Product Name: CROPRO POUNCE INSECTICIDE
APVMA Approval No: 51760/136738

RLP
APPROVED

Label Name:	CROPRO POUNCE INSECTICIDE

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

Constituent Statements:	ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 500 g/L PERMETHRIN (40:60::CIS:TRANS) SOLVENT: 443 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

Mode of Action:	GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

Statement of Claims:	For the control of certain caterpillar and aphid pests of cereals, field peas, linseed, mustard, ornamentals, rhubarb, sugar cane, tobacco & vegetables as specified in the Directions for Use table.

Net Contents:	1L - 20L

Restraints:	SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud. DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas. DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application. DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.

Other Limitations:	

Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS: CELERY: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGES, FIELD PEAS, LETTUCE, POTATOES, RHUBARB, SWEET CORN, TOBACCO, TOMATOES: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION GREEN BEANS, GREEN PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION LINSEED: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION MUSTARD: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Trade Advice:	Export of produce Exported produce or animals must have appropriate residue tolerance limits established in the importing countries and any residues must not exceed the tolerance limits.

General Instructions:	GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Cropro Pounce is a contact and residual synthetic pyrethroid insecticide. Thorough spray coverage of crops is essential to ensure adequate control. This product can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing larvae. MIXING: Add the required quantity to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application. This product mixes readily with hard or soft water. APPLICATION: Pounce can be applied by low volume boom spray, in high volume, or in aircraft. The Direction for Use table contains details of the water volumes to use for specific crops and methods of application. Applications should be made to produce a spray within a FINE droplet size category, preferably using hollow cones nozzles. If possible, apply during the cooler parts of the day or evening. If applying this product by aircraft, spray in a cross wind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable.

Resistance Warning:	Insecticide Resistance Warning GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE For insecticide resistance management, Cropro Pounce Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Cropro Pounce 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 Cropro Pounce Insecticide and other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Cropro Pounce Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly

	reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Cropro Pounce Insecticide to control resistant insects. Cropro Pounce Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, PCT representative or local agricultural department agronomist. 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 Qld. Dept. of Primary Industries and the NSW Dept of Agriculture & Fisheries should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping.

Precautions:	

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS AND NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK: Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray any plants in flower while bees are foraging. PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT: Harmful to fish. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used container. Do not discharge waste liquid into watercourses. Never repack from this container. SPILLAGES: Liquid spillages should be absorbed onto pumice or vermiculite, NOT SAWDUST, and disposed of safely. Refer to CropLife Guidelines on Disposal of Spills. Contaminated area is to be washed down with cold water. Washings must not enter surface water drains or other waterways. During decontamination, operators should wear overalls, rubber boots, face shield or goggles.

Storage and Disposal:	STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to the 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 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:	SAFETY DIRECTIONS: Product is harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes, nose, throat and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale spray mist. When opening the container and preparing spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length PVC gloves, face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:	FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

First Aid Warnings:	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE			WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
			Ground	Aerial	High Volume		
Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbages Cauliflowers	Cabbage moth *(Plutella xylostella)* Cabbage white butterfly *(Pieris rapae)*	All States	100 mL in 600-1000 L/ ha water	-	10 mL/ 100 L water and spray to run-off.	2 days	Apply at first sign of infestation and then as pest populations indicate. Add wetting agent to the spray mixture at 10 mL/100 L.
	Cabbage cluster caterpillar *(Crocidolomia binotalis)* Cabbage aphid * *(Brevicoryne brassicae)* Green peach aphid * *(Myzus persicae)* * Suppression only	QLD, WA only					
	Cluster caterpillar *(Spodoptera litura)*		200 mL in 600-1000 L/ ha water	-	20 mL/ 100 L water and spray to run-off.		
Citrus spp (Non-bearing trees only)	Citrus leaf miner *(Phyllocnistis citrella)*	NSW, SA, Vic, Qld, WA, NT only	10 mL/ 100 L water	-	-	-	During period of leaf flush, nursery plants should be sprayed every 21 days when evidence of active citrus leaf miner infestation is present. A spray or dip should also be applied prior to dispatch of plants from nurseries which are located in areas where the citrus leaf miner is known to occur. Sprays and dips should ensure thorough wetting of foliage.
Celery	Lucerne leafroller *(Merophyas divulsana)*	All States	-	-	50 mL/ 100 L	1 day	Apply every 7 days commencing 1 week after planting out up to within 2 days of harvest. Thorough application essential. Use wetting agent.
	Heliothis *(Helicoverpa* spp.) Looper (*Chrysodei* spp.)		200 mL/ha	-	20 mL/ 100 L		Thorough application coverage is essential. DO NOT apply two consecutive sprays. Alternate with other products approved from different chemical groups and mode of action. Add wetting agent. HELIOTHIS: Delay the use of Cropro Pounce which is disruptive to beneficials if Helicoverpa is the target pest. Use approved Bt or NPV products for use on celery while thresholds are low and caterpillars small (5-10 mm). Limit Cropro Pounce to control high density infestations, large spread of larval sizes and persistent egg lays. LOOPERS: Apply at first signs of infestation for Loopers.
Field peas	Native budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	SA, WA, NSW, Vic, TAS only	150-250 mL/ha in 200-500 L water/ ha	150-250 mL/ha in 20-30 L water/ ha	-	2 days	Apply at flowering as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present.

Green beans	Native budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)* Tobacco budworm *(Helicoverpa armigera)*	All States Vic, NSW, SA, WA and Qld only	150-200 mL/ha in 200-500 L/ha water	150-200 mL/ha in 20-30 L/ha water	-	3 days	Apply at flowering as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present.
Green peas	*Helicoverpa* spp.	All States	150-250 mL/ha in 200-500 L/ha water	150-250 mL/ha in 20-30 L/ha water	-	3 days	Apply at flowering as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present.
Lettuce	Cluster caterpillar *(Spodoptera litura)*	All States	10-20 mL/ 100 L	-	-	2 days	Apply as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present.
Linseed	Native budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	All States	200-300 mL/ha in 30-100 L water/ ha	200-300 mL/ha in 10-30 L water/ ha	-	7 days	Apply at flowering as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present.
Mustard (oilseed cultivars) (*Brassica juncea)*	Cutworms	All States	25 mL/ha			14 days	Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillar crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening. To avoid crop damage: The sensitivity and tolerance of all varieties of mustard to permethrin has not been fully evaluated. It is advisable, therefore, to only treat a small number of plants to ascertain their reaction before treating the whole crop.
Nurseries, flowers and other ornamentals except ferns	*Helicoverpa* spp. Light brown apple moth *(Epiphyas postvittana)*	All States	100-200 mL/ha in 1000 L water/ ha	-	10-20 mL/100 L spray to run off.	-	Apply as pest populations indicate. Use the higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Note: May cause leaf burn on some species when more than 1 spray is used.
Potatoes	Potato moth *(Phthorimaea operculella)*	All States	150-200 mL/ha in 100-250 L water/ ha	150-200 mL/ha in 30-100 L water/ ha	15-20 mL/ 100 L spray to run off.	2 days	Treat infestation in early stages and then apply at 2-3 week intervals or as necessary. Use high rate for dense canopy or if large larvae are present in vines.
Rhubarb	Green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), suppression only. Green looper (*Chrysodexis* spp.) Light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*) Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	All States	200 mL/ha			2 days	Apply a maximum of 3 sprays per crop, no closer than 7 days apart, as part of a resistance management strategy. Resistance to synthetic pyrethroids is widespread in many areas of Australia. Some strains of green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*) may be resistant to permethrin, making it ineffective. Check on the susceptibility of the local strain. Many populations of *Helicoverpa armigera* are resistant to synthetic pyrethroids. Heliothis may not be controlled if *Helicoverpa armigera* is the main species present. Use of permethrin should be limited to control of native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*) only.

Sugarcane	Common armyworm *(Mythimna convecta)* Northern armyworm *(Leucania separata)* Sugarcane armyworm *(Leucania stenographa)* Sugarcane looper *(Mocis frugalis)*	QLD, WA & NSW only	-	100-200 mL/ha in 20-30 L water/ ha	-	-	Apply as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present.
Sweet corn	*Helicoverpa* spp	All States	100-200 mL/ha in 200-450 L water/ ha	-	15-20 mL/ 100 L spray to run off.	2 days	Spray at tassel emergence then at 3-7 day intervals as necessary.
		NSW, VIC, TAS, SA, WA only	-	250 mL/ha in 20-30 L water/ ha	-		
		QLD only	-	200 mL/ha in 20-30 L water/ ha	-		Spray at tassel emergence then at 3-4 day intervals as necessary.
Tobacco	Native budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)* Cluster caterpillar *(Spodoptera litura)* Tobacco budworm *(Helicoverpa armigera)*	VIC, WA, NSW, QLD only	100-200 mL/ha in 250-600 L water/ ha.	-	10-20 mL/100 L spray to run off	2 days	Spray as indicated by crop checking, usually a minimum interval is 7 days. Good spray coverage is essential. Use the higher rate when large larvae (more than 10 mm) are present.
Tomatoes	Tomato grub *(Helicoverpa armigera)*	QLD, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	100-200 mL/ha in 500-1500 L water/ ha	-	15-20 mL/100 L spray to run off	2 days	Apply as pest populations indicate from flowering. Usually applications at 7-14 day intervals are required. Use higher rates and shorter intervals for continuous high pest incidence.
	Native budworm *(Helicoverpa punctigera)*	All States		-			
	Green looper *(Chrysodeixis* spp*)* Potato moth *(Phthorimaea operculella)*	QLD, NSW, SA, WA only		-			
Wheat Oats Barley	Common armyworm *(Mythimna convecta)* Southern armyworm or Barley grub *(Persectania ewingii)*	All States	100-200 mL/ha in 30-100 L/ ha water	100-200 mL/ha in 20-30 L/ha water.	-	3 days	Apply as pest populations indicate. Use higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present.
	Pasture Webworm *(Hednota* spp*)*	WA & SA only	50 mL/ ha in 30-100 L/ ha water	50 mL/ ha in 10-30 L/ha water.	-		Apply as pest populations indicate.
	Pink or common cutworm *(Agrotis* spp*)*		25 mL/ ha in 30-100 L/ha water	25 mL/ ha in 10-30 L/ha water.	-		

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