

Indox 150

INSECTICIDE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 2 hours of application, or if heavy dew is present on crops.

DO NOT apply when wind speed is less than 3 and greater than 20 kilometres per hour or during weather conditions when surface temperature inversions can develop.

DO NOT apply within 50 m (aerial application) or 20 m (ground application) when there are livestock, pasture or any land that is producing feed for livestock downwind from the application area.

COTTON:

DO NOT apply more than three (3) applications per field in any one cotton growing season and no more than two (2) consecutive sprays per field per season. Applications must be a minimum of seven days apart.

ADZUKI BEANS, CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, MUNGBEANS, SOYBEANS:

DO NOT apply more than one (1) application per field for the crops entire growth cycle.

ENSURE YOU READ THE PROTECTION STATEMENTS BEFORE APPLYING THE PRODUCT.

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native budworm (<i>H. punctigera</i>)	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only	650 mL/ha or 850 mL/ha	Use the lower rate of eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide when: (1) <i>H. armigera</i> specific field levels are less than or equal to 60 % prior to treatment application AND (2) egg and larvae pressure ARE AT 5 - 10 brown eggs and 2 very small (first instar) or small larvae (second instar) per 10 cotton terminals AND (3) where preservation of beneficial insects is desirable. Use the higher rate of eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide when: (1) <i>H. armigera</i> specific field levels are greater than 60 % prior to treatment application AND (2) egg and larvae pressure ARE AT 5 - 15 brown eggs and 2 very small (first instar) or small larvae (second instar) per 10 cotton terminals AND (3) where preservation of beneficial insects is desirable.
	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), Native budworm (<i>H. punctigera</i>)		650 mL/ha + 2 L/ha Ovasyn* insecticide (or 200 g/L Amitraz EC formulation)	Use eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide + Ovasyn* or 200 g/L Amitraz EC when: (1) egg and larvae pressure ARE AT 15 - 20 brown eggs and 2 very small (first instar) or small larvae (second instar) per 10 cotton terminals AND (2) where limited preservation of beneficial insects is required.
	Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>)		650 mL/ha or 850 mL/ha or 300 or 400 mL/ha + salt (NaCl) at 5 g/L spray volume by ground (100 L/ha) or 10 g/L spray volume by air (30 L/ha)	Target nymphs and/or adults when they reach the economic spray threshold. Use 650 or 850 mL/ha when controlling <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp. AND green mirids. Refer <i>Heliothis</i> recommendations. Use 300 or 400 mL/ha + salt when controlling green mirids ONLY. Use the higher rate on infestations exceeding economic spray threshold levels and/or large canopy crops. Under high populations suppression only may be observed. Note: eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide has limited residual activity in controlling new infestations of mirids (either new hatchlings of nymphs or influx of adults) post-spray.

CROP	INSECT	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Chickpeas, Faba beans	Cotton bollworm (<i>H. armigera</i>), Native budworm (<i>H. punctigera</i>)	All States	300 mL/ha	Target brown eggs and hatchling (neonates or first instar) to small larvae (second instar) when they reach the economic spray threshold and before they become entrenched in flowers (particularly relevant to Faba beans) or pods.
Adzuki beans, Mungbeans, Soybeans	Cotton bollworm (<i>H. armigera</i>), Native budworm (<i>H. punctigera</i>)		400 mL/ha	Target brown eggs and hatchling (neonates or first instar) to small larvae (second instar) when they reach the economic spray threshold and before they become entrenched in flowers and pods.
	Mirid complex: Green mirid (<i>C. dilutus</i>), Brown mirid (<i>C. pacificus</i>), Crop mirid (<i>Sidnia kingbergii</i>), Yellow mirid (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>)	All States	400 mL/ha + salt (NaCl) at 5 g/L spray volume by ground (100 L/ha) or 10 g/L spray volume by air (30 L/ha).	Target nymphs and/or adults when they reach the economic spray threshold. Under high populations suppression only may be observed. Please note: eChem INDOX 150 has limited residual activity in controlling new infestations of mirids (either new hatchlings of nymphs or influx of adults) post spray.
	Soybean looper (<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i>)		200 mL/ha	Target hatchling (neonates or first instar) to small larvae (second instar) when they reach the economic spray threshold.
	Red shouldered leaf or Monolepta beetle (<i>Monolepta australis</i>) Soybeans only		200 mL/ha	Target adult beetles when they reach the economic spray threshold. Ensure thorough spray coverage.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

HARVEST

COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

ADZUKI BEANS, CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, MUNGBEANS, SOYBEANS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GRAZING

COTTON: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE CROPS, COTTON STUBBLE OR GIN TRASH TREATED WITH ECHEM INDOX 150 INSECTICIDE.

ADZUKI BEANS, CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS, MUNGBEANS, SOYBEANS: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

The label withholding period for grazing only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that the Export Slaughter Interval or the Export Grazing Intervals is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered.

EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI): 28 DAYS

Livestock that have been grazing on or fed treated crops and/or over-sprayed should be placed on clean feed for 28 days (4 weeks) prior to export slaughter.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide is an emulsifiable concentrate formulation.

eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide should be applied after careful field monitoring of pest populations of eggs and larvae to determine the need for application, the correct timing of the initial application and of any subsequent applications. For Cotton only, subsequent applications are dependent on economic thresholds, as well as the growth rate of new unprotected cotton terminals.

For *Helicoverpa* species, spray applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatching and before larvae are entrenched in protected feeding sites.

eChem INDOX 150 has been specifically designed for use in Integrated Pest Management schemes. The active ingredient, indoxacarb enters larvae primarily by ingestion of treated foliage, or through penetration of the insect cuticle. **After ingesting indoxacarb, the larvae cease feeding and die three to five days later.** eChem INDOX 150 does not give traditional larval "knockdown" control but controls nominated larvae species giving superior:

- square, flower and boll protection in cotton OR
- foliage, flower and pod protection in Chickpea, Faba beans, Mungbeans or Soybeans.

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FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
Phone Australia 131 126.

SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for eChem INDOX 150 insecticide is available from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd. accepts responsibility for the consistent quality of the product however since the use and application of the product is beyond control, the company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any loss, damage or other result following the use of the product whether used in accordance with directions or not; other than those mandatorily imposed by statutes, the liability is limited to the replacement of the goods and is conditional upon a claim made in writing and, where necessary, a sufficient part of the goods being returned for proper examination by the company within thirty days of sale.

POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

eChem

Indox 150

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 150 g/L INDOXACARB

GROUP **22A** INSECTICIDE

For the control of various species of insect pests in Adzuki beans, Chickpeas, Cotton, Faba beans, Mungbeans and Soybeans as specified in the Directions for use table.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd. ABN 95 134 353 245
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AVOID SPRAY DRIFT ONTO ADJOINING PROPERTIES OR STOCK AREAS.

Assess the treatment area before application to identify animal exposure risks. Avoid aerial application where possible. Observe the buffer zones for aerial and ground application. If unexpected conditions cause spray drift onto pasture or fodder crops that livestock may potentially graze or may be cut for livestock feed seek advice from eChem.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. Retain irrigation water and DO NOT allow the chemical to enter adjacent paddocks, crops or water supplies.

PROTECTION OF NON-TARGET BENEFICIAL INSECTS Beneficial insects contribute to control of secondary pest outbreaks. eChem INDOX 150 applications are unlikely to affect spiders and lacewings. Applications MAY temporarily reduce populations of predatory beetles, transverse ladybirds, ants and pirate bugs, but populations quickly recover.

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby non-target plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures. Refer to the Product Use section above and the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual to manage spray drift during application.

PRECAUTION

DO NOT use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as vehicles with enclosed cabs.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

For insecticide resistance management eChem INDOX 150 insecticide is

GROUP **22A** INSECTICIDE

a Group 22A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to eChem INDOX 150 and other Group 22A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if eChem INDOX 150 or other Group 22A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of eChem INDOX 150 on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, eChem (Australia) Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of eChem INDOX 150 to control resistant insects.

Strategies to minimise the risk of insecticide resistance are available. To help prevent the development of resistance to eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide observe the following instructions:

- Use eChem INDOX 150 insecticide in accordance with the current Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) strategy for your region.
- Cultivate all cotton fields as soon as possible after picking to destroy overwintering pupae of *Helicoverpa armigera*.

For further information contact your local supplier, eChem representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

PRODUCT USE

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator must consider all these factors when making application decisions and determining off-target drift risks near the application. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when applying this product.

APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS (volume median diameter (VMD) 150-250 microns) REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT MINIMISE DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS. Larger droplets may reduce the effects of evaporation.

MIXING

Use only clean water. Half fill the spray tank with water and add the appropriate amount of eChem INDOX 150 insecticide directly to the spray tank, agitate and add Ovasyn* or amitraz 200 g/L EC. (If applicable), then completely fill the tank. Mix thoroughly and continue mechanical or hydraulic agitation.

Storage of spray mixture

Use the prepared spray immediately. If unforeseen conditions prevent immediate use of the eChem INDOX 150 Insecticide spray mix, the mix may be stored up to 72 hours. Before use, thoroughly agitate the spray plus Ovasyn* or Amitraz 200 g/L EC should not be stored.

APPLICATION

Application equipment should be calibrated to apply at least sixty (60) droplets per cm² of target foliage. Droplet VMD should be of medium spray quality according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles.

Ground application

Apply as a blanket spray or as a banded spray to all crops. Ensure thorough spray coverage on the foliage, using appropriate fan nozzles. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 100 L/ha and keep the boom low to avoid spray drift. A minimum spray pressure of 275 kPa (40 psi) should be used with fan nozzles applying insecticides. **Higher pressure reduces droplet size, DOES NOT improve canopy penetration and may increase drift potential.** WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE. For band spraying, increase the number of fan nozzles per crop row as the plant size increases.

Aerial application

eChem INDOX 150 must only be applied with aircraft fitted with accurately calibrated equipment. Apply a minimum total spray volume of 30 L/ha with nozzles (e.g. Micronaire* rotary atomisers, CP nozzles or conventional hydraulic nozzles) set to medium spray quality according to ASAE S572 definition for standard nozzles. A spray drift minimisation strategy, should be employed at all times when applying this product. **DO NOT apply eChem INDOX 150 using Ultra Low Volume (ULV) methods.**

COMPATIBILITY:

Label instructions for all products must be observed eChem INDOX 150 is compatible with Ovasyn* insecticide, Amitraz 200 g/LEC formulations and eChem Mepiquat 38. eChem INDOX 150 is not compatible with ultra low volume (ULV) formulations or the following foliar fertilisers: Supa* K 30, Zip* and Triple 7*. Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users pre-mix a small quantity of the desired tankmix and observe possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation etc).