

**Infopest verifies that this label is consistent with the
NRA Approved Text Label**

POISON

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



ANTARES 100 EC INSECTICIDE

Active constituent: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN
Solvent: 777 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID

GROUP **3A** INSECTICIDE

For the control of a broad range of insect pests in cotton, winter and some summer cereals, winter and summer legumes, winter oilseeds, ornamentals, stone and pome fruit, non-bearing grapevines, tobacco, vegetable crops, eucalypt plantations and pastures as per the Directions for use table.

Contents: 1, 5, 20, 200 litres

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT

**Distributed by:
COLIN CAMPBELL (CHEMICALS) PTY LTD.,
5 Blackfriar Place, Wetherill Park, NSW 2164
Telephone: (02) 9725 2544**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a dry well-ventilated area, as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food and feedstuffs. Store in a cool dry well ventilated place and avoid excessive heat. Do not store below 4°C.

Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

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, a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and 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 days use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, and more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup (APF). For further information, refer to MSDS No: 56

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Agricultural, horticultural and pastoral preparations in their application involve varying factors such as differing conditions, soil, climate and methods of application over which the vendor does not have control, Whilst Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty. Ltd believes that all goods sold by it are true to label and are effective and safe for purpose indicated the company and the seller hereby expressly negate and exclude any express or implied condition, statement or warranty, statutory or otherwise, as to quality or fitness of any goods sold for any purpose or purposes whatsoever except such warranties and conditions, if any, as are implied by the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Commonwealth). The company and the seller accept no responsibility for any loss, harm or damage whatsoever suffered from the use of such goods for any purpose or purposes irrespective of whether or not the buyer was acting in reliance upon the advice recommendation or representation of the seller or any representative agent of employee of the company as to such use except in respect of breaches of conditions and warranties, if any, implied by the Trade Practices Act and in respect of such breaches the liability of the company and the seller shall be limited to the replacement of the goods or the supply of equivalent goods, or the payment of the cost of replacing the goods.

***NOTICE:** *Helicoverpa (=Heliiothis) armigera* resistance Northern NSW and Queensland To help contain prethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa (Heliiothis) armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Qld. Department of Primary Industries and the NSW Department of Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping

NRA Approval No.: 52971/0900

Batch No:
Date of Manufacture

UN 3082

PG III

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.
(CONTAINS ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN)

In a Transport Emergency, dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade.

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| | | |
|-------|-----------|-------------|
| GROUP | 3A | INSECTICIDE |
|-------|-----------|-------------|

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USING THIS PRODUCT**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE**RESTRAINT:** Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of application.

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|---|---|--|---|------------|---|
| Cabbages, Cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, Broccoli, Kale, Kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage, Turnips | Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) | All States | Low volume: 400mL/ha | 1 day | Apply when pest populations indicate. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7- 10 days may be required. Add non-ionic wetting agent at 15-20 mL per 100 L of spray mixture. LOW VOLUME: When applying by ground equipment use a fine spray with droplet size of 100 to 200 microns. Apply in 100 to 600L water/ha. For aerial application, apply in 20- 60 L water/ha with a droplet size of 100-150 microns. HIGH VOLUME: Use a medium spray with a droplet size of 200-400 microns. Apply 600L spray mixture per hectare just after transplanting and increase gradually to 1000L/ha toward maturity. ULTRA LOW VOLUME: See ULV application section in this label. |
| | * <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. | | Ultra low volume:400mL/ha | | |
| | Cluster caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>) | | | | |
| Canola | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | NSW, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only | 200mL/ha or 300mL/ha | 21 days | DO NOT use more than a total of 400mL/ha per season. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME, 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, use a total volume of 30- 35L/ha and apply in cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present. |
| | Tobacco looper (<i>Chrysodelxis argentina</i>) | NSW, Tas, SA, Vic, WA only | | | |
| | Vegetable weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only | 400mL/ha | 21 days | Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. Antares100 EC 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 incidence. |
| | Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>) | All States except NT and Qld | 50mL/ha | | Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. |
| 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. | | |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments | |
|--------|--|---|-----------------|--|--|--|
| Cotton | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | Qld, NSW, WA, NT only | | 14 days | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV 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. | |
| | | | 300mL/ha | | Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals. | |
| | | | 400 mL/ha | | Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae between 5 and 10mm are present. | |
| | | | 500mL/ha | | Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae longer than 10mm are present. | |
| | Cotton bollworm (* <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) | | | | Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5mm long. | |
| | | | 300 mL/ha | Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals. | | |
| | | | 400 mL/ha | Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae between 5 and 10mm are present. | | |
| | | | 500 mL/ha | Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae longer than 10mm are present. | | |
| | 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 10mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. | |
| | Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>) Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>) | | | | 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. | |
| | Eucalypt Plantations | Adults and larvae of Tasmanian eucalyptus leaf beetle (<i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i>) | Tas & WA only | 250mL/ha | - | Apply by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter using hydraulic nozzles or micronair equipment to the crown of eucalypt trees in a minimum of 5L of water/ha. 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. |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---|--|
| Field Peas | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | NSW, Vic, SA, WA, Tas, ACT only | 160 mL/ha | 4 weeks | Check crops for larvae every three to four days from 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. |
| | | | 200 mL/ha | | Check crops for larvae every three to four days from beginning of flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear and repeat as necessary. |
| | | | 300mL/ha | | Check crops for larvae every three to four days from beginning of flowering. Apply when larvae less than 10mm are present and longer residual control is required. |
| | Pea weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>) | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only | 160 or 200mL/ha | | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Check crops for adult weevils every three to four days from 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. |
| | Cutworms (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>) | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA & WA only | 75mL/ha | | Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling in the soil surface. Spray late afternoon or evening. |
| | Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 50mL/ha | | Apply to establish crops when mites reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use a ULV application. |
| Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) | 100 mL/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. | |
| Grapevines (Non bearing) | Pink cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>) Apple weevil (Curculio beetle) (<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>) Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA & WA only | 100mL/100L | - | 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 30cm. 70-80mL of dilute spray would be sufficient for each vine. If pest infestations persist, a second application may be required after three weeks. |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---|
| Lettuce | * <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. | All States | 50mL/100L or 400mL/ha | 3 days | 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 larger than 5mm in northern NSW and Qld. |
| Linola | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 160 or 200mL/ha | 12 weeks | DO NOT use more than a total of 400mL/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. For aerial application, apply during the cooler part of the day in a total volume of 30-35L/ha. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10mm are present. |
| Linseed | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | NSW, WA, Tas, SA & Vic only | 200 or 300mL/ha | 14 days | 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. |
| | Cutworms (<i>Agrotis</i> spp). | NSW, ACT, SA, WA & Tas 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. |
| Lucerne (Seed and Forage crops) | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 160mL/ha | 14 days | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. DO NOT use more than 160mL/ha per cut. Apply when pest |
| | Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutis</i>) | | | | populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5mm long. |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---------|--|
| Lupins | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | NSW, ACT, VIC, SA only | 200 or 300mL/ha | 4 weeks | 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 10mm are present. |
| | | WA only | 120mL or 200mL /ha | | 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. |
| | Cutworms (<i>Agrotis</i> spp) | 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, ACT & WA only | 240mL/ha | | Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active. |
| | Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>) | NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only | 50mL/ha | | 4 weeks |
| Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) | 100 mL/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. | | |
| Ornamentals Banksias | Banksia moth (<i>Danima banksiae</i>) | WA only | 20mL/100L | - | Apply on a regular program at 2 week intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed. |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|---|--|---|------------------|--|--|
| Pastures (Both legume and grass based pastures) | Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>) | All States | 160mL/ha | 3 days (grazing) 14 days (cut for stock feed) | DO NOT use more than a total of 320mL/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 hopper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>) | Vic, SA, Tas, WA, NSW 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>Halothydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>) | NSW, ACT, SA, WA, Vic, Tas only | 50mL/ha | | 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. Antares is rainfast after spraying deposits have dried on the leaf surface. Antares 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. Antares can be mixed with herbicides used for spray topping pastures. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. |
| Apples, Pears | Apple weevil (<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>) Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>) | NSW, Vic, SA & WA only | 100mL/100L water | 14 days | Spray approx 1-2L of solution onto the crotch, trunk and the soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This is usually late October to late November for Garden weevil and late November to mid December for Apple weevil emergence using single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray 3-4 weeks later may be needed. |
| Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines | | WA only | | | |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|--|
| 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 a total of 400mL/ha per season. Apply to drained fields only. Inspect crops regularly for the presence of 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. |
| 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 | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. 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 <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> . 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. Repeat as required. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to larvae larger than 5mm in northern NSW & QLD. |
| | Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>) | | 100 or 200mL/ha | | Apply when midge numbers reach 1-2 per head, from emergence to completion of flowering. Use the higher rate for increased residual protection. |
| 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 | 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. DO NOT apply to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae than 5mm in NSW & QLD. Use the higher rate when canopy is dense or if longer residual control is required. |
| Mung Beans Navy Beans | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) *Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) | Qld, NSW, ACT, WA & NT only | 300 or 400mL/ha | 7 days | 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. DO NOT apply to <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> larvae than 5mm in NSW & QLD. Use the higher rate when canopy is dense. |
| 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 | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see 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. |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---|
| Sunflowers | Grey cluster bug (<i>Nysius clevelandensis</i>) Ruthergien bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>) | NSW, ACT, Vic, Qld, Tas, NT & WA only | 300 or 400mL/ha | 21 days | Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 to 15 in dry land 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 highest rate should be used when numbers are very high. |
| Sweet Corn | Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) | All States | 300 or 400mL/ha | 7 days | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see 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 and maize apply at early silking. DO NOT apply to larvae larger than 5mm in NSW and Qld. Use higher rate when insect pressure is heavier and when longer residual control is required. |
| Maize | *Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) | Qld, Vic, NSW, ACT, NT & WA only | | 7 days | For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking depending on pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10mm are present. In Qld, NSW and NT, preferably apply to eggs or apply to larvae only if they are less than 5mm long. |
| | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) | All States | | | 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. |
| Tobacco | Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Tobacco budworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) | Vic & WA only | 30 or 40mL/100L | 7 days | Apply on a 7-10 day schedule from just after transplanting in a volume of 200-1000/ha depending on crop heights. Use the higher rate when larvae greater than 10mm are present or when egg laying is intense. Apply as a fine spray using hollow one nozzle. |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| 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 | 1 day | DO NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. For ULTRA LOW VOLUME use, see ULV application section in this label. Program Application: Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule while 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 400L/ha by ground or minimum of 10L/ha by air. For high volume application apply 200L of spray mixture per hectare after transplanting and increase gradually to 1000L/ha at maturity. Established infestations: Apply these rates to established infestations or escape situation. DO NOT apply to Tomato grub larvae longer than 5mm. |
| | Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spondotera litura</i>) | Qld, NSW, ACT,W A, NT only | Established infestation: Low volume & Ultra Low Volume: 400mL/ha High volume 50mL/100L | | |
| | Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>) | Qld, NSW,A CT, Tas,NT & WA only | Low volume & Ultra low volume: 130mL/ha High volume 18mL/100L | | |
| Winter Cereals | Cutworms (<i>Agrotis</i> spp) | Qld,NS W, Vic, ACT, WA only | 75mL/ha | 7 days (harve st) 14 days (stubbl e 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 late afternoon or evening. In NSW do not apply before May or after August. |
| | | Qld only | 75 or 150mL/ha | | |
| | Pasture webworm (<i>Hednota spp</i>) | NSW, Vic, SA & WA only | 75mL/ha | DO NOT apply as a ULV application. Pre-planting: Antares 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 penetrations. Use high water volumes e.g.100L/ha. DO NOT apply on dense pasture. Post crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and spray at first sign of pest activity. | |
| | 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 affective against small (6mm) and large(20mm) grubs. | |

| Crop | Pest | State | Rate | WHP | Critical comments |
|------|--|---------------------------------|-----------|-----|--|
| | Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) Blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>) | NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, Tas, WA only | 50mL/ha | | 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. DO NOT use as a ULV application. |
| | Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>) | | 100 mL/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. |

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS.

CRUCIFERS & TOMATOES. DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

LETTUCE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

LINOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

PASTURES: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT 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 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

COTTON, LINSEED, STONE & POME FRUIT:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

CANOLA, SUNFLOWERS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

FIELD PEAS & LUPINS:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

TOBACCO: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

*NOTICE: *Helicoverpa* (= *Heliiothis*) *armigera* resistance Northern NSW and Queensland To help contain prethroid resistance in *Helicoverpa* (*Heliiothis*) *armigera*, the Summer Crop Insecticide strategy as developed by the Qld. Department of Primary Industries and the NSW Department of Agriculture should be adhered to. Failure to observe the strategy may result in widespread resistance affecting the future viability of summer cropping

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Antares100 EC 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 pests. 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, Antares 100EC is a Group 3A Insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Antares 100EC 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 Antares 100EC or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Antares 100EC on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced.

Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Antares 100EC to control resistant insects.

Antares 100EC may be subject to specific resistance strategies. For further information contact your local supplier or agricultural department agronomist.

MIXING:**Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground or aircraft when Antares is applied with water carrier**

Add the required quantity of Antares100 EC to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

Ultra low Volume (ULV) applications by aircraft when Antares 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, with the agitator in motion, add the required quantity of Antares 100 to the spray tank. DO NOT mix with water and ensure that no water is in the spraying system.

COMPATIBILITY:

Antares100EC is compatible with mancozeb, fluazifop-P, dicofol, propargite, mepiquat, profenofos, dicamba, copper hydroxide, methomyl, methyl parathion EC, simazine, clethodim, dimethoate, paraquat, diquat, glyphosate, diflufenican, bromoxynil, chlorpyrifos, 2,4-D amine and ester, 2,4-DB and MCPA.

APPLICATION:**Low volume and high volume by ground rig or aircraft when Antares 100EC is applied with water carrier.**

Antares100 EC 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 50-200L/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 300mm. 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 at least 20L/ha of total spray volume. 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:

Antares 100EC, 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.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK:

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND THE ENVIRONMENT:

Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or the used container.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in the closed, original container in a dry well-ventilated area, as cool as possible out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food and feedstuffs. Store in a cool dry well ventilated place and avoid excessive heat. Do not store below 4°C.

Triple or (preferably) pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. Break, crush, puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers below 500mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

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, a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and

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 days use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID:

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, and more than 15 minutes from a hospital, induce vomiting, preferably using Ipecac Syrup (APF).

For further information, refer to MSDS No: 58

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Agricultural, horticultural and pastoral preparations in their application involve varying factors such as differing conditions, soil, climate and methods of application over which the vendor does not have control. Whilst Colin Campbell (Chemicals) Pty. Ltd believes that all goods sold by it are true to label and are effective and safe for purpose indicated the company and the seller hereby expressly negate and exclude any express or implied condition, statement or warranty, statutory or otherwise, as to quality or fitness of any goods sold for any purpose or purposes whatsoever except such warranties and conditions, if any, as are implied by the Trade Practices Act 1974 (Commonwealth). The company and the seller accept no responsibility for any loss, harm or damage whatsoever suffered from the use of such goods for any purpose or purposes irrespective of whether or not the buyer was acting in reliance upon the advice recommendation or representation of the seller or any representative agent of employee of the company as to such use except in respect of breaches of conditions and warranties, if any, implied by the Trade Practices Act and in respect of such breaches the liability of the company and the seller shall be limited to the replacement of the goods or the supply of equivalent goods, or the payment of the cost of replacing the goods.

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture

NRA Approval No. 52791/ 0900

UN 3082

PG III

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,N.O.S.
(CONTAINS ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN)

In a Transport Emergency, dial 000 Police or Fire Brigade.