - 1000 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restrictions: DO NOT use as a foliar spray in banana plantations and orchards where mite predators or other beneficials are established and providing effective mite control and/or other pest control.
DO NOT apply as a foliar treatment if rainfall is expected before spray deposits dry on leaf surfaces.
DO NOT apply to bananas by aircraft.
DO NOT use on cucurbit crops grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples	Apple Dimpling Bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>), Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	3.5 or 6.7 mL/100 L	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	Apply when pest numbers reach accepted threshold levels. Applications should be made as early as possible during the blossoming period and early in the morning when bees are not actively foraging. Use the high rate for both knockdown and residual control. Only one application at this rate should be required per season. In orchards where appropriate crop monitoring facilities are available, the low rate may be used for knockdown control only. When this low rate is used, a second application at the low rate may be required to control re-infestation. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 1000 - 2500 L/ha, depending on tree size.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas	Banana Weevil Borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>), Banana Rust Thrips (<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA & NT only	Seasonal Program <i>Stool Treatment Method</i> 105-135 mL/100 L twice per year OR 275 mL/100 L Once per year <i>Band Treatment Method</i> 105 mL/100 L twice per year Monitoring Program <i>Stool Treatment Method</i> 135 mL/100 L <i>Band Treatment Method</i> 105 mL/100 L	1 day	Seasonal Program Twice per year Timing Apply in October/November (spring/early summer) and March/April (late summer/autumn). Use the higher rate (concentration) when borer pressure or damage is high. Once per year Timing Apply in October/November OR March/April. Monitoring Program Monitor weevil borer populations carefully by trap counts and/or corm damage ratings, beginning in September when pest activity is on the increase and continue until April. Apply treatment when banana weevil borers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Monitor borer control after application and re-treat as required. Banana weevil borer: Application should be made after rain or irrigation during periods of high adult borer activity. Banana rust thrips: Application against banana weevil borer will give coincident rust thrips control, particularly when application is made when thrips activity is on the increase usually beginning September and into the summer months. Application Method <i>Stool Treatment Application</i> Remove trash from the base of stools and apply 500 - 750mL of spray solution to each stool, depending on stool size. Treat the bottom 30 cm of each stool as well as the soil in a 30 cm band around each stool, ensuring thorough treatment of both butt(s) and follower(s). Use the lower spray volume of 500 mL on small stools less than 50 cm across the entire base. <i>Band Treatment Application</i> Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles on both sides of the row with the spray pattern positioned to spray 30 cm of soil on either side of the row and 30 cm in height. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 1 L/stool area. For single sucker row configurations apply 28 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 0.5 m wide on each side of the row overlapping in the centre. For double sucker row configurations apply 56 L of solution per 100 metres of row in a band 1 m wide on each side of the double row with the spray pattern overlapping between the rows.
	Strawberry Spider Mite (<i>Tetranychus lambi</i>)	Qld & WA only	17 mL/100 L	8 days	Monitor mite population on old leaves particularly during hot dry conditions. Apply VENOM® 240 as a preventative rather than a curative treatment before damage occurs, and before mite numbers build up to damaging levels. Follow up applications may be required at 10 - 14 days intervals. Thorough coverage of the lower leaf surface is essential to ensure good control. Use a total spray volume of 300 - 500 L/ha.
	Banana Scab Moth (<i>Nacoleia octasema</i>) Flower Thrips (<i>Thrips florum</i>)	Qld only Qld & NSW only	85 mL/100 L	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	Apply 40 mL of prepared spray to each banana bell. Use a suitable bell injection instrument to inject the required volume directly into the bell as it emerges from the throat of the banana plant while in the upright position. The correct site for injection is in the top half to one third of the bell just below the distinct swelling where the male flower mass ends and the female flower cavity (bottom hand of fruit) start. Keep injection equipment clean and use lubricants sparingly. Monitor for thrips activity and treat only when thrips are active.
Cotton	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Cotton Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>)	Qld, NSW, & WA only	250-330 mL/ha	14 days (H) DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK-FEED DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVE-STOCK	Apply as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Budworm and Bollworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Two spotted mite: Applications against <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. will give good control of coincident two spotted mite, particularly when applied on low mite populations (around 10 % leaf infestation). If conditions continue to favour mite development a second application may be required 14 - 20 days later. Green mirid & Apple dimpling bug: Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate for increased pest pressure and longer residual protection.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Silverleaf Whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B	Qld, NSW, & WA only	330 mL/ha	14 days (H) DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK-FEED DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVE-STOCK	Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. Thorough coverage of the crop canopy is essential. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. Do not spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Silverleaf Whitefly on cotton. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area, this should be followed. Tank mixes of VENOM® 240 with Synergy [†] Insecticide Synergist may improve control of Silverleaf Whitefly
	False Wireworm (<i>Pterohelaeus alternatus</i>)		156 mL/ha* or 1.56 mL/100 m of row		
	Sugarcane Wireworm (<i>Agrypnus variabilis</i>)		100 m of row		
Canola, Faba Beans, Subterranean Clover, Clover, Barley, Field Peas, Lupins, Lucerne, Wheat	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>), Brown Pasture Looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	All states	21 - 42 mL/ha	4 weeks (grazing)	Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50 - 200 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. VENOM® 240 is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details
	Blue Oat Mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>), Pasture Webworm (<i>Hednota</i> spp.)		42 mL/ha		
	Bryobia Mites (<i>Bryobia</i> spp.)		83 mL/ha		
Canola	Vegetable Weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>)		42 - 83 mL/ha		Use the 42 mL rate when pest pressure is low. Monitor adjacent habitat and edges of the field for the presence of vegetable weevil prior to making a decision whether to spray.
Citrus	Leafeating Weevil (<i>Eutinophaea bicristata</i>)		Pre-emergence program 5.2 or 10.4 mL/tree Post-emergence monitoring program 2.5 mL/tree	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	Apply as a high volume band application in a 1.5 - 2 metres wide swath, to the ground, both sides of the row, under each tree. Aim to apply a total spray volume of 5 - 10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha = 1250 - 2500 L/ha). Pre-emergence program: Apply just prior to, or at the first sign of major beetle emergence in mid-October. Use the higher rate in blocks with a history of high beetle numbers or when longer residual control is required. Post-emergence monitoring program: Apply at peak beetle emergence in October / November as indicated by field monitoring. (Refer to monitoring statement on label) Follow up treatment may be necessary based on a threshold of 25 beetles per 10 sites per orchard in consecutive counts 1 - 2 weeks apart.
Cucurbits (field grown only)	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Cucumber Moth (<i>Diaphania indica</i>)		High Volume 17-25 mL/ 100 L or Low Volume 170-250 mL/ ha	1 day	Crop Monitoring Program Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Schedule Spray Program If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7 - 10 days alternating program. Use the higher rate and shorter interval when pest infestations are more severe and when increased residual protection is required. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in length. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other non-pyrethroid insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against <i>Heliothis</i> in cucurbits. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cucurbits (field grown only)	Silverleaf Whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B	Qld, NSW, NT & WA only	High Volume 25-33 mL/100 L or Low Volume 250-330 mL/ha	1 day	Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used where moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. Do not spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Silverleaf Whitefly in cucurbits. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (e.g. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed. Tank mixtures of VENOM® 240 with Synergy [†] Insecticide may improve control of Silverleaf Whitefly. Crop safety: Because of the large number of cucurbit varieties available, it is not possible to evaluate the crop safety of VENOM® 240 and Synergy [†] mixtures on all varieties. Growers are advised to check the crop safety of VENOM® 240 and Synergy [†] before applying to a cucurbit variety on which they have previously used the mixture. Damage to zucchini varieties Blackjack and Vaquer has occurred in some trials. Refer to Synergy [†] label for further information.
Grapes	Fig Longicorn (<i>Acalolepta vastator</i>)	NSW, ACT & WA only	420 mL/100 L	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	The application MUST be made at late dormancy after pruning and before bud burst. Apply a single high volume spray, with nozzles directing the spray solution to the trunk and cordons (arms) of grape vines to achieve thorough wetting of the bark. Total spray volume should be about 500 mL/vine achieved by hand application.
Lucerne seed crops	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All states	170 - 250 mL/ha		Do not treat lucerne seed crops for alfalfa sprout production. Apply as indicated by field checks after the commencement of flowering. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Native Budworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present.
Navy Beans	Native Budworm, (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)		250 - 330 mL/ha	14 days (harvest and grazing)	Apply as indicated by field checks from flowering onwards. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, conditions favour pest development and when increased residual protection is required. Budworm and Earworm: Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliopsis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Apricots	Carpophilus Beetles (<i>Carpophilus</i> spp.)		Dilute spraying 21 mL/100 L Concentrate spraying Refer to the Mixing/ Application section	1 day	Monitor stone fruit orchards for Carpophilus Beetle as fruit approach maturity and become susceptible to attack. Apply VENOM® 240 as a dilute spray before beetles reach damaging levels. Apply to the foliage and fruit of trees. Continue to monitor beetle numbers and if necessary reapply VENOM® 240 up to 1 day before harvest or use another insecticide registered for this purpose. Apply no more than 2 applications per season. There must be a minimum of 10 days between the re-treatment and the initial application. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Do not use at rates greater than 41 mL per 100 L of water when using concentrate spraying. Cultural control methods (e.g. destruction of fallen fruit by mulching) should be used to prevent excessive build-up of Carpophilus Beetle.
Pears	Longtailed Mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>)	VIC & WA only	10.4 mL/100 L + D-C-Tron [†] at 1 L/100 L	14 days	Examine wood for the presence of overwintering longtailed mealy bugs but do not spray until large numbers of young nymphs emerge in spring. Apply this mixture to near the point of runoff to all above ground parts of the tree between green tip to commencement of flowering. Do not spray after flowering has commenced.
	Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Pear Looper, Longtailed Mealybug Crawlers, Lightbrown Apple Moth, Codling Moth	Vic only	17 mL/100 L		Monitor the mite population from mid-December onwards. Apply VENOM® 240 before the mite population reaches economic damage levels (i.e. around 20 - 30 mites/25 leaves). A follow up treatment may be required 3 - 4 weeks later. If more than 2 miticide applications are required use an alternative rotational miticide. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 2000 - 4000 L/ha depending on the tree size. Note: When using VENOM® 240 in pears, it is not necessary to tank-mix additional insecticides for control of Codling moth and Lightbrown Apple Moth, Pear Looper and Longtailed Mealybug Crawlers.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Poppies	Redlegged Earth Mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	Tas only	21 - 42 mL/ha	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	Apply as a broadcast ground rig application in a total water volume of 50 - 200 L/ha or by air in a minimum total water volume of 20 L/ha. Apply to bare soil after conventional cultivation and sowing or onto well grazed or sprayed pasture after direct drilling. Treat infested paddocks after sowing and before or soon after seedling emergence. Use the higher rate on heavier infestations and for longer residual protection. VENOM® 240 is compatible with some herbicides. See compatibility statement for details.
Sugarcane	Sugarcane Wireworm (<i>Agrypnus</i> spp.)	Qld, NSW & WA only	156 mL/ha* or 2.3 mL/100 m of row		Apply as a spray into the furrow at planting. Use a spray nozzle which will deliver a coarse spray in a total volume of 60 - 100 L/ha in a band 20 - 30 cm wide over the base of the furrow on top of the setts and before covering soil is brought in by tynes. *The rate is based on single row cane with 1.5 m rowspacing. If row spacing varies from 1.5 m then apply at the use rate according to mL/100 m of row.
Tomatoes	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn Earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>), Tomato Russet Mite (<i>Aculops lycopersici</i>)	All states	High Volume 17-25 mL/100 L or Low Volume 250 mL/ha	1 day	Do not use low volume ground or air application on trellis tomatoes. Crop Monitoring Program <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.: Apply as indicated by field checks. Applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatch and when small larvae up to 5 mm are present. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa</i> (= <i>Heliothis</i>) <i>armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length. Mites: Applications against <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. will give good control of coincident mites, particularly when applied on low mite populations. If conditions continue to favour mite development, a second application may be required 14 - 20 days later. Schedule Spray Program If fields are not checked during pest infestation periods, apply on a 7-10 days alternating program with a non pyrethroid insecticide. Use the higher rate (high volume application) and shorter interval when pest infestation is more severe and when increased residual protection is required. Do not apply this product to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5 mm in length.
	Silverleaf Whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B	Qld, NSW, NT & WA only	High Volume 25-33 mL/100 L or Low Volume 250-330 mL/ha		Apply as indicated by field checks before populations reach damaging levels. The higher rate should be used where moderate to high populations are present. When applying as a dilute spray use a minimum water volume of 500 L/ha increasing to 1500 L/ha as crops grow. Thorough coverage of all leaf surfaces is important to obtain good control. The adult stage of Silverleaf Whitefly should be targeted. Do not spray crops with a high population of the juvenile stages of Silverleaf Whitefly unless using with another insecticide that is effective against these stages. Use VENOM® 240 in rotation with insecticides from at least 2 other insecticide groups that are registered or permitted for use against Silverleaf Whitefly in tomatoes. Do not apply more than 2 applications of VENOM® 240 per crop. If an approved Resistance Management Strategy is in place for a particular area (e.g. Silverleaf Whitefly in the Burdekin and Bowen Districts of central Queensland), this should be followed.
	Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>)	All states	12.5 mL/100 L water		Apply as indicated by pest incidence and repeat as necessary. Use a total spray volume of 2500 L/ha.
Roses, Carnations and Ornamental plants	Whitefly (<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>), Poinsettia White Fly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B		8 mL - 33 mL/100 mL	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7 - 10 days while pest pressure persists. More than three sprays may be required to control an existing infestation. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high, when conditions favour pest development or when increased residual protection is required.
	Mealybug (<i>Pseudococcus longispinus</i>)		8.5 mL/100 L		Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7 - 10 days while pest pressure persists. Spray to run-off covering both leaf surfaces.
	Caterpillars and Loopers including <i>Heliothis</i> (<i>Corn Ear Worm</i> , <i>Native Budworm</i>), <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Light Brown Apple Moth, Epiphyas postvittana, Geranium Plume Moth (<i>Sphenarches anisodactylus</i>)				Apply at first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10 - 14 days interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Apply at the first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10 - 14 days interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Where indicated, use the higher dosage for knockdown of established pest infestations or when longer residual activity is required. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 10 - 15 L per 100 square meters covering both leaf surfaces.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Roses, Carnations and Ornamental plants	Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips simplex</i> , <i>T. imaginis</i> and <i>T. hawaiiensis</i>)	All states	17 mL/100 L	NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED	Apply at first sign of pest activity and repeat at intervals of 7 - 10 days while pest pressure persists. Ensure that flowers and buds are sprayed. Spray to run-off. When buds are opening rapidly and pest pressure is high, reducing the spray interval to 3 - 4 days will give better results. Monitor the population by regular inspection
	Two Spotted Mite (<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>)		12 or 17 mL/100 L		Apply at the first sign of pest infestation and before pest populations build up to damaging levels. Repeat as necessary on a 10 - 14 days interval. Best results are obtained from preventative rather than curative applications. Where indicated, use the higher dosage for knockdown of established pest infestations or when longer residual activity is required. Spray to run-off using a total spray volume of 1000 -1500 L/ha.
	Aphids, Lightbrown Apple Moth, Poinsettia Whitefly (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>) Biotype B		8.5 mL/100 L		Spray evenly over the area to be treated. After application apply approximately 5 mm of sprinkler irrigation.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp.) in beds, containers and pots		500 mL/ha 4 mL/100 m ² 2.5 mL/ 100 L		Apply as a drench at the rate of 2 litres of prepared spray per square metre of pot area.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

CUCURBITS, TOMATOES, PEACHES, NECTARINES, PLUMS, APRICOTS:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

BANANAS: For Ground Applications - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION. For Foliar Applications - DO NOT HARVEST FOR 8 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. For Bell Injection Applications - NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

COTTON, PEARS, NAVY BEANS:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT, BARLEY, LUCERNE, LUPINS:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

APPLES, CITRUS, GRAPES, POPPIES, ROSES, CARNATIONS, AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, SUGARCANE:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

GRAZING

COTTON: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED. DO NOT FEED COTTON TRASH TO LIVESTOCK.

NAVY BEANS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA, SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER, CLOVER, FIELD PEAS, FABA BEANS, WHEAT, BARLEY, LUCERNE, LUPINS:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CITRUS, GRAPES, POPPIES, SUGARCANE:
NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.

STONE FRUIT EXPORT ADVICE

Export of Treated Stone Fruit – Some export markets do not have suitable Maximum Residue Limits or import tolerances in place. Please contact Adama or the Australian Fresh Stone Fruit Growers Association prior to using this product on crops destined for export.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

VENOM® 240 Insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide/miticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing pests. Best results are obtained when VENOM® 240 is applied before pest populations build up to damaging levels. This product is not suitable for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs where mite or other insect predators or parasites are established and providing effective mite and other insect control.

APPLICATION

VENOM® 240 may be applied by either ground rig or aircraft. Do not apply to bananas by aircraft. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Do not apply as a fog or mist.

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 100 L 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

a) 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.

b) Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.

c) Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.

d) The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

Example only

- Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1000 L/ha.
- Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha.
- The concentration factor in this example is: 2x (i.e. 1000 L ÷ 500 L = 2).
- If the dilute label rate is 21 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 x 21, that is 42 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

e) 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.

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

Ground Application

Applications should be made as a fine spray preferably using hollow cone nozzles and a droplet size of 150 - 200 microns. The application volume will depend on the type of crop to be treated. The following are suggested:

Low volume broadcast applications to - e.g. cereals, canola, grain legumes, lucerne, poppies, subterranean clover: 50 - 200 L/ha. Low volume row crops applications to cotton, cucurbits, tomatoes, navy beans: 50 - 200 L/ha.

High volume applications to row crops - e.g. trellised tomatoes, cucurbits: 200 - 1500 L/ha except as noted in critical comments. Use 200 L/ha from transplanting increasing to 1500 L/ha at maturity.

High volume directed spray:

Grapes: Apply by hand application, using a high volume coarse spray of 500 mL/vine. (e.g. at approx. 2500 vines/ha = 1250 L/ha).

Foliar sprays to bananas: 300 - 500 L/ha.

High volume application to stone fruit: 1000 - 2000 L/ha.

Soil Applied Sprays:

High volume application

Bananas:

Stool treatment: Apply as a coarse spray at 500-750 mL per stool.

Band treatment: Apply as a band application with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles –1 L of spray solution per stool.

Citrus: Apply as a high volume, directed spray to the ground under each tree. For optimum control apply to both sides of the tree. Total spray volume should be 5 - 10 L/tree (e.g. at 250 trees/ha = 1250 to 2500 L/ha).

In furrow applications:

Cotton & Sugarcane: Use a coarse spray: 60 to 100 L/ha as a band over the seed or set before covering with soil - refer to critical comments for details.

Aerial Application

Use at least 20 L/ha of total spray volume. Spray during the cooler parts of the day or night. To reduce possibility of drift, avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable. Preferably, spray in a crosswind. Use suitable application equipment and/or nozzles to deliver a fine spray with a droplet size of 150 - 200 microns.

A spraydrift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is best exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice manual.

MONITORING

Post-emergence monitoring of Citrus leafeating weevil populations: At first sign of major beetle emergence in mid-October commence monitoring at 1 to 2 week intervals. Place polystyrene fruit box (330 x 480 mm) under tree, shake branches vigorously, repeat on ten randomly selected trees throughout orchard. If 25 beetles or more are recorded in consecutive counts, treatment is required

MIXING

Add the required quantity of VENOM® 240 to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

SURFACTANTS

Surfactant may be required on hard to wet plants and in high volume situations.

* NOTICE * *Helicoverpa* (= *Heliothis*) *armigera* resistance in Northern NSW and Qld. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *H. armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Qld Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and NSW Department of Primary Industries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

RESISTANCE WARNING

For insecticide resistance management VENOM® 240 is a Group 3A insecticide.

Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to VENOM® 240 and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if VENOM® 240 or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of VENOM® 240 on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of VENOM® 240 to control resistant insects. VENOM® 240 may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Adama representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

RE-ENTRY

Do not allow entry into treated areas until the product has dried on treated areas after application.

Do not enter treated areas for 12 days to perform activities such as tying/training Grapevines.

If prior entry is required, 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.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic organisms. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product or the used containers. Tail drains which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Spray in the early morning when bees are not actively foraging

STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area, away from children, animals, food and feedstuffs. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. DO NOT store at temperatures below 5°C. In case of spillage, confine and absorb the spilled product with absorbent material such as sand, clay or cat litter and dispose of waste as indicated below or according to the Australian Standard 2507 – Storage and Handling of Pesticides. DO NOT re-use empty containers.

1 - 100 L:

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. 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.

Returnable mini-bulk container with Micro Matic Valve (110 L)

DO NOT tamper with the valve or the security seal. DO NOT contaminate the container with water or any foreign matter. After each use of the product, please ensure that the coupler delivery system and hoses are disconnected, triple rinsed with clean water and drained accordingly. When the contents of the container have been used, close all valves and return to the point of sale for refill or storage. The container remains the property of Adama Australia.

Returnable Containers (1000 L):

Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply or other designated collection point for refill or storage. This container remains the property of Adama Australia.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS:

Poisonous if swallowed. May irritate the eyes. Avoid contact with eyes. When opening the container, mixing and loading wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by spraying equipment carried on the back of the user, boomspray, airblast, low pressure hand wand or high pressure hand wand equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. If applying by aerial spraying equipment wear cotton overalls over normal clothing buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

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

SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for VENOM® 240 is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

The use of VENOM® 240 Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia 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 Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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GROUP **3A** INSECTICIDE