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

Cyhella™
INSECTICIDE
ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 250 g/L LAMBDACYHALOTHRIN
GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE
For the control of certain insect pests in Barley, Cotton, Wheat and various field crops as per the direction for use

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

CONTENTS: 5 LITRES
APVMA Approval Number: 65190/50369

Specialist advice in emergency only dial 1800 127 406 all hours Australia-wide
Distributed by: Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd, ABN 23 110 199 169 50, 12 Julius Avenue, North Ryde 2113 NSW, Australia

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: FOR THE FULL DIRECTIONS FOR USE, READ THE ATTACHED BOOKLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING:
For insecticide resistance management Cyhella is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Cyhella 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 Cyhella or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Cyhella on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Zelam Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Cyhella to control resistant insects. Cyhella may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

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

PRECAUTION: Human flagging is not supported unless flaggers are protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with cabs.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD: Do not allow entry into treated fields/crops until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves.

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 waters which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems. A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays near sensitive areas. Such a strategy is illustrated by the cotton industry’s Best Management Practice Manual.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK: Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.

SMALL SPILL MANAGEMENT: Wear protective equipment (see safety directions). Apply absorbent material such as earth, clay granules or cat clumping litter to the spill. Sweep up the material for disposal when absorption is completed and contain in a refuse vessel for disposal (See Storage and Disposal). If necessary, wash the spill area with an alkaline detergent and water and absorb, as above, the wash liquid for disposal.

STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse empty containers before disposal or recycling. 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of water ways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126). If in eyes, hold open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 624 597 or visit the Cheminova website at www.cheminova.com.au

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY: This product as supplied is of a high grade and suitable for the purpose for which it is expressly intended and must be used in accordance with the directions. The user must monitor the performance of any product as climatic, geographical or biological variable and/or developed resistance may effect the results obtained. No responsibility is accepted in respect of this product, save for those non-excludable conditions implied by the Trade Practices Act or any State legislation.
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INSECTICIDE

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GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

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ABN 23 110 199 169 50
12 Julius Avenue, North Ryde 2113 NSW, AUSTRALIA

CHEMINOVA
HELPING YOU GROW
**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**

**RESTRAINT:** DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours

For ULV application: Cyhella can be bulked up with spraying oils for all uses except those indicated in red in the critical comments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>WHP</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley, Wheat</td>
<td>Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer <em>(Aphodius tasmaniae)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>20 or 40 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H/G)</td>
<td>Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE UVL APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown or Pink Cutworm <em>(Agrotis munda)</em></td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>12 or 18 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>For best results apply at first sign of infestation before larvae are 10mm long. If larvae are larger than 10mm use the higher rate. Use a minimum 50L water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Common Cutworm <em>(Agrotis infusa)</em></td>
<td>NSW only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pasture Webworm <em>(Hednota spp)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>12 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-seeding: The product can be tank mixed with knockdown herbicides. Post-crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from sowing. Spray at first sign of damage. Use a minimum 50L water/ha. Apply at first sign infestation before larvae are 10mm long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redlegged Earthmite <em>(Halotydeus destructor)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>9 mL*/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aphids <em>(Rospalosiphum spp)</em> <em>(Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus vectors)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 or 18 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>To control aphids spray should be applied at 4 and 8 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and suppress Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. Use the higher rate when greater than 15 aphids on 50% of tillers is expected during the season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflowers, Forage Brassicas</td>
<td>Cabbage Cluster Caterpillar <em>(Crocidolomia parvonana)</em>, Cabbage White Butterfly <em>(Pieris rapae)</em>, Diamond Back Moth <em>(Plutella xylostella)</em></td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>24 or 36 mL/ha plus non ionic spray adjuvant at 10 mL/100L spray volume.</td>
<td>2 days (HG)</td>
<td>Apply at first sign of infestation. For schedule spraying on a weekly basis, use the lower rate. For spraying as needed, use the higher rate for longer persistence. Use a minimum 500L water/ha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabbage White Butterfly <em>(Pieris rapae)</em>, Cabbage Moth/Diamond Back Moth <em>(Plutella xylostella)</em></td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>24 mL/ha</td>
<td>7 days (HG)</td>
<td>Apply as soon as larvae reach threshold numbers. Check with local officer of the Department of Agriculture for thresholds applicable to the particular growth stage of the crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola</td>
<td>Grey Cluster Bug, Rutherglen Bug <em>(Nysius spp)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>36 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Native Budworm <em>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only</td>
<td>24 or 36 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thrips <em>(Thrips tabaci)</em></td>
<td>QLD, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, NT</td>
<td>36 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply only near maturity when severe infestations are likely to downgrade yields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redlegged Earthmite <em>(Halotydeus destructor)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>9 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor the crop regularly for reinfection and respray if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROP</td>
<td>PEST</td>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>RATE</td>
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<td>CRITICAL COMMENTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Lentils, Vetch</td>
<td>Native Budworm <em>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, SA, WA only</td>
<td>24 or 36 mL/ha</td>
<td>7 days (H/G)</td>
<td>For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use the higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redlegged Earthmite <em>(Halotydeus destructor)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>9 mL*/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>If mites are present on an established crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfection and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Apple Dimpling Bug <em>(Campylomma liebknechti)</em>, Brokenbacked Bug <em>(Tayloriygus pallidulus)</em>, Brown Mirid <em>(C. pacificus)</em>, Cottonseed Bug <em>(Oxycarenus luctuosus)</em>, Green Mirid <em>(Creontiades dilutus)</em>, Leathoppers <em>(Austroasca viridignsea, Amrasca terraereginae)</em>, Pale Cotton Stainer <em>(Dysercus sidae)</em></td>
<td>Qld, NSW, WA, NT only</td>
<td>60 mL/ha</td>
<td>21 days (H)</td>
<td>Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cotton Bollworm <em>(Helicoverpa armigera)</em>, Native Budworm <em>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>60 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply when egg laying is light, less than 25 eggs/100 terminals and no larvae are present.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply when egg laying is moderate, greater than 25 eggs/100 terminals and/or when less than 12 newly hatched larvae/100 terminals are present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>85 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Apply when egg laying is heavy and continuous and/or when <em>H. punctigera</em> larvae are greater than 10mm in length. For <em>H. amigera</em>, apply only to larvae less than 5mm in length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pink-Spotted Bollworm <em>(Pectinophora scutigera)</em></td>
<td>Qld, NT only</td>
<td>70 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Controlled with the <em>Heliooverpa spp</em> program when used at this rate. If the Pink-Spotted Bollworm is the only pest present, apply when more than 10 adult moths are caught in pheromone traps on 2 consecitove nights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Peas</td>
<td>Native Budworm <em>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, SA, WA only</td>
<td>24 or 26 mL/ha</td>
<td>7 days (H/G)</td>
<td>For best results, apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pea Weevil <em>(Bruchus pisorum)</em></td>
<td>NSW, SA only</td>
<td>24 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>SA only: Follow State Department of Agriculture guidelines for controlling Pea Weevil. If these are unavailable, monitor the crops regularly once flowering commences and apply as soon as adult weevils are detected. Adults must be controlled before egg laying begins. Both Native Budworm and Pea Weevil populations can be easily monitored using a sweep net in the top section of the crop. WA only: Commence monitoring the crop for Pea Weevil presence using a sweep net prior to flowering. Spray when 1 weevil/100 sweeps is found for milling grade seed, or 1 weevil/25 sweeps for feed grade seed. Continue monitoring after spraying and respray if necessary. Use either a border spray (most cases) or whole crop spray, depending on Pea Weevil penetration of the crop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vic, WA only</td>
<td>36 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfection and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redlegged Earth Mite <em>(Halotydeus destructor)</em></td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>9 mL*/ha</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: *H/G = 24 or 36 mL/ha; *H = 9 mL*/ha
<table>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lemons, Oranges</strong>&lt;br&gt;Fullers Rose Weevil (<em>Asynonychus cervinus</em>)</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>300 mL/100L as a directed spray</td>
<td>4 weeks (H)</td>
<td>Firstly ensure that the trees are skirted and all weeds under the trees are removed. Apply 250mL spray solution to the tree trunk at about 300mm from the ground in a 100mm band. Deliver the spray through a U shaped wand fitted with 4 nozzels evenly spaced around the tree. Trees must be treated in the early stages of adult weevils emerging from the ground.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lucerne</strong>&lt;br&gt;Blackhead Pasture Cockchafer (<em>Aphodius tasmaniae</em>)</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>20 or 40 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H/G)</td>
<td>Treat as soon as possible after the autumn rains stimulate egg hatching and activity of existing larvae. This can be ascertained by monitoring soil populations in known areas. For best results spray when the larvae have surfaced to feed after rain. Preferably use a boom spray delivering 70 to 100L water/ha. Use the lower rate until early June and the higher rate after mid-late June. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne Leaf Roller (<em>Merophyas divulsana</em>)</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>24 or 36 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10mm. Apply the first spray when about 30% of the terminals are rolled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Budworm (<em>Helicoverpa punctigera</em>)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>For best results apply at hatching or soon after. Use higher rate if the crop is dense or the larvae are larger than 10mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pea Aphid</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>Good coverage, particularly the stems, is essential. Use hollow cone nozzles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlegged Earthmite (<em>Halotydeus destructor</em>)</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>9 mL*/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lupins</strong>&lt;br&gt;Brown Pasture Looper (<em>Ciampa arietaria</em>)</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>12 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H/G)</td>
<td>Once crop has emerged, inspect regularly and apply at the first sign of damage. Use a minimum of 50L water/ha. DO NOT USE ULV APPLICATION FOR THIS PEST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Budworm (<em>Helicoverpa punctigera</em>)</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, SA, WA only</td>
<td>24 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>For best results, apply at hatching or soon after when larvae are small. WA only: Environmental factors may cause populations of small caterpillars to decline, reducing damage potential. Spraying should commence once caterpillars are 12mm in length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redlegged Earthmite (<em>Halotydeus destructor</em>)</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>9 mL*/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td>If mites are present on an establishing crop, apply at the first sign of crop emergence. Monitor crop regularly for reinfestation and respray if necessary. Control of Lucerne Flea will not be obtained with this application.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mung Beans, Navy Beans</strong>&lt;br&gt;Corn Earworm (<em>Helicoverpa armigera</em>)&lt;br&gt;Native Budworm (<em>Helicoverpa punctigera</em>)</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, NT only</td>
<td>60 or 70 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day (H/G) 14 days if dry harvested</td>
<td>Apply when flower or pod feeding larvae reach populations of 1 to 2/m of row in navy beans and 1/m of row in mung beans. Use the higher rate if pest numbers are high or if larvae are larger than 10mm. In Nth NSW and Qld where Corn Earworm has established resistance to pyrethroids DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae larger than 5mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Onions bulb</strong>&lt;br&gt;Onion Thrips</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>40 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H)</td>
<td>Apply when thrips first appear. Apply via ground equipment in a minimum 300 L water/ha. DO NOT exceed a maximum of 4 applications per crop with a minimum retreatment interval of 7 days between consecutive sprays.</td>
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<td>Pasture</td>
<td>Blackheaded Pasture Cockchafer</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>20 or 40 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H/G)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Aphodius tasmaniae)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown Pasture Looper</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>12 mL/ha</td>
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<td>(Ciampa arietaria)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brown or Pink Cutworm</td>
<td></td>
<td>12 to 18 mL/ha</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Agrotis munda)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Common Cutworm</td>
<td>NSW only</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Agrotis infusa)</td>
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<td>Pasture Webworm</td>
<td>NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td>12 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Hednota spp)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Redlegged Earth Mite</td>
<td></td>
<td>9 mL*/ha</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pasture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>Vegetable Jassid</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>24 mL/ha</td>
<td>7 days (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>Corn Earworm</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, NT only</td>
<td>60 or 70 mL/ha</td>
<td>14 days (H/G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum</td>
<td>(Helicoverpa armigera)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sorghum Midge</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 or 36 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>Corn Earworm</td>
<td>Qld, NSW, Vic, NT only</td>
<td>60 or 70 mL/ha</td>
<td>21 days (H/G)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Soybeans</td>
<td>(Helicoverpa armigera)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Native Budworm</td>
<td>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunflowers</td>
<td>Corn Earworm</td>
<td>Qld, Nth NSW only</td>
<td>60 or 70 mL/ha</td>
<td>28 days (H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Helicoverpa armigera)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grey Cluster Bug</td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>36 mL/ha</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rutherglen Bug (Nysius spp)</td>
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### WITHHOLDING PERIODS

**HARVEST:**

- **Mung Beans** (if harvested green), **Navy Beans** (if harvested green), **Tomatoes**: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts**: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Potatoes, Vetch**: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Onions, Mung Beans** (if harvested dry), **Navy Beans** (if harvested dry), **pasture, Sorghum, Wheat**: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Cotton, Soybeans**: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Lemons, Oranges, Sunflowers**: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

**GRAZING:**

- **Mung Beans** (if harvested green), **Navy Beans** (if harvested green): DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Forage Brassicas**: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Canola, Chickpeas, Faba Beans, Field Peas, Lentils, Vetch**: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Barley, Lucerne, Lupins, Mung Beans** (if harvested dry), **Navy Beans** (if harvested dry), **Pasture, Sorghum, Wheat**: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
- **Soybeans**: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

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**LEAFLET PANEL 6 - 130 x 145mm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes bush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes Trellis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PEST</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>RATE</th>
<th>WHP</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Native Budworm <em>(Helicoverpa punctigera)</em></td>
<td>All States</td>
<td>4 or 5 mL/100L or 30 or 36 mL/ha</td>
<td>1 day (H)</td>
<td>Treat plants on a 7 to 14 day schedule. In Nth NSW and Qld DO NOT apply to <em>H. armigera</em> larvae larger than 5mm in length. In other areas for best results apply soon after egg lay. To help contain resistance, alternate sprays between different chemical groups. Check the crop every few days and follow the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy. There may be phytotoxicity with some varieties, especially Floradade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato Grub <em>(Helicoverpa armigera)</em></td>
<td>Vic, Tas, SA, WA only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qld, NSW, NT only</td>
<td>4 mL/100L or 60 mL/ha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Blue Oat Mites often co-occur with Redlegged Earth Mites and the 9mL/ha rates of Cyhella may be less effective against Blue Oat Mites NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION*
GENERAL DIRECTIONS
MIXING: SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE
For ground or aircraft application with water: Cyhella mixes readily with hard or soft water. Add the required quantity of product to water whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use. In extremely alkaline water (pH 9) spray immediately after mixing.

For ULV (Ultra Low Volume) application with oil: It is recommended that Cyhella is mixed with a mineral spraying oil. See compatibility section for list of recommended mineral spraying oils. Add the required quantity of product to oil whilst under agitation to ensure thorough mixing. Agitate while spraying. It is not advisable to allow the mixed solution to stand longer than 24 hours before use.

APPLICATION:
Good Coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. The product may be applied by ground rig or aircraft.
Acceptable threshold values for eggs and larval numbers may vary according to the stage of the crop development and the pest management program undertaken. Alternative higher thresholds may be acceptable under certain circumstances.

Diluted with water: For ground rigs the volume of liquid applied should be 50 to 100 L/ha. Aerial application should be under conditions normally suitable for water based insecticides. Apply in at least 10 to 20 litres of water per hectare.

Mixed with oil: Apply the recommended rate of Cyhella bulked with oil to total volume of 3 to 5 L/ha for cotton, sorghum and sunflowers. The total volume for all other crops should be 1.5 litres per hectare.

TIMING: This product is a contact and residual insecticide. Best results will be obtained if Cyhella is applied as a protective treatment at regular intervals. However if spraying frequency is based on scouting, then for Helicoverpa spp application at egg hatch will give optimum results.

CROP CHECKING: Frequent and thorough checking of whole plants, terminals, squares, flowers, bolls or fruiting bodies as required, should be made over a random sample of plants, representative of the whole crop area.
Inspect crops after spraying to ensure a thorough kill has been obtained, however note that maximum kill may not be achieved until 48 hours after treatment. Then check at frequent intervals, not more than 2 days apart when insect pressure is heavy. Apply the recommended treatment as soon as a crop check indicates spraying is necessary.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING:
For insecticide resistance management Cyhella is a Group 3A insecticide.

Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Cyhella 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 Cyhella or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Cyhella on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Zelam Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Cyhella to control insects.

Cyhella may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Cheminova Australia Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

_Helicoverpa armigera_ (Heliothis) resistance in Nth NSW and Qld: To help contain pyrethroid resistance in _H. armigera_, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by AIRAC, Qld Department of Primary Industries and the NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.
COMPATIBILITY:
This product, when applied as a water based spray is compatible with the following actives (products): Pirimophos methyl (Actellic® 900SF), procymidone (Fortress), fluazifop-P-butyl (Fusilade), paraquat (Gramoxone), pirimicarb (Pirimor), paraquat plus diquat (Spray.Seed), and glyphosate.

PRECAUTION: Human flagging is not supported unless flaggers are protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with cabs.

RE-ENTRY PERIOD: Do not allow entry into treated fields/crops until the spray has dried. If prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls and chemical resistant gloves.

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 waters which flow from treated areas should be prevented from entering river systems. A strategy to minimise spray drift should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays near sensitive areas. Such a strategy is illustrated by the cotton industry’s Best Management Practice Manual.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK: Toxic to bees. DO NOT spray when bees are actively foraging. Risk is reduced by spraying in the early morning or late evening.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Triple or preferably pressure rinse empty containers before disposal or recycling. 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 bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of water ways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. Wash hands after use. After each day’s use, wash gloves, face sheild and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126). If in eyes, hold open, flood with water for at least 15 minutes and see a doctor.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: If additional hazard information is required refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet. For a copy phone 1800 624 597 or visit the Cheminova website at www.cheminova.com.au