

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



**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

Dominex Duo Insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing larvae. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Apply during the cooler parts of the day or night.

The product can be applied mixed either with water or oil based bulking agents such as DC-TRON Spraying Oil or compatible ULV products.

**RESISTANCE WARNING**

**GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE**

For insecticide resistance management Dominex Duo Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Dominex Duo 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 Dominex Duo or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Dominex Duo on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced.

Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, FMC Australasia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Dominex Duo to control resistant insects.

Dominex Duo may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, FMC representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

**MXING**

**Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Dominex Duo is applied with water carrier.**

Add the required quantity of Dominex Duo Insecticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

**Ultra low volume (ULV) applications by aircraft when Dominex Duo is applied with oil based bulking agents.**

This product can be mixed with DC-Tron Spraying oil or other compatible products (see compatibility section).

First add the mixing partner to the spray tank and then, with the agitator in motion, add the required quantity of Dominex Duo Insecticide to the spray tank. DO NOT mix with water and ensure that no water is in the spraying system.

**APPLICATION Grapevines, pome and stone fruit**

**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 (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of runoff) 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 1000 L/ha.  
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500L/ha.  
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 2 X (ie. 1000L ÷ 500L = 2).  
4. If the dilute label rate is 50 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 2 x 50, that is 100 mL / 100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
- For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

For concentrate application, use a spray volume of at least 200 litres per hectare.

**APPLICATION – Crops other than grapevines, pome and stone fruit**

**Low Volume and High Volume by ground rig or aircraft when Dominex Duo is applied with water carrier.**

Dominex Duo Insecticide can be applied by ground or aircraft with a water carrier. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Always apply with a non-ionic surfactant unless detailed on the label of a tank mix partner. Apply during the cooler parts of the day or night.

**Ground Application : (water carrier)**

For low volume spraying of field crops with ground rigs, use a total volume of 50-200 L/ha except for sweet corn, tomatoes and tobacco where higher volumes should be used. Drop arms should be used on ground rigs in row crops taller than 30cm. The application should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles and a droplet size of 150-200 microns.

**Aerial Application : (water carrier)**

Do NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha. For spring/early summer applications to cereals, linola, canola, rice and to other dense crops, apply a total spray volume of 30 to 35L/ha. If possible, spray in a cross wind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable in direction. Apply as a spray of 100 - 150 microns VMD.

**Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft**

Dominex Duo, mixed with DC-Tron spraying oil or compatible products should be applied in a minimum total spray volume of 1.5L/ha. The minimum application volume in cotton should be 3L/ha. It should only be applied by aircraft with suitable equipment to provide a droplet size of approximately 80-100 microns VMD. Applications should be made during the cooler parts of the day or at night. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions. Preferably apply in light to moderate cross winds.

**COMPATIBILITY**

This product is compatible with Dithane®M45, Fusilade®, Fusion®, Kelthane® MF, Bullet®, Ensign®, Pix®, Sabre® Insecticide, Dicamba, Copper Hydroxide, Lannate®L, Nudrin® 225, Crop Care Methyl Parathion 500 Insecticide, Predator® 300, Select®, Saboteur®, Gramoxone®, Spray-Seed®, Paraquat, Diquat, Glyphosate, Tigrex®, Jaguar®, Simagraxn®, 2, 4-D amine and ester, 2,4DB and MCPA.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:**  
Restrain: DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of application

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	Withholding period	Critical Comments	
<b>CEREALS</b>						
Winter cereals	Cutworms ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA and WA only	75mL/ha	7 days (harvest) 14 days (stubble grazing)	Do NOT apply more than a total of 540mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening. In NSW do not apply before May or after August.  In Qld, use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when there are larvae longer than 10mm, or when longer residual activity is required.	
		Qld only	75 or 150mL/ha			
	Pasture webworm ( <i>Hednota spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA & WA only	75mL/ha	DO NOT apply as a ULV application. Pre-planting: Dominex may be applied with knockdown herbicides prior to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. Pasture should be closely grazed to ensure good spray penetration. Use high water volumes eg. 100L/ha. Do not apply on dense pasture. Post crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and spray at first sign of pest activity. Repeat as required.		
	Common armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> ) Southern armyworm ( <i>Persectania ewingii</i> )	All States	240mL/ha	Apply before "head lopping" occurs when larval numbers exceed two or more per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Spray to achieve good crop penetration. This rate is effective against small (6 mm) and large (20 mm) grubs. Monitor crop closely and retreat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas & WA only	100mL/ha	Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.		
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50mL/ha	Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Spray seedling crops if silvering or whitening (bleaching) of leaves is causing a reduction in crop growth. If possible, spray on a mild morning when mites are actively feeding on crop leaves. DO NOT use as a ULV application.		
	Aphid Control to prevent Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus transmission.		125mL/ha	Apply at 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. Repeat the application 4 to 5 weeks later to maintain protection against aphid transmission to BYDV until after stem elongation.		
Maize	* Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Vic, NSW, Qld, ACT, WA & NT only	300 or 400mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply at early silking. Use the higher rate if large larvae are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to larvae > 5mm in Northern Qld and NSW.  Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10mm are present.	
	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	All States				
Rice (both aerial and drill sown rice)	Common armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> )	NSW & WA only	200mL/ha	7 days	DO NOT use more than 400 mL/ha per season. Apply to drained fields only. Inspect crop regularly for grubs. Apply by aircraft in 20-30 litres of water/ha. Spray in the cool of the day (early morning or late afternoon) when larvae are active. Monitor crop closely and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.  Apply to water immediately after sowing using helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft. A second treatment may be required approximately 10 to 14 days later. Plants are not vulnerable to bloodworm damage after secondary roots have developed. DO NOT release water from treated areas off-farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities have been met.	
	Bloodworm		100mL/ha			
Sorghum	* Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> ) Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA & NT only	300 or 400mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Do NOT apply to tight headed varieties. Apply when there are 2 or more actively feeding larvae per head, or when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Use the higher rate if longer residual control is required. Repeat as required. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to larvae > 5mm in Northern Qld and NSW.  Apply when midge numbers reach 1-2 per head, from emergence to completion of flowering. Use the higher rate for increased residual protection.	
			100 or 200mL/ha			
	Sorghum midge ( <i>Contarinia sorghicola</i> )					
<b>COTTON</b>						
Cotton	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA & NT only	300mL/ha	14 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply as indicated by field checks. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching, before larvae are in protected feeding sites. Apply when egg laying is light i.e., 5-20 brown eggs/m or 2-5 newly hatched larvae per 100 terminals.  Apply when egg laying is heavy and/or larvae are up to 5 mm in length.	
			400mL/ha			
			500mL/ha			
	*Cotton bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )			300mL/ha		Apply as indicated by field checks. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching, before larvae are in protected feeding sites. Apply when egg laying is light i.e., 5-20 brown eggs/m or 2-5 newly hatched larvae per 100 terminals.  Apply when egg laying is heavy and/or larvae are up to 5 mm in length.
				400mL/ha		
				500mL/ha		
	Rough bollworm ( <i>Earias huegeli</i> )			300 or 400mL/ha		Apply when an average of 2 or more larvae are present per 100 bolls. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages before larvae are established or concealed in bolls deep in the canopy. Use the higher rate if larvae greater than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
				300 or 400mL/ha		
Green mirid ( <i>Creontiades dilutus</i> ) Apple dimpling bug ( <i>Campylomma liebknechti</i> )			300 or 400mL/ha		Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use higher rate when pest pressure is high and when increased residual protection is required.	
<b>GRAIN LEGUMES</b>						
Chickpeas	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160mL/ha	21 days (harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.  Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.  Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray late afternoon or evening.	
		NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA & Qld only	200 or 300mL/ha	35 days (grazing)		
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	75mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )		100mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT use as a ULV application.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50mL/ha			
Faba beans	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160mL/ha	4 weeks (harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.  Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.  Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray late afternoon or evening.	
		NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	200 or 300mL/ha	35 days (grazing)		
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )		75mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )		100mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT use as a ULV application.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50mL/ha			
Lupins	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic & SA only	200 or 300mL/ha	4 weeks (harvest)	Do NOT apply more than a total of 600mL/ha per season to any one lupin crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.  Spraying should be timed to precede the first visible damage to the pods. Use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when residual activity is required.	
		WA only	120 or 200mL/ha			
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	75mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray late afternoon or evening.	
	Common armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> ) Southern armyworm ( <i>Persectania ewingii</i> )	NSW, WA & ACT only	240mL/ha		Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas & WA only	100mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT use as a ULV application.	
Peas (field)	Pea weevil ( <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA & WA only	160 or 200mL/ha	4 weeks (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Check crops for adult weevils every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply during flowering prior to egg laying when the weevil population reaches one or more/25 sweeps of a sweep net. Use the higher rate for longer residual protection.  Check crops for larvae every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply to open, less dense crops when damaging numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.  Check crops for larvae every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary.  Check crops for larvae every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply when larvae less than 10 mm are present and longer residual control is required.  Check emerging and established crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface. Spray later afternoon or evening.	
	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	SA, WA, NSW, Vic, Tas & ACT only	160mL/ha			
			200mL/ha			
			300mL/ha			
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA & WA only	75mL/ha			
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas & WA only	100mL/ha			
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50mL/ha			
Soybeans	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) *Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA & NT only	300 or 400mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when flower or pod feeding numbers reach 1-2 per metre of row. Apply the higher rate when canopy is dense or if longer residual control is required. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae > 5mm in Northern NSW & Qld.	
<b>GRAPEVINES</b>						
Grapevines (non-bearing)	Pink cutworm ( <i>Agrotis munda</i> ) Apple weevil ( <i>Curculio beetle</i> ) ( <i>Otiorynchus cribricollis</i> ) Garden weevil ( <i>Phyctinus callosus</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	<b>Dilute Spraying</b> 100mL/100 L <b>Concentrate Spraying</b> Refer to the Application section	-	Monitor young vines during Spring and early Summer and apply at the first sign of leaf damage. Spray the leaves, canes and the soil around each vine to a diameter of 30 cm, 70-80 mL of dilute spray should be sufficient for each vine. If pest infestations persist, a second application may be required after three weeks.  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.	



DIRECTIONS FOR USE: (Continued)

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	Withholding period	Critical Comments
<b>OIL SEEDS</b>					
Canola	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	200 or 300mL/ha	21 days (cutting for harvest or stockfeed or grazing)	Do not use more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop.
	Tobacco looper ( <i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i> )		400mL/ha		For aerial application, use a total volume of 30-35 L/ha and apply in cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present.
	Vegetable weevil ( <i>Listroderes difficilis</i> )				Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. Dominex Duo should be applied when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten.
	Cabbage white butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> ) Cabbage moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> )				Apply according to pest pressure.
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )				100mL/ha
Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	50mL/ha	Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels.			
Linola	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	160 or 200mL/ha	12 weeks (harvest)	Do not use more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop. For aerial application, apply during the cooler part of the day in a total volume of 30-35 L/ha. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present. Refer to application section for water rates.
Linseed	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA, NSW, ACT, Tas, SA & Vic only	200 or 300mL/ha	14 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Refer to application section for water rates.
	Cutworms ( <i>Agrotis spp.</i> )	NSW, Tas, SA, WA & ACT only	75mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray late afternoon or evening.
Sunflowers	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) *Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Qld, Vic, NSW, NT, WA & ACT only	300 or 400mL/ha	21 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when an average 2-3 larvae are present per head or when larvae are damaging plants. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Do not apply to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae larger than 5mm in NSW & Qld. Use the higher rate when insect pressure is heavier and when longer residual control is required.
	Grey cluster bug ( <i>Nysius clevelandensis</i> ) Rutherglen bug ( <i>Nysius vinitor</i> )				Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dryland crops, and 20-25 in irrigated crops. After flowering apply when adult numbers on the face of the head reach 20 to 25. Repeat as required. The highest rate should be used when numbers are very high.
	Rutherglen bug ( <i>Nysius vinitor</i> )	Vic, Tas & WA only	250mL/ha		Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dryland crops and 20 to 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering, apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 to 25. Repeat as required.
<b>PASTURES</b>					
Lucerne (Seed and Forage crops)	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only	160mL/ha	14 days (grazing or cutting for stockfeed)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Do NOT use more than 160 mL/ha per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5mm in length.
	Green mirid ( <i>Creontiades dilutus</i> )				
Pastures (Both legume & Grass based pastures)	Wingless grasshopper ( <i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i> )	All States	160mL/ha	3 days (grazing) 14 days (cutting for stock feed)	Do not use more than a total of 320 mL/ha per season. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply to infested areas. Spraying is most effective on newly emerged hoppers before they begin dispersing. Later sprays should be applied before the start of egg laying.
	Brown pasture looper ( <i>Ciampa arietara</i> )	Vic, SA, Tas, WA, NSW & ACT only	50mL/ha		Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels.
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer ( <i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i> )		100mL/ha	Spraying is most effective when larvae are detected and treated early. Suspect paddocks should be sampled by digging after the first substantial rain in April/May to ensure grubs are present in sufficient numbers to warrant treatment. Spraying after June will give poorer results.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )		100mL/ha	Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. Do NOT apply as a ULV application.	
	Redlegged earth mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ) Blue oat mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50mL/ha	Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT use as a ULV application. Autumn/Winter: Apply after the opening rains in late autumn/early winter 2-3 weeks after egg hatch occurs. Dominex is rainfast after spraying deposits have dried on the leaf surface. Dominex can be mixed with herbicides used in the winter cleaning of sub-clover pastures. Spring: If RLEM/BOM mite numbers increase in the spring, spray again before diapause egg production begins. Dominex can be mixed with herbicides used for spray topping pastures.	
<b>POME &amp; STONEFRUIT</b>					
Apples Pears	Apple weevil ( <i>Otiorynchus craticollis</i> ) Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	NSW, Vic, SA & WA only	Dilute Spraying 100mL/100L water Concentrate Spraying Refer to the Application section	14 days (harvest)	Apply approximately 1-2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and the soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This is usually late October - late November for garden weevil and late November - mid December for apple weevil. Monitor weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray 3-4 weeks later may be needed.
	Apricots Nectarines Peaches Plums				WA only
<b>TREES &amp; ORNAMENTALS</b>					
Eucalypts	Adults and larvae of Chrysomelid leaf beetle or Eucalyptus leaf beetle ( <i>Chrysophtharta</i> spp), Eucalyptus weevil ( <i>Gonipterus</i> spp), Autumn gum moth ( <i>Mnesampela</i> spp), Bronzed field beetle ( <i>Adelium</i> spp), Adults of <i>Liparetrus</i> spp, <i>Cadmus</i> spp.	All States	250-300mL/ha	-	Ground or aerial applications depending on size of trees. Apply by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter using hydraulic nozzles or micronair equipment, to the crowns of eucalypt trees. Micronair application in 5 litres of water/ha has proved effective. Apply before insect damage causes severe defoliation. Treatment will control small and large larvae as well as adult beetles. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section of this label.
Banksias Ornamentals	Banksia moth ( <i>Danima banksiae</i> )	WA only	20mL/100L		Apply on a regular programme at 2 week intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed.
<b>TOBACCO</b>					
Tobacco	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) Tobacco budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Vic, Qld & WA only	30 or 40mL/100L	7 days (harvest)	Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule from just after transplanting in a volume of 200 to 1,000 L/ha depending on crop heights. Use the higher rate when larvae greater than 10 mm are present or when egg laying is intense. Apply as a fine spray using hollow cone nozzles.
<b>VEGETABLES</b>					
Asparagus (Not for use on white asparagus)	Garden weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	WA only	100mL/100L	1 day	<b>Caution:</b> Not for use on white asparagus, there have been reports of some phytotoxicity when using alpha-cypermethrin. Apply in spring after weevil emergence, at up to 500 L spray solution per hectare. Day time spraying is effective but superior control may be achieved if spray is applied at night. Depending on pest pressure, repeat applications may be required. Application to fern, after spear harvest may reduce carry-over of Garden weevil for the following season.
Beans (Mung and Navy)	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) *Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA & NT only	300 or 400mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Apply when flower or pod feeding numbers reach 1-2 per metre of row. Use the higher rate when the canopy is dense. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to Corn Earworm larvae >5 mm in Northern NSW and QLD.
Cabbages Cauliflowers Brussels sprouts Broccoli Kale Kohl Rabi Chinese cabbage Turnips	Cabbage white butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> ) Cabbage moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> ) * <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.	All States	Low Volume 400mL/ha High Volume 50mL/100L Ultra Low Volume 400mL/ha	1 day (harvest)	Apply when pest populations indicate. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add Shirwet 600 wetting agent at 15-20 mL per 100 litres of spray mixture. <b>LOW VOLUME:</b> when applying by ground equipment use a fine spray with droplet size of 100 to 200 microns. Apply in 100 to 600 L water per hectare. For aerial application, apply in 20 to 60 L water/ha with a droplet size of 100 to 150 microns. <b>HIGH VOLUME:</b> use a medium spray with a droplet size of 200 to 400 microns. Apply 600 L spray mixture per hectare just after transplanting and increase gradually to 1000 L/ha toward maturity. <b>ULTRA LOW VOLUME:</b> see ULV application section in this label.
	Cluster caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )	All States			To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to Corn Earworm larvae >5 mm in Northern NSW and QLD.
Lettuce	* <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.	All States	50mL/100L or 400mL/ha	3 days (harvest)	Spray at first sign of activity. Good spray coverage is essential. Recheck crop at regular intervals, if no specific resistance strategy exists, do not use chemicals from the same group for consecutive sprays. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to Corn Earworm larvae >5 mm in Northern NSW and QLD.
Sweet corn	Corn earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> ) Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	All States	300 or 400mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Cob damage tolerated is variable according to market requirements. For fresh market corn, spray at tassel emergence, then at intervals of 5 to 8 days until silks wither. For processing corn apply at early silking. As larvae in protected feeding sites are not effectively controlled, application should be before this occurs. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to larvae larger than 5mm in NSW & Qld. Use higher rate when insect pressure is heavier and when longer residual control is required.
Tomatoes (Bush and Trellis)	Native budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ) *Tomato grub ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	All States	Program Application Ultra Low Volume 300mL/ha Low Volume 200 or 300mL/ha High Volume 20 or 30mL/100L Established Infestations Low Volume & Ultra Low Volume 400mL/ha High Volume 50mL/100L	1 day (harvest)	Do not apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. For ULV application see the ULV application section in this label. PROGRAMME APPLICATION: Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule whilst pests are active. Use the higher rate when egg laying is intense. Apply as a fine spray using hollow cone nozzles. For low volume application apply in 100 to 400 L/ha by ground or minimum of 10 L/ha by air. For high volume application apply 200L of spray mixture per hectare after transplanting and increase gradually to 1,000 L/ha at maturity.
	Cluster caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )				Qld, NSW, WA, ACT & NT only
	Plague thrips ( <i>Thrips imaginis</i> )	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, WA, ACT & NT only	Ultra Low Volume 130mL/ha Low Volume 130mL/ha High Volume 18mL/100L		Apply as required using the methods stated above in the critical comments section for control of native budworm, tomato grub and cluster caterpillar on tomatoes.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS:**

**ASPARAGUS, BROCCOLI, BRUSSEL SPROUTS, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, CHINESE CABBAGE, KALE, KOHL RABI, TOMATOES & TURNIPS:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

**LETTUCE:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**PASTURES:** DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**SORGHUM, SOYBEANS, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS, SWEET CORN, MAIZE, RICE & TOBACCO:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**CEREALS:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE TREATED STUBBLE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**LUCERNE:** DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**COTTON, LINSEED, STONE & POME FRUIT:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**SUNFLOWERS:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**CANOLA:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT AND WINDROW FOR HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**CHICKPEAS:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 35 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**FIELD PEAS & LUPINS:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

**FABA BEANS:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 35 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

**LINOLA:** DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

**PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK**

Dangerous to bees. Do NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Dominex Duo is known to have a deterrent effect on foraging bees for a short period of time after spraying. Risk to bees is reduced by spraying in early morning and late evening while bees are not foraging.

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

Dangerous to fish and aquatic invertebrates such as yabbies. Do NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with chemical or used containers. Water from treated rice fields must not be released off-farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities has been met. Do NOT apply or allow spray drift onto adjacent nontarget aquatic areas. Allow sufficient buffer distance between downwind nontarget water bodies and the sprayed area. Runoff from areas must be prevented from entering drains or waterways.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not store below 4°C. Store in the closed, original container, in a dry, wellventilated area, as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the Storage and Disposal instructions on the label that is attached to the container.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and a face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

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

**Conditions of sale**

FMC Australasia Pty Ltd will not accept any responsibility whatsoever and howsoever arising and whether for consequential loss or otherwise in connection with the supply or use of these goods other than responsibility for the merchantable quality of the goods and such responsibilities mandatorily imposed by Statutes applicable to the sale of supply of these goods. To the extent allowed by such Statutes the liability of FMC Australasia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of the goods or (at the option of FMC Australasia Pty Ltd) the refund of the price paid and is conditional upon a claim being made in writing and where possible sufficient part of the goods to enable proper examination being returned to FMC Australasia Pty Ltd within thirty days of delivery.

**NOTICE:**

\* *Helicoverpa armigera* resistance Northern NSW and QLD. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide Strategy as developed by the Avcare Insecticide Resistance Action Committee, 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.

In a Transport Emergency Dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade	SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY 1800 033 111 ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE
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