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POISON

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

Apparent

Alpha Omega 300 SC

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 300g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

Controls certain insect pests, including redlegged earth mite and blue oat mite. Uses: Field crops and pastures, fruit and vegetable crops as specified in the Directions for Use table.

IMPORTANT: Read this booklet before use.

APVMA Approval No: 90030/127102

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

RESTRAINT:

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours after application.

NOTE: This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae longer than 5 mm. All *Helicoverpa armigera* in NSW and QLD should be treated as being resistant to synthetic pyrethroids. Refer to RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

CEREALS

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Cereals (Winter)	Cutworm (*Agrotis* spp.)	Vic, SA, WA only	25 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (Stubble Grazing)
		Qld, NSW, ACT only	25 mL/ha or 50 mL/ha	
	Webworm (*Hednota* spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	25 mL/ha	
	Common Armyworm (*Mythimna convecta*), Southern Armyworm (*Persectania ewingii*)	All states	80 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	35 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (Stubble Grazing)
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*)		20 mL/ha	
	Aphid control to prevent Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus transmission		40 mL/ha	
Maize	Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	All States		
Rice (both aerial and drill sown)	Common Armyworm (*Mythimna convecta*)	NSW, WA only	70 mL/ha	7 days

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
DO NOT apply more than a total of 180 mL/ha per season to any one crop.
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 late afternoon or evening.
Use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when there are larvae longer than 10 mm, or when longer residual activity is required. In NSW, DO NOT apply before May or after August.
Pre-planting: May be applied with knock-down herbicides prior to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. DO NOT apply to dense pasture. All pasture should be closely grazed prior to application to ensure adequate spray penetration. Apply in a minimum of 100 L of water per hectare. Repeat as required. **Post-crop emergence:** Inspect crop regularly from emergence and apply at the first sign of pest activity. Repeat as required.
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) larvae and large (20 mm) grubs. Monitor crop closely and retreat if necessary. Poor control may occur on crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Spray seedling crops if silvering or whitening (bleaching) of the leaves is causing a reduction in crop growth. If possible, spray on a calm, mild morning when mites are actively feeding on crop leaves. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
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.
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. In Qld, NSW and NT, preferably apply to eggs or apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
DO NOT apply more than a total 135 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect crops regularly for the presence of grubs from flowering onwards. Apply when rice damaging pests first appear. Apply, by aircraft in 20-30 litres of water/ha, to drained fields only. Spray in the cool of the day (early morning or late afternoon) when larvae are most 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.

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CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Rice (both aerial and drill sown)	Bloodworm	NSW, WA only	35 mL/ha	7 days
Sorghum	Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Green Mirid (*Creontiades dilutus*)			
	Sorghum Midge (Contarinia sorghicola)		35 mL/ha or 70 mL/ha	

COTTON

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Cotton	Cotton Bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)
			135 mL/ha	
			170 mL/ha	
	Rough Bollworm (*Earias huegeli*)		100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	
	Green Mirid (*Creontiades dilutus*), Apple Dimpling Bug (*Campylomma liebknechti*)		100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	

GRAIN LEGUMES

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Chickpeas	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	WA only	55 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest) 5 weeks (Grazing)
		Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite *(Halotydeus destructor)*	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	35 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*)		20 mL/ha	
	Cutworm (*Agrotis* spp.)		25 mL/ha	

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
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.
Crop checking should commence when the head emerges from the boot and continue at daily intervals until the end of flowering for midge and at weekly intervals until maturity for *Helicoverpa armigera*. 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. Preferably apply to eggs. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to larvae > 5 mm in Northern Qld and NSW. Repeat as required.
Apply when pest levels reach economically damaging levels as indicated by field checks. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high and when increased residual protection is required.
Apply when midge numbers reach 1 to 2 per head, between head emergence and the end of flowering. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate for increased residual protection.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply as indicated by field checks. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching, before larvae are in the 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.
Apply egg laying is continuous, larvae are up to 5 mm in length and longer residual protection is required.
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 longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
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.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
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 on larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained when spraying at egg hatch.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
Check emerging or 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 and evening.

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Faba Beans	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	WA only	55 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest) 5 weeks (Grazing)
		NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	35 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*)		20 mL/ha	
	Cutworm (*Agrotis* spp.)		25 mL/ha	
Lupins	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)
		WA only	40 mL/ha or 70 mL/ha	
	Cutworm (*Agrotis* spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	25 mL/ha	
	Common Armyworm (*Mythimna convecta*), Southern Armyworm (*Persectania ewingii*)	NSW, ACT, WA only	80 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	35 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*)		20 mL/ha	
Field peas	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)
			70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha	
	Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisorum*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	55 mL/ha or 70 mL/ha	
	Cutworm (*Agrotis* spp.)		25 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	35 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (P*enthaleus major*)		20 mL/ha	
Soybeans	Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
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 as necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained before spraying at egg hatch.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
Check emerging or 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 and evening.
DO NOT apply more than a total of 200 mL/ha per season to any one lupin crop. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer 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.
Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
Check crops for larvae every three to four days from the beginning of flowering. Apply to open, less dense crops when 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 pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
Apply during flowering prior to egg laying when the adult weevil population reaches one or more per 25 sweeps of a sweep net. Use the higher rate for longer residual protection.
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 late afternoon and evening.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
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 *Helicoverpa armigera* in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae > 5 mm in Northern NSW & Qld. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.

GRAPEVINES

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Grapevines (non bearing)	Pink Cutworm (*Agrotis munda*), Apple Weevil (Curculio Beetle) (*Otiorhynchus cribricollis*), Garden Weevil (*Phlyctinus callosus*)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	**Dilute Spraying** 35 mL/100 L water **Concentrate Spraying** Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	-

OIL SEEDS

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Canola	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera)*	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest) (Grazing)
	Tobacco Looper (*Chrysodeixis argentifera*)			
	Vegetable Weevil (*Listroderes difficilis*)		135 mL/ha	
	Cabbage White Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), Cabbage Moth (*Plutella xylostella*)			
	Redlegged Earth Mite, (*Halotydeus destructor*)		35 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite, (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*)		20 mL/ha	
Linola	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55 mL/ha or 70 mL/ha	12 weeks (Harvest)
Linseed	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)
	Cutworm (*Agrotis* spp.)		25 mL/ha	
Sunflowers	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	Qld, NSW, Vic, ACT, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
Monitor young vines during Spring and early Summer and apply at the first signs 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 infestation persists, a second application may be required after three weeks. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods (See General Instructions).

CRITICAL COMMENTS
DO NOT apply more than a total 135 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. For aerial application, use a total volume of 30-35 L/ha and apply in the cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.
Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide should be applied when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten. Repeat as necessary.
Apply according to pest pressure.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.
DO NOT apply more than a total 135 mL/ha per season to any one crop. 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 longer than 10 mm are present. Refer to application section for water rates.
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 longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Refer to application section for water rates.
Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
TO PROTECT BEES and ensure adequate pollination, application during flowering should be avoided. If application is necessary at flowering apply early morning or late afternoon when bees are not actively foraging. Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the infestation reaches an average of 2-3 larvae per head or when economic damage is occurring. Repeat as required. Apply before the heads turn downwards to ensure adequate coverage. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.

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CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Sunflowers (cont)	Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	Qld, NSW, Vic, ACT, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)
	Grey Cluster Bug (*Nysius clevelandensis*), Rutherglen Bug (*Nysius vinitor*)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only		
	Rutherglen Bug (*Nysius vinitor*)	Vic, Tas, WA only	85 mL/ha	

PASTURES

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Lucerne (Seed and forage crops)	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55 mL/ha	14 days (Grazing or cutting for stockfeed)
	Green Mirid (*Creontiades dilutus*)			
Pastures (Legume and grass based pastures)	Wingless Grasshopper (*Phaulacridium vittatum*)	All States	55 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (Cut for stockfeed)
	Brown Pasture Looper (*Ciampa arietaria*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 mL/ha	
	Blackheaded Pasture Cockchafer (*Aphodius tasmaniae*)		35 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*)		35 mL/ha	
	Redlegged Earth Mite (*Halotydeus destructor*), Blue Oat Mite (*Penthaleus major*)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 mL/ha	

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In NSW and QId, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
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. The higher rate should be used when numbers are very high.
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.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
DO NOT apply more than one application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5 mm in length.
DO NOT apply more than one application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels.
DO NOT apply more than a total of 110 mL/ha per season. Apply to infested areas and repeat as necessary. Spraying is most effective on newly emerged hoppers before they begin dispersing. Later sprays should be applied before the start of egglaying. Good coverage is essential.
Apply when pest infestation reaches an economically damaging level.
Spraying is most effective when larvae are detected and treated early. Suspect paddocks should be dug after the first substantial rain in April/May and inspected to ensure grubs are present in sufficient numbers to warrant treatment. Spraying after June will give poorer results.
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.
Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. **Autumn/Winter** Apply after the opening rains in late Autumn/early Winter 2-3 weeks after egg hatch occurs. Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide is rainfast after spray deposits have dried on the leaf surface. Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide can be mixed with herbicides used for Winter cleaning of sub clover pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details. **Spring** If RLEM/BOM numbers increase in the Spring, spray again before diapause egg production begins. Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide can be mixed with herbicides used for spray topping pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.

POME & STONEFRUIT

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Pome fruit: Apples, Pears	Apple Weevil (*Otiorhynchus cribricollis*), Garden Weevil (*Phlyctinus callosus*)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	**Dilute Spraying** 35 mL/100 L water	14 days (Harvest)
Stone Fruit: Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Apple Weevil (*Otiorhynchus cribricollis*), Garden Weevil (*Phlyctinus callosus*)	WA only	**Concentrate Spraying** Refer to the Mixing/ Application Section	

TREE & ORNAMENTALS

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Eucalypt Plantations	Adults and larvae of Tasmanian Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle (*Chrysophtharta bimaculata*), Eucalyptus Weevil (*Gonipterus* spp.), Autumn Gum Moth (*Mnesampela* spp.), Bronzed Field Beetle (*Adelium* spp.), Adults of *Liparetrus* spp. & *Cadmus* spp.	All States	85 mL/ha to 100 mL/ha	–
Banksias, Ornamentals	Banksia Moth (*Danima banksiae*)	WA only	7 mL/100 L	-

TOBACCO

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Tobacco	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Tobacco Budworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	Qld, Vic, WA only	10 mL/100 L or 13 mL/100 L	7 days (Harvest)

VEGETABLES

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Asparagus (Not for use on White Asparagus)	Garden Weevil (*Phlyctinus callosus*)	WA only	35 mL/100 L	1 day (Harvest)
Mung Beans, Navy Beans	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Green Mirid (*Creontiades dilutus*)			
	Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*)			
	Green Vegetable Bug (*Nezara viridula*)		135 mL/ha	

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray approx. 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 may be needed 3-4 weeks later.
Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. (See General Instructions)

CRITICAL COMMENTS
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.
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.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply from just after transplanting on a 7 to 10 day schedule, according to pest incidence. Apply as a medium to fine spray using hollow and/or solid cone nozzles. The spray volume should be gradually increased as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Use the higher rate when larvae longer than 10 mm are present or when egg laying is intense.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Caution: 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 ha. 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.
Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the number of larvae feeding on flowers or pods reach 1 to 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present or when canopy is dense. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
Target nymphs and/or adults when they reach economically damaging levels. Repeat as necessary. Use higher rate when pest pressure is high and when increased residual protection is required.
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat as required. Preferably apply to eggs. To help contain pyrethroid resistance of Helicoverpa armigera in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to larvae > 5 mm in Northern Qld and NSW. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.
Apply with Agral* (10 mL/100 L) from flowering, using a medium spray quality. Repeat as necessary.

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VEGETABLES (cont)

CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Kale, Kohlrabi, Chinese Cabbage, Turnips	Cabbage White Butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), Cabbage Moth (*Plutella xylostella*), Cluster Caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*) *Helicoverpa punctigera*, *Helicoverpa armigera*	All States	**LOW VOLUME** 135 mL/ha **HIGH VOLUME** 20 mL/100 L	1 day (Harvest)
Cauliflowers	Staphylinid Beetle (up to 3 mm length)	WA only	**LOW VOLUME** 135 mL/ha **HIGH VOLUME** 20 mL/100 L	
Lettuce	*Helicoverpa* spp.	All States	**LOW VOLUME** 135 mL/ha **HIGH VOLUME** 20 mL/100 L	3 days (Harvest)
Sweet Corn	Corn Earworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	All States	100 mL/ha or 135 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)

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Colours: Black

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply according to pest incidence. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add Wetspray Wetting Agent at 30 mL per 100 L of spray mixture. **LOW VOLUME:** **GROUND RIG APPLICATION:** Apply in 100 to 600 L of water per hectare as a fine spray (i.e. a droplet size of 100 to 200 microns). **AERIAL APPLICATION:** Apply in 20 to 60 L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns droplet size. **HIGH VOLUME:** Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 600 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Apply as a medium spray (i.e. a droplet size of 200 to 400 microns VMD). *Helicoverpa armigera* in NSW and Qld. Follow the application directions for the pest above. Apply as required according to pest incidence. Thorough and frequent crop checks are essential. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
Apply by boomspray. Spray when pests first appear.
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 insecticides from the same mode of action group for consecutive sprays. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm larvae > 5 mm in Northern NSW and Qld.
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. The level of cob damage tolerated varies with market requirements. **FRESH MARKET CORN:** Apply at 5-8 day intervals, accordingly to pest incidence, from tassel emergence until the silks wither. **PROCESSING CORN:** Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Larvae in protected feeding sites within the cob are not effectively controlled. Apply before this situation occurs. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa armigera* in Summer crops, DO NOT apply to Corn Earworm longer than 5 mm.

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CROP	INSECTS PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Tomatoes (bush and trellis)	Native Budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Tomato Grub (*Helicoverpa armigera*)	All States	**Program Application:** **LOW VOLUME** 70 mL/ha or 100 mL/ha **HIGH VOLUME** 7 mL/100 L or 10 mL/100 L **Established Infestations** **LOW VOLUME** 135 mL/ha **HIGH VOLUME** 20 mL/100 L	1 day (Harvest)
	Cluster Caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only		
	Plague Thrips (*Thrips imaginis*)	All States	**LOW VOLUME:** 45 mL/ha **HIGH VOLUME:** 6 mL/100 L	

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

Harvest

ASPARAGUS, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, CHINESE CABBAGE, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, BROCCOLI, KALE, KOHLRABI, TURNIPS, TOMATOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

LETTUCE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

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

CHICKPEAS, SUNFLOWERS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LUPINS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

LINOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT APPLY LATER THAN 21 DAYS BEFORE CUTTING AND WINDROWING FOR HARVEST.

Grazing

CANOLA: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 5 WEEKS.

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

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

WINTER CEREALS: DO NOT GRAZE TREATED STUBBLE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

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CRITICAL COMMENTS
DO NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. **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 200 L of spray mixture per hectare after transplanting and increase gradually to 1,000 L/ha at maturity. **ESTABLISHED APPLICATION:** Apply these rates to established infestations or escape situations. DO NOT apply to Tomato Grub larvae > 5 mm in length. **LOW VOLUME:** **By ground rig:** apply in 100 to 400 L of water per hectare as a fine spray. **By aircraft:** apply in a minimum of 10 L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns VMD. **HIGH VOLUME:** apply as a medium to fine spray. Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting establishment to 1000 L/ha at maturity.
The crop should be frequently checked when it is flowering for the presence of the pest. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level, using the application methods described for native budworm above.

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC 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 infestations.

MIXING

Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide is applied with water carrier. Add the required quantity of Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

APPLICATION

Dilute Spraying (Pome and Stone Fruit, Grapes)

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 Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide 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 (Pome and Stone Fruit, Grapes)

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 water volume. Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (see Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate. The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:

EXAMPLE ONLY

1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: for example, 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: for example, 500 L/ha
3. The concentrate factor in this example is 3X (i.e. 1500 L ÷ 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 125 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 125, that is 375 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.

The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows. For further information of concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices.

Low Volume and High Volume by ground rig or aircraft when Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide is applied with water carrier.

Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC 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.

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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 30 cm (0.3 m). The application should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles, unless otherwise directed in the Critical Comments.

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 application to cereals, canola, and to other dense crops, apply in a total spray volume of 30 to 35 L/ha. If possible, spray in a crosswind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable in direction. Apply with a FINE spray droplet size category.

COMPATIBILITY

Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide is compatible with 2,4-D amine and ester, 2,4-DB, 2,4-D amine and ester, 2,4-DB, Amitraz 200, Ammonium sulphate e.g. APPARENT AMS HERBICIDE ADJUVANT, Apparent Pirimicarb 500WG, Axiom® MZ,Apparent Propiconazole, APPARENT CAPTAN 900 WG FUNGICIDE, Apparent Oxyfluorfen 240, Apparent Chlorothalonil, Apparent Iprodione, Apparent Beamer, Apparent Right Hook 800EC, Apparent Dicamba, D-C-Tron* Cotton Spray Oil, Apparent Dimethoate 400, Apparent Diquat 200, Apparent Methomyl 225, Apparent Atrazine, Apparent Carbendazim 500, Copper fungicide, pyriproxyfen, APPARENT Panther,liq. nitrogen e.g. Flexi N,Apparent Mancozeb, Apparent Clodinafop 240 EC, trinexapac, APPARENT MCPA 750 SELECTIVE HERBICIDE, APPARENT MCPA 570 LVE HERBICIDE, Apparent Whirlwind 530, Apparent Clethodim 240, Apparent Clethodim 360, Radial®, Apparent Pilferer 500,Shogun®, Apparent Simazine 900 WG, Apparent Swoosh 125, APPARENT Paraquat 250, Apparent Dingo 500Triathlon®, Apparent Trifluralin 480 Herbicide, Veritas®, Vezir® 700, Vortex®, Apparent Concussion 540K herbicide, Apparent Concussion 540K herbicide, Apparent 450 Glyphosate Herbicide,Wuxal*, YaraVita* Glytrel ZnP*.

Add surfactants/adjuvants to the tank mix as per the relevant product label recommendations. DO NOT mix Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide with wettable powders and water dispersable granules BEFORE addition to the spray tank.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide 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 Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd. accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide to control resistant insects.

Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies.

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For further information, contact your local supplier, Titan Ag representative or local agricultural department agronomist. In NSW and QLD, application of this product to Helicoverpa armigera larvae longer than 5 mm may not only be ineffective but it may increase the level of synthetic pyrethroid resistance. This product should NOT be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of it or another synthetic pyrethroid. Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with an insecticide from another chemical group. Application of this product with an insecticide from another chemical group such as Electra® will assist with the management of synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera*.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC Insecticide 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 life 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 non-target aquatic areas. Allow sufficient buffer distance between downwind non-target water bodies and the sprayed area. Run-off from areas must be prevented from entering drains or waterways.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the drumMUSTER logo visible. Triple-rinse container for disposal. Dispose of rinsate by adding it to the spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemical on site. Wash outside of the container and the cap. Store cleaned container in a sheltered place with cap removed. It will then be acceptable for recycling at any drumMUSTER collection or similar container management program site. The cap should not be replaced, but may be taken separately. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.

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

Refillable mini-bulk Containers: Storage must be secure so that contents cannot be tampered with. All locks and/or seals must be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd. should be advised immediately. This minibulk

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container is reusable and remains the property of AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd. DO NOT rinse empty container. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply or other designated collection point for refill or storage. This container remains the property of AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if inhaled. Will irritate the eyes. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves and goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 131126; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of Apparent Alpha Omega 300 SC being beyond the control of the manufacturer no warranty expressed or implied is given by AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and AIRR Apparent Pty Ltd accepts with no responsibility for any consequences whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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