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

**Apparent** 

# Methomyl 225

## INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 225 g/L METHOMYL  
(an anti-cholinesterase compound)  
SOLVENT: 593 g/L METHANOL

**GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE**

For the control of insect pests in various crops as specified in the Directions for Use.

**IMPORTANT: Read the attached booklet before use.**

APVMA Approval No: 80047/100117

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE
Adzuki beans	Heliothis	NSW & WA only	0.5 or 1.0 L/ha
			1.5 or 2.0 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug		1.5 L/ha
Apples	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. Concentrate spraying – Refer to the <b>Application</b> section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.		
	Lightbrown apple moth	Qld Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Dilute spraying 150 to 200 mL/100 L water
		NSW only	
	Codling moth	NSW, Vic, WA only	Dilute spraying 150 mL/100 L water
	Heliothis	Tas & WA only	Dilute spraying 150 to 200 mL/100 L water
	Thrips, Dimpling bug	Qld & WA only	Dilute spraying 200 mL/100 L water
Broad beans, French beans, Navy beans, Long beans, Legume seed crops	Bean fly	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	100 mL/ 100 L water or 1.5 to 2.0 L/ha
	Bean thrips	Qld, NSW, SA, WA, NT only	
	Bean pod borer	Qld, WA, NT only	1.5 or 2.0 L/ha
	Heliothis	Qld, NSW, Tas, WA, NT only	100 mL/ 100 L or 1.5 or 2.0 L/ha
			500 mL to 1 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug, Loopers	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 L/ha
Blueberries	Monolepta beetle, <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp., Plague thrips	NSW & WA only	100 mL/ 100 L
<b>Brassic</b> (Brussel sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbages, Cauliflower)	Cabbage white butterfly	Qld, WA, NT only	100 mL/ 100 L water or 1 L/ha
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1 or 2 L/ha
	Heliothis	Qld, NSW, Tas, SA, WA, NT only	1.5 or 2 L/ha
	Cabbage centre grub	Qld, NSW, SA, WA, NT only	1.5 L/ha
	Cluster caterpillar	Qld, WA, NT only	1 L/ha
	Loopers	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	1.5 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug	WA & NT only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
<i>Centrosema pascurum</i> seed crops			
Chickpeas	Heliothis	Qld & WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha

WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
7 (H)	<b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Use only where crops are monitored regularly. Use low rate when eggs are present and high rate when heavy egg lay occurs and/or when first to second instar larvae are present (up to 5 mm long). <b>Larvicide:</b> Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Use low rate on small larvae and light infestations and high rate on large larvae and heavy infestations. Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary.
1 (H)	Apply at calyx stage and repeat each 14 days, or as required by pest pressure. Only use low rate in NSW, but in other states use high rate if infestation is heavy.  Apply on a 14 day schedule for late season control of light infestations only. Moderate to heavy infestations of codling moth will not be controlled. Apply when number of larvae on shoots suggests economic damage is imminent.  Apply when pests appear and repeat when necessary. Apply as a high volume spray ensuring adequate spray penetration to obtain effective control of the pests. Only apply when bees are not foraging.
1 (H)	Apply about 3 days after seedlings emerge and again 4 days later. Continue weekly applications until blossom. Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Spray to penetrate blossom. Use higher rate on heavier infestations. <b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Refer to the Ovicidal/Larvicidal application instructions. NOTE: Control of green vegetable bug is important during and after flowering. Monolepta beetle: Apply according to pest incidence. <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp: apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level. Plague thrip: apply when numerous on flowers.
5 (H)	
1 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Treatment will probably be required each 5 to 7 days during the growing season. Ensure thorough spray penetration. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.  Apply through boom spray with hollow cone nozzles in 250 L/ha water.
1 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Ensure thorough spray penetration.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE
Citrus	Refer Critical comments opposite		
	Long-tailed mealybug	SA & WA only	Dilute spraying 200 mL/ 100 L water
	Light brown apple moth	NSW, SA, WA only	
	Bronze orange bug, Spined citrus bug	Qld, Vic, SA, WA only	Dilute spraying 25 mL/ 100 L water
	Heliiothis		Dilute spraying 200 mL/100 L water
Large citrus butterfly, Small citrus butterfly			
Cotton	Heliiothis	Qld, NSW, WA only	500 mL or 1.0 L/ha
	Heliiothis	Qld, NSW, WA only	1.8 to 2.4 L/ha
	Loopers	Qld, WA only	1.8 to 2.4 L/ha
Cowpeas	Heliiothis	NSW, SA, WA only	0.5 to 1 L/ha
			1.5 to 2 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug		1.5 L/ha
Duboisia	Cluster caterpillar	Qld & WA only	100 mL/100 L or 1.0 L/ha
Ginger			150 mL/ 100 L or 1.5 L/ha
Grapevines / Grapes	Refer Critical comments opposite		
	Light brown apple moth, Vine moth	All states	Dilute spraying 150 mL/ 100 L water
Guar	Green vegetable bug, Pod sucking bug	Qld & WA only	2 L/ha
Hops	Heliiothis	Vic, Tas, WA only	2 L/ha
Lentils	Heliiothis	Qld, NSW, WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
Linseed	Heliiothis	Qld & WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
		Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, NT only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
		WA only	1.0 to 2 L/ha

WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	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. <b>Concentrate spraying</b> - Refer to the <b>Application</b> section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
2 (H)	Apply in August or late November to early December when fruit is absent and young mealy bug are present. Treatment will prevent mealy bug attaching under the fruit calyx. Apply in late November to early December when fruit is absent to prevent light brown apple moth attacking under the fruit calyx Apply as populations indicate and before bugs reach the adult winged stage.  Spray only if heavy infestations occur on young foliage and fruit. Apply to cover unhardened leaves from recent growth flushes when infestations are noted in young trees only.
Nil (H) DO NOT graze or feed treated crops to animals	Avoid contact with spray residue. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas for at least 24 hours. Ovicide/Larvicide: Check crops every 2 to 3 days for egg and larval numbers. <b>Pre-Squaring:</b> Initiate sprays when significant number of eggs are present, i.e. 75 eggs per 100 plants. Continue at 4 to 5 day intervals while egg numbers are above these levels and larvae control is adequate. Add an effective larvicide at registered rates if significant numbers of small larvae (20 per 100 plants) are present. <b>Squaring:</b> Boll Maturing: Continue above schedule when 50 eggs or more per 100 plant terminals are found. Add an effective larvicide at registered rates if significant numbers of small larvae (10 per 100 plant terminals) are present. If large larvae survive or if <i>Heliiothis amiger</i> a becomes predominant use higher rates or add other effective larvicides. Refer to appropriate larvicide labels for directions for use. Use higher rate at peak egg laying and when 1 <sup>st</sup> to 2 <sup>nd</sup> instar larvae predominate. Good spray coverage is essential to assure good ovicidal activity. NOTE: Methomyl may cause reddening of foliage. If excessive, discontinue use.
	<b>Larvicide:</b> Apply as an occasional treatment in a spray programme based on alternative insecticides. <b>DO NOT</b> use more often than every 14 days during active growth stages of the crop or alternatively apply up to 3 treatments at minimum of 3 day intervals between treatments after the boll load is set. <b>DO NOT</b> use during periods of plant stress. NOTE: Methomyl may cause reddening of foliage. If excessive, discontinue use.
7 (H)	<b>Ovicide:</b> Apply as detailed for adzuki beans above. <b>Larvicide:</b> Apply as detailed for adzuki beans above. Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary.
-	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation.
-	Apply when damage is evident to young shoots at ground level.
	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. Concentrate spraying – Refer to the <b>Application</b> section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
7 (H)	Apply during early shoot growth/flowering if pests are a problem and again just before bunches close, if required. Control at later stages is difficult.
7 (H)	Apply when significant populations are noted.
14 (H) DO NOT graze treated crops	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. For high volume spraying, use at least 1000 L/ha of spray mixture. <b>DO NOT</b> use chemicals from the same group for consecutive sprays.
7 (H)	Examine crops at least twice weekly during flowering, podding for caterpillars and their damage. Use the higher rate if infestation is heavy.
7 (H)	Apply from early flowering and repeat depending on infestation. Larvae completely enclosed inside bolls may not be controlled. Use high rate for heavier infestations.
3 (G)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE
Lupins	Heliothis	Qld, NSW WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
		Vic, Tas only	1.5 L/ha
Mint		Tas & WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
Mung beans (seed)	Heliothis	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 or 2 L/ha
		Qld, & WA only	500 mL to 1 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 L/ha
	Bean pod borer	Qld, WA, NT only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
Pastures native & improved (alone or with legumes)	Armyworms	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	1.75 L/ha
	Common armyworm	Vic & WA only	
	Southern armyworm	Tas & WA only	
	Buffel grass seed caterpillar	Qld, & WA only	
Pasture legume seed crops	Heliothis, Lucerne blue butterfly		1.5 or 2 L/ha
Peaches, Nectarines	Refer Critical comments opposite		
	Green peach aphid	All states	Dilute spraying 100 mL/100 L water
	Heliothis	Tas & WA only	Dilute spraying 150 mL/100 L water
Peanuts	Heliothis	Qld, WA, NT only	1.5 or 2 L/ha
Pears	Refer Critical comments opposite		
	Light brown apple moth	Vic & WA only	Dilute spraying 150 or 200 mL/ha
Peas (including Field peas)	Heliothis	Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	1.5 or 2 L/ha
		Vic & Tas only	1.5 L/ha
	Loopers	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	100 mL/100 L water or 1 L/ha
	Pea thrips		
Pigeon peas	Green vegetable bug	NSW & WA only	1.5 L/ha
	Heliothis	Qld & WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
Popples		Tas & WA only	
	Potatoes	Potato moth	All states
Rapeseed / Canola (Seed)	Potato looper	Qld & WA only	1.5 L/ha
	Cabbage moth	WA only	1 L/ha
	Heliothis	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
		NSW only	500 mL to 1 L
Sesame seed	Corn earworm	Qld, WA, NT only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug		1.5 L/ha
Sorghum	Heliothis	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 or 2 L/ha
			500 mL or 1 L/ha
	Armyworm	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 /ha
	Sorghum midge	Qld, WA, NT only	1 L/ha

WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
7 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.
14 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.
7 (H)	<b>Larvicide:</b> Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation.
	<b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instruction for more detail. Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestations. NOTE: All armyworms, except the day feeding armyworm, feed mainly during the evening so spraying at dusk is recommended.
3 (G)	
	Apply when pests appear (when webbing is just visible) and repeat if necessary. Ensure thorough spray penetration to obtain effective control of the pest.
	Apply as infestations indicate during the flowering and pod setting period of crop development.
	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. Concentrate spraying - Refer to the <b>Application</b> section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
1 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. DO NOT apply to early peach varieties such as Watts.
14 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
	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. Concentrate spraying - Refer to the <b>Application</b> section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
2 (H)	Apply at calyx stage from late November onwards and repeat at 14 day intervals or as required depending on infestation
1 (H) Peas	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation. Spray for good coverage and penetration.
7 (H) Field peas	
7 (H)	Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
14 (H)	
Nil	
7 (H)	<b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instructions.
14 (H)	Apply when significant populations are noted (Refer Larvicidal Application instructions for more detail).
14 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
14 (G)	<b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instructions. Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation. NOTE: All armyworms, except the day feeding armyworm, feed mainly during the evening so spraying at dusk is recommended. Apply when 1 midge/head is present from first emergence, from boot to pollen shedding. Repeat application when significant egg laying recommences.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE
Soybeans	Green Vegetable bug	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 L/ha
	Loopers	Qld, WA, NT only	
	Heliethis	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	1.5 or 2 L/ha 500 mL to 1 L/ha
Stone fruit (Cherries, Nectarines, Peaches)	Refer Critical comments opposite		
	Thrips	Qld & WA only	Dilute spraying 200 mL/ 100 L water
Strawberries	Cluster caterpillar, Heliethis, loopers	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	150 mL/100 L water OR 1.5 L/ha
	Heliethis, Lightbrown apple moth	SA & WA only	150 or 200 mL/100 L water
Sunflowers	Green vegetable bug	Qld only	1.5 L/ha
		NSW & WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
	Heliethis	Qld only	1.5 L/ha
		NSW, WA only	1.5 or 2 L/ha
		SA only	2 L/ha
		Qld, NSW, SA, WA only	500 mL to 1 L/ha
Sweetcorn and Maize	Heliethis	All states	150 or 200 mL/ 100 L OR 1.5 or 2 L/ha
			100 mL/ 100 L OR 1 L/ha Sweetcorn - NSW only: 500 mL to 1 L/ 100 L water
	Armyworm	Qld, NSW, SA, WA, NT only	1.5 L/ha
Sweet peppers (Capsicums)	Heliethis	Qld, WA, NT only	150 or 200 mL/100 L water
Tea tree	Xylorectid caterpillar, Psyllid, Leafhopper, Crysomelid beetle	NSW & WA only	1.5 to 2 L/ha
Tobacco	Cluster caterpillar, Heliethis, Tobacco leafminer, Tobacco looper	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	100 mL/100 L water
	Green vegetable bug, Leafhopper, Tobacco thrips	Qld & WA only	
	Tobacco stem borer	Qld, NSW, WA only	100 mL/100 L water
	Cutworm, True & false wireworms, Grasshoppers Seed harvesting ants (seed bed only)	Qld & WA only	150 or 200 mL/ 100 L water OR 1.5 or 2 L/ha
	Stubby root nematode	Vic & WA only	20 L/ha
	Common brown leathopper (vector for tobacco yellow dwarf virus)		45 mL/100 L water then 450 mL/100 L water

WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
7 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
	<b>Larvicide:</b> Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation. <b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instructions.
1 (H)	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. Concentrate spraying – Refer to the <b>Application</b> section in GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
Fresh: 3 (H) Frozen: 10 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation. NOTE: To avoid the possibility of taint in strawberries to be frozen, <b>DO NOT</b> apply later than 10 days before harvest.
7 (H)	NOTE: Apply to sunflowers before seed heads turn over, to ensure spray penetration.  <b>Ovicide/Larvicide:</b> Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instructions.
1 (H) Sweetcorn 14(H) Maize 3 (G) Sweetcorn 14 (G) Maize	<b>Larvicidal:</b> Apply initial spray at early silking or when eggs are first observed on silks. Repeat at 2 to 3 day intervals during silking if infestation continues. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly cover developing cobs. Use higher rate on heavier infestations. NOTE: Maize in NSW only may also require control at tasselling stage <b>Ovicidal:</b> Use this rate only where crops are monitored for eggs and larvae. Apply only when egg-laying occurs. As soon as larvae are present, use Larvicidal rates as recommended above
	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. NOTE: All Armyworms, except the day feeding Armyworm, feed mainly during the evening so spraying at dusk is recommended.
1 (H)	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation, although the spray intervals should not exceed 7 days. Increase spray volume as plants increase in size. Use higher rate on heavier infestations
Nil	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.
Nil	Apply when pests first occur. Repeat depending on infestation. The following is a guide: <b>Plant Age Litres spray/ha</b> 1 – 3 weeks 250 4 weeks 300 5 weeks 450 6 weeks 550 After 6 weeks as required 900-1100 Apply 10 days after seedlings emerge and repeat at 6 day intervals (7 day intervals in NSW only) until transplanting. Cutworms and Wireworms: Apply at dusk or late afternoon, using 1 knapsack/30 m length of bed. For field plants, ensure base of stem is well covered with spray. Use low rate for Cutworms, high rate for Wireworms. Grasshoppers: Use low rate and apply to fully grown plants when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Seed harvesting ants: use high rate and apply by pouring directly down the ant hole, in seed beds only. Spray onto soil and incorporate to a depth of 10 cm just prior to transplanting. Apply low rate in transplant water, then 6 weeks later apply high rate as an overall spray.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE
Tomatoes	Heliothis	All states	50 or 100 mL /100 L water OR 500 mL or 1 L/ha
		NSW & WA only	200 mL/100 L water
		Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	150 or 120 mL /100 L water
	Potato moth, Tobacco leafminer	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	150 mL /100 L water OR 1.5 L/ha
	Green vegetable bug	Qld, Tas, WA, NT only	
Loopers		1.5 L/ha	
Barley, Oats, Wheat	Armyworms	All states	1 or 1.5 L/ha
	Heliothis		1.5 to 2 L/ha

WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
1 (H)	<b>Ovicide:</b> ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> only): Apply the low rate when egg numbers indicate potential damage. Use the high rate at peak egg lay and when eggs are mainly in flowers and fruit. <b>Larvicide:</b> Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on pest infestation, although the spray interval should not exceed 7 days. Increase spray volume as plants increase in size. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.
14 (H) 14 (G)	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use the low rate against larvae up to 30 mm long and the high rate against larger larvae. In Qld and WA use low rate for aerial application against Common Armyworm. NOTE: All Armyworms, except the day feeding Armyworm, feed mainly during the evening so spraying at dusk is recommended Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestation

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

**THIS PRODUCT IS TOO HAZARDOUS FOR USE IN THE HOME GARDEN.**

**IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE APPLIED BY AIRCRAFT WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC APPROVAL OF THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.**

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHP)**

**DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS SHOWN BEFORE HARVEST:**

HARVEST
COTTON, DUBOISIA, GINGER, PASTURE LEGUME SEED CROPS, POTATOES, TEA TREE, TOBACCO
APPLES, BEANS, BRASSICAS, <i>CENTROSEMA PASCUORUM</i> SEED CROPS, CHICKPEAS, NECTARINES, PEACHES, PEAS, STONEFRUIT, SWEETCORN, SWEET PEPPERS (CAPSICUM), TOMATOES
PEARS, CITRUS
STRAWBERRIES (FRESH)
BLUEBERRIES
ADZUKI BEANS, COWPEAS, FIELD PEAS, GRAPES, GUAR, LENTILS, LINSEED, LUPINS, MUNG BEANS, PIGEON PEAS, RAPESEED/CANOLA, SOYBEANS, SUNFLOWERS
STRAWBERRIES (FROZEN)
BARLEY HOPS, MAIZE, MINT, OATS, PEANUTS, POPPIES, SESAME SEED, SORGHUM, WHEAT
GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD EARLIER THAN THE NUMBER OF DAYS SHOWN AFTER APPLICATION
LUCERNE, PASTURES, SWEETCORN
BARLEY, MAIZE, OATS, SORGHUM, WHEAT
COTTON, HOPS AND CROPS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ABOVE

NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
DO NOT GRAZE OR FEED CROPS TO ANIMALS

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide is a water miscible liquid to be dissolved in water for spray application. It is most effective when spray schedules are initiated on young insects. The lower rates are used on small larvae and light infestations, the higher rates on larger larvae and heavy infestations.

### Use of Wetting Agent

ALWAYS add a non-ionic agricultural wetting agent at a rate of 0.025% of active material. This is 25 mL/100 L for most wetting agents.

### INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

**GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE**

For insecticide resistance management, Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide is a Group 1A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide and other Group 1A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide or other Group 1A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Apparent Methomyl 225 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 Methomyl 225 Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Apparent representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

### EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Apparent Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide.

### MIXING

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Start agitation (using mechanical or hydraulic means. NOT air agitation), add required quantity of Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide and continue filling with water. Add non-ionic wetting agents as recommended previously. Continue agitation for several minutes prior to spraying to ensure thorough mixing.

### APPLICATION

Apply when wind velocity is low, to avoid drift.

**DO NOT** apply as a fog or mist.

Proper timing and good coverage is essential for effective insect control.

**Larvicidal:** Apply at the recommended rates when the insects first appear and repeat as needed. Apply the lower rates on small caterpillars and light infestations of insects. Use the higher rates on larger caterpillars and heavier infestations. Best control is obtained when spray schedules are initiated on young insects.

**Ovicidal/Larvicidal:** Use these rates only where crops are regularly monitored for eggs and larvae. Use the lower rate when eggs are present. Use the higher rate when heavy egg lays occur and/or when first to second instar larvae are present (up to 5 mm long). If large larvae are present (longer than 5 mm), use the larvicidal rates as recommended. This product may be used at ovicidal/larvicidal rates in conjunction with other recommended larvicides used to control other insects.

### Ground Application

Apply as a coarse spray with low pressure ground equipment. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage.

### Special instructions for Tree Crops/Vines

#### 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

- Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (this 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 L ÷ 500 L = 3).
4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.
  - The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set-up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
  - For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

#### Air Application

For Cotton, Soybeans, Sorghum, Mung beans, Sunflowers, Pastures, Winter cereals and Linseed only: **DO NOT** use less than 22 L/ha water and increase the spray volume according to density of crop and pest pressure. Turn-off spray boom while passing over creeks or dams.

#### COMPATIBILITY

This product can be mixed in the spray tank with one of the following insecticides: chlorpyrifos and thiodicarb. As the formulations of other manufacturers products are beyond the control of Apparent Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities.

#### PRECAUTION

Keep unprotected persons and animals out of operational areas during treatment and while there is a danger of drift. Avoid contact with spray residues.

#### Re-entry Period

**DO NOT** allow entry into treated areas for at least 24 hours after treatment. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) a washable hat and elbow length chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

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

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Avoid drift by applying when wind velocity is low.

#### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEA AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to birds, fish, stock and wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Ensure beehives are removed from the area to be treated and from adjacent paddocks. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT re-use container.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT, SPARKS AND OPEN FLAMES.

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, secure, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilizers. Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean container store cyclicly or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury the containers in 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, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

## **SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product and spray are poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Attacks the eyes. Will irritate the nose, throat and skin. Repeated minor exposure may have accumulative poisoning effect. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist. Protect eyes while using. When opening the container and preparing spray, wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a face shield. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, impervious footwear and half-face piece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge/canister. If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or spray on skin, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face-shield, respirator or face piece and contaminated clothing. Wash rubber respirator with detergent and warm water.

## **FIRST AID**

If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact Poisons Information Centre. Phone: Australia 13 11 26 or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly.

If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed.

## **ADVICE TO DOCTOR**

Methomyl is a reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine sulphate should be used for treatment, 1.2 to 2.0 mg i.v. every 10 to 30 minutes until full atropinisation is achieved. Maintain full atropinisation until patient recovers. **DO NOT** use morphine or 2-PAM. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors until recovery is assured.

## **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier.

## **CONDITIONS OF SALE**

The use of Apparent Methomyl 225 Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacture, no 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 with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.