

Product Name: eLabel
APVMA Approval No:

GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC INSECTICIDE
88200 / 120541



Label Name:	GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC INSECTICIDE
Signal Headings:	POISON KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	200 g/L FIPRONIL
Mode of Action:	GROUP 2B INSECTICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the control of various insect pests in bananas, brassicas, cotton, forestry, ginger, wine grapevines, pasture, potatoes, sorghum, sugarcane and swede as per the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	1 Litre, 2.5 Litres, 5 Litres, 10 Litres, 20 Litres
Restrains:	
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	(H) = harvest, (G) =grazing BANANAS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED. BRASSICAS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. COTTON: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD.

GINGER: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED.
WINE GRAPEVINES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED (H).
DO NOT FEED TRASH OR BY-PRODUCTS RESULTING FROM TREATED GRAPEVINES TO LIVESTOCK (G).
PASTURE: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED (H).
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD ANY PART OF FAILED CROP (INCLUDING TUBERS).
SORGHUM: DO NOT HARVEST, GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.
SUGARCANE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.
SWEDE AND TURNIPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS FOLLOWING APPLICATION.
DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED CROP.

LIVESTOCK WITHHOLDING PERIOD
WITHHOLD STOCK FROM SLAUGHTER FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION, WHERE STOCK WERE PRESENT IN CROP OR PASTURE AT TIME OF APPLICATION.

Trade Advice:	<p>RESIDUES MANAGEMENT IN EXPORT PRODUCE</p> <p>Crops Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Gharda Australia Pty Ltd for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC.</p> <p>Livestock Livestock may be exposed to fipronil residues in the feed by grazing treated pasture and/or sorghum forage and fodder. Observance of the 14 day grazing withholding period permits compliance with Australian MRLs for fipronil in meat, offal and milk. To meet more stringent export residues requirements, Meat and Livestock Australia recommends Export Slaughter Intervals (ESis) and Export Grazing Intervals (EGis) for GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC. When livestock grown for export are grazed on pasture and/or sorghum forage and fodder treated with GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC the user must obtain details of the recommended export intervals from Meat and Livestock Australia and must follow those recommendations.</p>
---------------	---

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.
-----------------------	--

Resistance Warning:	<p>GROUP 2B INSECTICIDE</p> <p>For insecticide resistance management GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC is a Group 2B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC and other Group 2B insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC or other Group 2B insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Gharda Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant insects. GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Gharda Australia Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.</p>
---------------------	---

Precautions:	<p>Re-entry period DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be laundered after each day's use. Human flaggers, if used in aerial spraying operations, must be protected by enclosed cabs.</p>
--------------	--

Protections:	<p>PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply in weather conditions or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto non-target plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS Dangerous to bees. DO NOT apply where bees from managed hives are known to be foraging, and crops, weeds or cover crops are in flower at the time of spraying, or are expected to flower within 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum). Before spraying, notify beekeepers to move hives to a safe location with an untreated source of nectar, if there is potential for managed bees to be affected by the spray or spray drift. If an area has been sprayed inadvertently, in which the crop, weeds or cover crop were in flower or subsequently came into flower, notify beekeepers in order to keep managed bees out of the area for at least 28 days (7 days for pastures and sorghum) from the time of spraying. Where the owner of managed hives in the vicinity of a crop to be sprayed is not known, contact your State Department of Primary Industries/Agriculture, citing the registration number, for assistance in contacting the owner.</p> <p>PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used containers. DO NOT spray across open bodies of water. Highly toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. This product will kill susceptible non-target invertebrates, including beneficial species, if they are exposed to drift. DO NOT apply aerially to brassicas and potatoes. A spray drift minimisation strategy should be employed at all times when aerially applying sprays to, or near, sensitive areas. The strategy envisaged is exemplified by the cotton industry's Best Management Practice Manual.</p>
--------------	---

Storage and Disposal:	<p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.</p> <p>Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.</p> <p>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.</p>
-----------------------	--

Safety Directions:	<p>Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing product for use wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing), a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and goggles. When using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow length PVC gloves. Wash hands after use.</p>
--------------------	---

After each day's use, wash gloves, goggles and contaminated clothing.

First Aid Instructions:

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

First Aid Warnings:

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Bananas					Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.
	Banana rust thrips (<i>Chaetanaphothrips signipennis</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	<p><i>Butt application</i> All planting configurations: 150 mL/100 L water (0.75 mL/stool)</p> <p><i>Band application</i> All planting configurations: 40 mL/100 m² treated area (See table under 'GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS - APPLICATION' for calculation of the treated area)</p>	-	<p>Timing Application should ideally be made at least two months prior to bunch emergence to reduce early thrip pressure. Such an application could coincide with an application for banana weevil borer control (see label directions below).</p> <p>Butt application Apply in a coarse spray covering the stem to a height of 30 cm and the soil/trash in a 30 cm radius from the stem base. Apply a total volume of 500 mL solution per stool. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil.</p> <p>Band application Apply in a band along each row. The band width should be such that at least 30 cm of soil/trash is treated on both sides of the butt. Apply with a side delivery boom and offset nozzles directed to spray at least 30 cm of soil on either side of the butt and to a height of 30 cm up the stems. Repeat the application from the opposite side of the row. Half of the spray volume required to treat each row should be applied from each direction of spraying. For double row configurations, treat both rows with each pass, ensuring the ground area between the two rows is also treated. Ensure thorough coverage of butt, suckers, trash and exposed soil. Apply in a minimum water volume of 13 L/100 m² (trash removed) or 26 L/100 m² (trash retained). See table under 'General Instructions - Application' for Guidance.</p>
	Banana weevil borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA,NT only			<p>Apply by butt application as described above for banana rust thrips.</p> <p>Population assessment Lay baits (cut billets of stem base) flat on soil beside stools and cover with leaf material. Check baits after 3 days to assess pest activity. Monitoring should commence in</p>

					September when pest activity increases and continue until April. Application method Applications should be made in spring and/or autumn when weevil numbers reach or exceed acceptable threshold levels. Remove any green trash from area to be treated. Avoid application to trash which is less than 3 weeks old. This use is subject to an CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to your Gharda representative for details.
Brassicas (head cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, kohlrabi)					DO NOT apply to flowering vegetation in which bees may be foraging or within 7 days prior to flowering. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.
	Diamondback moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), cabbage cluster caterpillar (<i>Crocidolomia pavonana</i>)	All States	250 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Diamondback moth can rapidly become resistant to insecticides. To preserve the effectiveness of GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC, limit the number of applications to no more than 4 per year, preferably applied within an 8 week period. Use spray volume of between 400 and 1000 L/ha according to crop size. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer for use in horticultural crops. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the leaf surface. This use is subject to an CropLife Resistance Management Strategy. Refer to your Gharda representative for details.
Cotton					Dangerous to bees. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.
	Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>) Cotton thrips (<i>Thrips tabaci</i>) Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>) Green vegetable bug (<i>Nezara viridula</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA only	62.5 to 125 mL/ha	4 weeks (H)	Apply at the first sign of the pest. GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC will take 3 to 4 days to reach full effectiveness. Apply spray to achieve thorough coverage of foliage when pest first appears and repeat as required. Use the higher rate in situations of high thrip pressure. Use the higher rate under sustained heavy green mirid pressure. Use higher rate in situations of high green vegetable bug pressure. The product is compatible with early season IPM with the lower rate having less impact on beneficials.

2 E-label Fipronil 200 SC [rev][DFU only] 20 Jan 20

Forestry Plantations including <i>Eucalyptus</i> , <i>Pinus</i> and <i>Corymbia</i> spp.	Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>), Spur-throated locust (<i>Austracris uttulosa</i>), Migratory locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>) Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>) Small plague grasshopper (<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>)	All States	6.25 mL to 12.5 mL/ha	-	Apply in plantations situations up to a maximum of two years of age. Apply diluted with water to a minimum of 20 L/ha by air or 50 L/ha by ground rig, directly onto locusts. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Residual control of these pests provided by GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC will vary with conditions. Rainfall will significantly reduce residual control. Residual control will also be reduced when applied directly to bare earth. Where inaccessibility prevents direct spraying of locusts apply as a barrier treatment (minimum 25 m wide) ahead of advancing hopper bands. DO NOT retreat for 14 days following application. DO NOT apply GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC to wet foliage. GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC is rain fast after drying on foliage (1 hour). Respray only if rain falls before spray is dry on crop. Mortality will increase to a maximum over a period of 3 to 15 days after spraying. Speed of kill varies with locust species, temperature and age of adults. Fully mature, adult spur-throated locusts may show symptoms of debilitation 4 to 48 hours after spraying but in cool weather may take up to 14 days to die. Feeding ceases when debilitation symptoms appear. See also GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
Ginger	Symphylids	Qld only	Pre-plant application 250 mL to 500 mL/ha Dipping 1 mL/200 L + 250 mL/ha pre-planting application	-	Pre-plant application Apply as a spray to soil and incorporate to a depth of 200 mm prior to planting. Use the higher rate in heavier soils and/or under high pest pressure. Dipping Dip seed pieces in aqueous solution prior to planting in beds pre-treated with GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC. Dip solution is achieved by mixing 1 mL of GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC in 200 L of water.
Wine Grapevines	Fig longicorn (<i>Acalolepta vastator</i>)	All States	100 mL/100L	-	Apply as a single spray to dormant vines following pruning and prior to bud burst.

					Apply only as a high volume spray using hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of vine trunks and cordons is essential for effective control. Refer to Application Wine grapevines.
Pasture, sorghum					DO NOT apply to flowering vegetation in which bees may be foraging or within 7 days prior to flowering. Refer to PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK.
	Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>), Spur-throated locust (<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>), Migratory locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>) Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>) Small plague grasshopper (<i>Austroicetes cruciate</i>)	All States	6.25 mL/ha	14 days (H,G)	Apply diluted with water to a minimum of 20 L/ha by air or 50 L/ha by ground rig, directly onto locusts. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage. Residual control of these pests provided by GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC will vary with conditions. Rainfall will significantly reduce residual control. Residual control will also be reduced when applied directly to bare earth. Where inaccessibility prevents direct spraying of locusts apply as a barrier treatment (minimum 25 m wide) ahead of advancing hopper bands. DO NOT retreat for 14 days following application. DO NOT apply GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC to wet foliage. GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC is rain fast after drying on foliage (1 hour). Respray only if rain falls before spray is dry on crop. Mortality will increase to a maximum over a period of 3 to 15 days after spraying. Speed of kill varies with locust species, temperature and age of adults. Fully mature, adult spur-throated locusts may show symptoms of debilitation 4 to 48 hours after spraying but in cool weather may take up to 14 days to die. Feeding ceases when debilitation symptoms appear. See also GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.
Potatoes, Sweet potatoes	Wireworm (various), mole cricket (various)	All States	250 mL/ha	-	Apply as a broadcast spray to the surface of the soil and incorporate to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.
	Whitefringed weevil (<i>Naupactus</i>)		500 mL/ha		

2 E-label Fipronil 200 SC [rev][DFU only] 20 Jan 20

	<i>leucoloma</i>)				
Sugarcane	Sugarcane weevil borer (<i>Rhabdoscelus obscurus</i>)	Qld, NSW, WA,NT only	2 to 5.7 mL /100 m row	12 weeks (H,G)	Apply during the summer months of December to February when the crop has produced the first millable internode of cane. Use hollow cone nozzles as a directed spray to cover the base of the sugarcane stools and up the stalk to a height of 40 cm. Treat both sides of the stools ensuring coverage of all stalks, soil and trash in an area to 10 cm either side of the stools. Use a non-ionic wetting agent at the rate specified by the manufacturer. Ensure that the rate of wetting agent used results in efficient spray coverage of the stalk, soil and trash surface. Apply in a minimum water volume of 250 L/ha (approx. 3.8 L/100 m row). Use the higher rate when pest pressure is heavy.
	Sugarcane wireworm (various)		Single row plantings: 1.1 mL/100 m single row length Double row plantings: 1.8 mL/100 m double row length		
Swede and Turnips	Diamondback moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>)	All States	250 mL/ha	7 days (H)	Use according to the CropLife Resistance Management Strategy for Diamondback moth control. The use is limited to 4 applications per year, preferably applied within an 8 week period.

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

Bananas, Brassicas, Cotton, Ginger, Wine Grapevines, Pasture, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Sorghum, Sugarcane

Slowly add the required amount of product to water in the spray tank while stirring or agitating. Agitate while spraying.

APPLICATION

Bananas

Ensure thorough coverage of butts, suckers and surrounding trash and exposed soil.

Bananas (Band Spray)

Example calculations of the quantity of GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC and the minimum water volume required to treat a 100 m row length of bananas for various band widths:

Band width to be treated#	Spray area per 100 m row	Total quantity of GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC required per 100 m row*	Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash removed)*	Minimum recommended water volume per 100 m (Trash retained)*
1.5 m	150 m ²	60 mL	20 L	40 L
2.0 m	200 m ²	80 mL	27 L	54 L
2.5 m	250 m ²	100 mL	33 L	66 L
3.0 m	300 m ²	120 mL	40 L	80 L

#Band width = butt diameter plus 30 cm on either side of the butt

*Rows should be treated from both sides. The quantities stated are the total amounts to be applied, ie. half of the stated quantity should be applied from each direction of spraying.

Brassicas

Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and heads.

Cotton

For ground application, use a prepared spray volume of 35 - 75 L/ha depending on the size of the crop. For aerial application see 'AERIAL APPLICATION' instructions below.

Ginger

Apply as a spray to soil and incorporate to a depth of 200 mm prior to planting.

Wine Grapevines

GHARDA FIPRONIL 200 SC should be applied by hand held equipment as a high volume directed spray of approximately 500 mL of solution per vine.

Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes

Apply as a broadcast spray to the surface of the soil and incorporate to a depth of 15 cm prior to planting.

Swede and Turnip

Ensure thorough coverage of foliage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use spray techniques that minimise off-target spray drift. DO NOT use rotary atomisers. Use application volumes between 20 L and 50 L/ha. Achieve a droplet density of approximately 60 droplets/cm², on a flat surface on the target. When spraying large droplets (> 250 µm), increase the application volume to > 40 L/ha to ensure sufficient droplets are produced. Aerial application is not recommended for brassica and potato crops.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.