CAUTION

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

Komondor 200
Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 200 g/L IMIDACLOPRID

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE

For the Control of Various Insect Pests of Cotton, Fruit, Vegetables, Ornamentals and Turf as specified in the Directions for Use

A Soil Applied treatment for the Control of Greyback and Childers Canegrub in Sugarcane and Silverleaf Whitefly in Various Vegetable Crops as specified in the Directions for Use

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

APVMA Approval No.: 67913/114862

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints
DO NOT use on crops produced hydroponically or in glasshouses and other covered situations.
DO NOT apply Komondor 200 Insecticide or any other Group 4A Insecticide as a foliar spray after soil application of Komondor 200 Insecticide in that crop.
DO NOT apply more than one application of Komondor 200 Insecticide per crop for vegetables, per ratoon crop for sugarcane.
DO NOT apply within 2 metres of water (ponds, drains etc.).

1) FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATIONS

Crop	Insect	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Brassicas	Grey cabbage Aphid, Turnip Aphid	25 mL/100 L or 300 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Apply at first sign of aphid infestation. Add a wetting agent.
Capsicum	Green Peach Aphid			Apply at first sign of aphid infestation.
Cotton	Aphids	250 mL/ha + Pulse Penetrant at 0.2% v/v (2 mL/L water)	13 weeks (H)	The addition of Pulse Penetrant or equivalent is critical for the performance of Komondor 200 Insecticide. Apply early in the establishment of an aphid infestation when numbers are low (i.e. no more than 1 or 2 leaves per plant with honeydew present). Applications made later than this **may** result in reduced control. Shorter residual control may be evident and a repeat application of a registered aphicide (follow the Cotton Insecticide Resistance management strategy for cotton aphid) may be required to achieve complete control: • If applications of Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant or equivalent are timed too late (see above); or • If existing high density aphid colonies (hotspots) are present; or • If aphids have established throughout the plant canopy (especially lower in the canopy); or • If there is high re-infestation pressure; or • If there is rapid crop growth; or • If Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant or equivalent is used following a spray-failure (e.g. resistance to organophosphates or carbamate insecticides). Note: Where resistance to carbamates or organophosphates is suspected, Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant or equivalent should be used first so as not to delay control of the aphids present. Aphids treated with Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant or equivalent may still be present on the plant but will not be feeding. Control of aphids should initially be assessed by a reduction in fresh honeydew and not on the presence of aphids on the plant. After ingesting Komondor 200 Insecticide aphids may take up to 5 days to die.
	Mirids, Brown flea beetle			Apply when pest numbers reach treatment threshold levels as determined by field checks.

Crop	Insect	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Cucumber	Silverleaf Whitefly including type B	25 mL/100 L or 250 mL/ha	1 day (H)	Apply at first sign of whitefly infestation. Apply dilute sprays (25 mL/100 L) to run off. Ensure thorough coverage of underside of leaves. Use of droppers will improve coverage of underside of leaves.
Cucurbits	Green Peach Aphid	25 mL/100 L or 300 mL/ha		Apply at first sign of aphid infestation.
Duboisia	Green Peach Aphid	25 mL/100 L		Apply when aphid numbers reach spray threshold levels as determined by regular monitoring. Ensure thorough coverage of all leaves.
Eggplant	Green Peach Aphid	25 mL/100 L or 300 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Apply at first sign of aphid infestation.
	Melon Thrips	25 mL/100 L or 250 mL/ha		Apply at first sign of melon thrips infestation. Apply dilute sprays (25 mL/100 L) to run off. Ensure thorough coverage of underside of leaves. Use of droppers will improve coverage of underside of leaves.
Ornamental plants	Aphids, Azalea Lace Bug, Bronze Orange Bug, Harlequin Bug, Citrus mealy Bug, Greenhouse Thrips, Fullers Rose Weevil	25 mL/100 L	-	Apply as a thorough cover spray at first sign of insect infestation.
	Hibiscus Flower Beetle	50 mL/100 L		Spray buds and flowers as needed.
	Longtailed Mealybug	50 mL/100 L + surfactant		Apply 3 sprays 2 weeks apart. Use a non-ionic surfactant at label rate.
	Psyllids	25 mL/100 L		Spray at first sign and then a week later.
	Soft Scales	25 mL/100 L		Spray in late spring or when small scales are first seen. Apply 3 sprays 2 weeks apart. Use a non-ionic surfactant at label rate.
Pandanus trees	Flatid (*Jamella australiae*)	**Spot Spray** 875 mL/100 L of water **Stem Injection** 1.75 L/1L of water	-	**Spot Spray**: Spray 100 mL of mixture directly into the leafy throat of each head. **Stem Injection**: Drill holes 0.5 to 1 cm in diameter and 10 cm deep at an angle of 30^{o}, 1 to 1.5 m above ground level. Drill one hole per limb (or trunk in single trunked trees). Apply 5 mL of mixture in each hole and seal the hole. DO NOT re-apply in the same holes. Uptake of Komondor 200 Insecticide, and therefore control of the pest in heavily infested heads already showing severe damage, will be slow and may be incomplete.

Crop	Insect	Rate	WHP	Critical Comments
Potato	Green Peach Aphid	25 mL/100 L or 300 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Apply at first sign of aphid infestation.
Roses	Aphids	25 mL/100 L	-	Apply as a thorough cover spray at first sign of aphid infestation.
Stone fruit	Green Peach aphid, Black peach aphid	**Dilute Spraying** 25 mL/100 L **Concentrate Spraying** Refer to Mixing / Application section	21 days (H)	Apply at first sign of aphid infestation. Apply as a full cover spray, ensuring thorough coverage. 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. DO NOT use in equipment that requires rates greater than 125 mL/100 L of water (i.e. greater than 5 X concentrate).
Sweet potato	Silverleaf Whitefly including type B	25 mL/100 L or 250 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Apply at first sign of whitefly infestation. Apply dilute sprays (25 mL/100 L) to run off. Ensure thorough coverage of underside of leaves. Use of droppers will improve coverage of underside of leaves.
Tomato	Green Peach aphid	25 mL/100 L or 300 mL/ha	3 days (H)	Apply at first sign of aphid infestation.
Turf	1st instar larvae of: African black beetle, Argentinean scarab, Pruinose scarab	2.5 L/ha or 25 mL/100 m² Spray with at least 400 L water per hectare to ensure even coverage. Preferably spray on to wet or dewy grass. Irrigate with 5 - 12 mm of water commencing within 1 to 24 hours of application.	-	Apply at peak egg hatch, that is mid-spring to mid-summer depending on species.
	Larvae of Billbug			Monitor adult activity through late-spring and early-summer. Spray when numbers peak, or when small larvae (4 mm) are found in the thatch or surface soil. Early application is essential to minimise grass damage due to feeding.

WHP = Withholding Period
H = Harvest

2) SOIL DRENCH APPLICATIONS

Crop	Insect	Rate	Critical Comments
Apples	Woolly aphid	**Chemical control** 12 mL/1 L of water per tree **Beneficial insect plus chemical control** (e.g. *Aphelinus mali* plus Komondor 200 Insecticide) 3 mL/1 L of water per tree	For trees up to 7 years of age. During late summer or autumn, apple trees with woolly aphid colonies or damage should be identified and marked for treatment the following season. At green tip to petal fall, apply 1 litre of the prepared Komondor 200 Insecticide mixture to moist soil immediately around the base of the tree trunk. Ensure the mixture infiltrates the soil around the trunk and does not run-off the soil. Control weeds before application. DO NOT remove or disturb soil around the trunk during the season. If aerial colonies are present at application, maximum effectiveness may not be achieved until the following season. DO NOT treat more than once in any 3-year period.
Elm	Elm leaf beetle	7 mL/25 mm of tree diameter at breast height	Mix the required dose in sufficient water to adequately treat each tree. Use at least 50 L of mix per tree up to a tree diameter of 400 - 500 mm and then add 100 L per tree for larger trees. Inject mix to a depth of 20 - 30 cm in a minimum of 4 injection sites per tree 0.75 to 1.5 m apart, arranged in an evenly spaced grid to just beyond the dripline. Ensure root zone is adequately moist with active root growth. Keep treated area moist for 7-10 days after treatment. Treat at least 6 - 10 weeks prior to pest attack in the late winter or early spring when roots are active. DO NOT treat if the soil is waterlogged.
Seedling Eucalyptus (to 1 m high) in pots	Chrysomelid Beetle larvae, Psyllids	2.5 mL/plant	Mix in water up to 0.5 L per 3 L pot and apply to soil. Use less water for smaller pots. DO NOT dilute to the point where mix runs out the bottom of pots.
Azaleas in pots	Azalea Lace Bug	3.5 mL/250 mL water per pot	Use as a soil drench for pots up to 20 L capacity. Prior to application remove mulch and dead vegetation, and moisten the soil surface. Apply the Komondor 200 Insecticide mixture, and then water it in well immediately after application.
Ornamentals in pots	Scarab Beetle larvae	3.5 mL/5 L water	Use as a soil drench, 5 L of mixture will treat twenty 6 L pots. Prior to application remove mulch and dead vegetation, and moisten the soil surface. Apply the Komondor 200 Insecticide mixture, and then water it in well immediately after application.
Roses	Aphids	3.5 mL/2 L water per plant	Use as a soil drench by pouring mixture evenly around drip zone. Use this rate for plants up to 1 m high. For each additional metre of plant height, add 2mL extra of Komondor 200 Insecticide to 2 L of water. Prior to application remove mulch and dead vegetation, and moisten the soil surface. Apply the Komondor 200 Insecticide mixture, and then water it in well immediately after application.
For soil drench treatments, remove mulch and dead vegetation, and moisten the soil surface first. Apply Komondor 200 Insecticide mixture, then water it in well immediately after application.			

3) SOIL INSECTICIDE APPLICATIONS

Crop	Insect	Rate	Critical Comments
Sugarcane (Ratoon cane only)	Greyback canegrub	28 – 40 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 1.8 – 2.5 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)	Apply from September to November to fields, which are at high risk of Greyback grub damage. In areas where early flights of beetles occur, application should be early within this period. Late applications where large 3rd instar larvae dominate the grub population will not be as effective. Application should be made while stools are small enough to avoid excessive damage. Use the high rate when high grub populations are expected; e.g. an average greater than 4 grubs per stool. Apply only as a subsurface soil application behind coulters (refer to Application directions under General Instructions). Soil should have moisture at coulter depth at the time of application or should receive at least 15 mm of rainfall or irrigation within 1 week. DO NOT leave Komondor 200 Insecticide exposed to sunlight. After application ensure the Komondor 200 Insecticide treated band is covered by at least 100 mm of soil and that coulter slits are filled in completely. DO NOT apply more than once per season.
	Childers canegrub	20 - 28 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 1.25 - 1.8 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)	Apply from September to November. Check for the presence of grubs from September onwards. Apply Komondor 200 Insecticide when grub numbers reach an economic threshold (about 3 grubs per stool). Use the high rate when grub populations are high, e.g. an average greater than 5 grubs per stool or if application is late (damage already visible). Apply only as a subsurface soil application behind coulters (refer to Application directions under General Instructions). Soil should have moisture at coulter depth at the time of application or should receive at least 15 mm of rainfall or irrigation within 1 week. DO NOT leave Komondor 200 Insecticide exposed to sunlight. After application ensure the Komondor 200 Insecticide treated band is covered by at least 100 mm of soil and that coulter slits are filled in completely. DO NOT apply more than once per season.
Capsicums, cucurbits, eggplant sweet potato, tomatoes	Silverleaf Whitefly, including type B	25 mL/100 metres of row	**Sub-surface trickle irrigation injection** Apply once only 5 – 7 days after planting (or 5 – 7 days from seed emergence if planted from seed). Begin injection only after water has reached the furthest drip points and soil is partially wetted up. After Komondor 200 Insecticide injection is completed, continue irrigation only until lines are flushed, not longer than 1 hour. DO NOT apply Komondor 200 Insecticide using surface trickle irrigation or any other type of above ground irrigation system. Subsequent irrigations should occur only when soil moisture measurements indicate the need for addition of water. DO NOT over irrigate or cause runoff. In situations where root development in the crop is slow, evidence of control may be delayed.
		25 mL/100 metres of row (Mix with water, using at least 2 litres of spray mixture per 100 m row)	**Furrow spray pre-plant** Apply to open furrow not earlier than 5 days prior to planting as a narrow band of spray centred under the plant row. DO NOT leave Komondor 200 Insecticide exposed to sunlight. Sprayed soil should be covered immediately. After final shaping of the planting bed, the treated layer of soil should be approximately 100 mm below the soil surface. At planting, steps should be taken to ensure workers do not contact treated soil.

Crop	Insect	Rate	Critical Comments
Capsicums, eggplant, tomatoes	Silverleaf Whitefly, including type B	25 mL/100 metres of row (Mix with sufficient water, to allow a constant volume of at least 50 mL of drench mixture per plant)	**Plant hole drench** DO NOT apply Komondor 200 Insecticide by this method where plant spacing along the row exceeds 60 cm. Apply the selected volume of drench mixture in the planting hole at planting or within 2 days after planting. Steps should be taken to ensure workers do not contact treated soil or drench mixture.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

Brassicas, capsicum, eggplant, potatoes, sweet potatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 13 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
Cucurbits: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION
Stone fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Tomatoes: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING

Sugarcane: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION
All other crops: DO NOT GRAZE ANY TREATED AREA, INCLUDING TURF, OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD OR FEED PRODUCE HARVESTED OR TURF CLIPPINGS FROM TREATED AREA TO ANIMALS, INCLUDING POULTRY

EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for edible produce treated with Komondor 200 Insecticide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Crop Culture Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Komondor 200 Insecticide.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Komondor 200 Insecticide contains 200 g/L imidacloprid in the form of a suspension concentrate (SC).

Note On Ornamentals

Komondor 200 Insecticide has been used on a wide range of ornamental plant species without damage. However, some species and varieties are particularly sensitive to chemical sprays and as this is often related to local conditions it is advisable to treat only a small number of plants first, in order to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.

Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required amount of Komondor 200 Insecticide to water in the spray vat while stirring or with agitators in motion. Komondor 200 Insecticide requires constant agitation in the tank.

Application - Special instructions for Stone Fruit

Dilute Spraying (Stone fruit)

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 (Stone fruit)
Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen volume. Determine the 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 can then be calculated in the following way:

Example Only
1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1,500 L/ha.
2. Your chosen spray volume: For example 500 L/ha.
3. The concentrate factor in this example is:
   3 x (i.e. 1,500 L divided by 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 spraying.

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.
DO NOT use a concentrate rate higher than that specified in the Critical Comments.
For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

Application - Cotton
Thorough coverage of cotton plants is essential to achieve maximum performance from Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant. Equipment should be calibrated to achieve a minimum of 60 droplets/cm^2 on the target foliage. A droplet Volume Median Diameter (VMD) for optimum performance from Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant is dependent on equipment as defined below. DO NOT apply when unfavourable environmental conditions may reduce the quality of spray coverage.

Ground Application - Cotton
Application using ground equipment should be made using hollow cone nozzles with a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha. Hollow cone nozzles are recommended but if flat fan nozzles are used, higher water volumes will be required and nozzles should be configured to ensure thorough coverage. A droplet VMD of 150-180 microns must be used. Where multiple nozzles per row are used, they should be of the same specification to ensure that each nozzle contributes an equal proportion of the required dose. Where multiple nozzles per row are used (particularly for banded application) ensure the correct nozzle overlap pattern is achieved on the target foliage. Banded applications less than 100% are not recommended beyond the 15-node stage.

Aerial Application - Cotton
Apply in a minimum spray volume of 25 L/ha. A droplet VMD of 120 - 150 microns must be used. DO NOT exaggerate swath width or exceed a swath of 20 to 22 metres. DO NOT apply Komondor 200 Insecticide plus Pulse Penetrant using Ultra Low Volume (ULV) methods. The use of large droplet placement equipment is not recommended.

Application - Sugarcane
Immediately following application, Komondor 200 Insecticide must be covered by a least 5 cm of soil and there should be at least 10 cm of soil cover over the treated layer after hilling-up operation. Apply in no less than 1.5 litres of water per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to no less than 100 L/ha of water for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows).

Application - Greyback Canegrub
Twin coulter method: Apply subsurface behind twin coulters to a depth of 100 - 125 mm. Coulters should be spaced 220 - 500 mm apart, with one coulter on either side of the centre of the stool. Coulter slits should be in the sides or top of the stool mound rather than at the base. Narrow spacings may not be possible with advanced ratoon growth. DO NOT apply using narrow spacings if ratoon growth is advanced such that excessive crop damage from equipment may result.

Single coulter method ('stool split'): Apply subsurface behind a single coulter in the centre of the stool. DO NOT apply using this method if ratoon growth is advanced such that excessive crop damage from equipment may result. This method is not suitable for all areas. Before using this method, consult your local Crop Culture representative.

Application - Childers Canegrub
Twin coulter method: Apply subsurface behind twin coulters to a depth of 100 - 125 mm. Coulters should be spaced 220 - 350 mm apart, with one coulter on either side of the centre of the stool.

Compatibility
Komondor 200 Insecticide is compatible with propineb, bitertanol or methamidophos. DO NOT mix concentrates together but add each to the spray tank separately. As formulations of other manufactures' products are beyond the control of Crop Culture Pty Ltd, all mixtures should be tested prior to mixing commercial quantities. As changes in climatic conditions can alter the sensitivity of plants to mixtures of sprays, Crop Culture Pty Ltd cannot be responsible for the behaviour of such mixtures.

RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE

For insect resistance management Komondor 200 Insecticide is a Group 4A Insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Komondor 200 Insecticide and other group 4A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Komondor 200 Insecticide or other Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Komondor 200 Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Komondor 200 Insecticide to control resistant insects.
Komondor 200 Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Crop Culture Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
Cotton Aphid in cotton
Observe the cotton industry Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy (IRMS).
Aphids, whitefly and melon thrips in various crops
DO NOT apply Komondor 200 Insecticide (or other Group 4A insecticides) in consecutive sprays within and between seasons. Rotate with registered insecticides from other mode of action groups.
Confined Environments such as glasshouses
Annuals - DO NOT apply more than one spray of Komondor 200 Insecticide (or other Group 4A insecticides) to any one crop.
Perennials – Rotate with registered insecticides from other groups. Use a maximum of three Komondor 200 Insecticide (or other Group 4A insecticides) sprays in any 12-month period.
Vegetables
DO NOT apply more than one soil application of Komondor 200 Insecticide to each crop. DO NOT use Komondor 200 Insecticide or any other Group 4A Insecticide as a foliar spray after soil application of Komondor 200 Insecticide in that crop. Refer to district advice for local Silverleaf Whitefly resistance management strategies.

Note For Vegetable Crops: Potential Migration of Silverleaf Whitefly from Neighbouring Crops
Adult Silverleaf Whitefly (SLWF) are controlled when they ingest a lethal dose of active ingredient by feeding on a Komondor 200 Insecticide treated crop. However, in some very susceptible crops and varieties, the first migration of large populations of adults from adjacent fields may result in significant feeding damage to the crop, although further reproduction and development of the pest will be prevented. To help prevent such damage it is important to minimise the migration of adult SLWF into a treated crop, e.g. by applying a 'clean-up' fast-acting insecticide to recently harvested crops. Consideration of factors such as planting sequences and timing, wind direction, variety selection, and general crop hygiene should also be integral to SLWF management. Crops should be monitored for SLWF adult numbers after application of Komondor 200 Insecticide, and appropriate fast acting insecticides for control of adults should be applied if economic thresholds are reached or excessive adult feeding damage is observed.

PRECAUTION
Re-entry Period: DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist over normal clothing and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging. DO NOT graze any treated area, including turf, or cut for stock food. DO NOT feed produce harvested or turf clippings from treated area to animals, including poultry.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways and drains with this chemical or used containers. Imidacloprid is toxic to certain aquatic species.
Application should be planned to avoid run-off within 48 hours of application. Application should not be made to wet/waterlogged soils.
Application is not to be performed if heavy rains are expected to occur within 48 hours.
Irrigation run-off from treated areas should be prevented from entering drains and waterways.
Sugarcane: Irrigation should not occur within 48 hours of application.
Vegetables (furrow spray pre-plant and plant hole drench applications): Irrigation within 48 hours of application should be minimal, and sufficient to reduce seedling stress only.
Run-Off Management: DO NOT apply within 3 metres of aquatic areas. The growth of a vegetative filter strip between the application site and any water body would be of assistance.

A spray-drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practices Manual.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original containers in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.
If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and deliver empty packaging for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. DO NOT burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Harmful if swallowed. May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When preparing product for use wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist [or equivalent clothing] and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET
For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier or from the manufacturer's website: www.cropculture.com.au

CONDITIONS OF SALE
The use of Komondor 200 Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Crop Culture 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 Crop Culture Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.