

POISON

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

ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN

250SC INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT:
250 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insect pests, including redlegged earth mite on certain field crops and pastures and certain Insect pests on fruit and vegetable crops as indicated in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table in the LEAFLET.

IMPORTANT: READ THIS LEAFLET BEFORE USE

RELYON



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. This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Plutella xylostella*.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Banksias	Banksia moth (<i>Danima banksiae</i>)	WA only	8 mL/ 100 L	-
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Chinese Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, turnips	Cabbage moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> , <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	All States	LOW VOLUME 160 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 20 mL/ 100 L	1 day (Harvest)
	Cluster caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	All States		
Canola	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	80 or 120 mL/ha	21 days (cutting for harvest or stockfeed or grazing)
	Tobacco looper (<i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i>)	NSW, SA, Tas, Vic only	80 or 120 mL/ha	
	Vegetable weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	All States except NT and Qld	40 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		20 mL/ha	
Cotton	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only	120 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)
			160 mL/ha	
			200 mL/ha	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply on a regular programme at 2 weeks intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed.
Apply according to pest incidence. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add a non-ionic wetting agent at recommended label rate. LOW VOLUME: Ground Rig Application: Apply in 100 to 600 L of water per hectare as a fine spray, (ie. 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 (ie. A droplet size of 200 to 400 microns VMD). <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> 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.
Do NOT apply more than a total 160 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Insects 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. Apply when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten or the plant lopped. Repeat as necessary.
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 as indicated by field checks using rates appropriate for the infestation level determined. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching and before larvae are in protected feeding sites.
Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.
Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae between 5 and 10 mm are present.
Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae longer than 10 mm are present.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Cotton (continued)	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, NT, Qld, WA only	120 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)
			160 mL/ha	
			200 mL/ha	
	Rough bollworm (<i>Earias huegeli</i>)		120 or 160 mL/ha	
Cereals (Winter)	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	30 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (Stubble grazing)
		Qld only	30 or 60 mL/ha	
	Webworm (<i>Hednota spp.</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	30 mL/ha	
	Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	All States	96 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (Stubble grazing)
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 mL/ha	
			20 mL/ha	
Aphids (<i>Rhopalosiphum spp.</i>) (barley yellow dwarf virus vectors)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		
Eucalypt plantations	Adults and larvae of Tasmanian eucalyptus leaf beetle (<i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i>)	Tas only	100 mL/ha	-

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.
Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.
Apply when there are more than 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.
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.
Do NOT apply more than a total of 216 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.
In Qld, 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.
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 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 lodging" occurs and when there are 2 or more larvae per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (usually late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Ensure the spray penetrates the crop. This rate is effective on larvae up to 20 mm in length. Monitor crop closely and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in 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.
To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 3 and 7 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and the spread of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. This will also reduce the effect of feeding aphid damage.
Apply by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter using hydraulic 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.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Field peas	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	WA only	64 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	80 or 120 mL/ha	
	Pea weevil (<i>Bruchus pisorum</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	64 or 80 mL/ha	
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>)		30 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		20 mL/ha	
Grapevines (non bearing)	Pink cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>), apple weevil (<i>Curculio beetle</i>) (<i>Otiornychus cribricollis</i>), garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 mL/ 100 L	-
Lettuce	<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.	All State	LOW VOLUME 160 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 20 mL/100L	3 days (Harvest)
Linola	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	WA only	64 or 80 mL/ha	12 weeks (Harvest)
Linseed	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	80 or 120 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, Tas, SA only	30 mL/ha	
Lucerne (Seed and forage crops)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	64 mL/ha	14 days (grazing or cutting for stockfeed)
	Green mired (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>)			

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apply to open, less dense crops when damaging 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 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 on 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.
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.
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply at the first sign of pest activity. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to <i>H. armigera</i> ONLY if larvae are less than 5 mm long. Repeat according to pest incidence.
Do NOT apply more than a total 160 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.
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.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Lupins	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	80 or 120 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)
		WA only	48 or 80 mL/ha	
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	30 mL/ha	
	Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), southern armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	ACT, NSW only	96 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	40 mL/ha	
	Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)		20 mL/ha	
Maize	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, NT only	120 or 160 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States		
Mung beans, navy beans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	120 or 160 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)			
Pastures (legume and grass based pastures)	Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>)	All States	64 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (Cut for stockfeed)
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	20 mL/ha	
	Blackheaded pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmanniae</i>)	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	40 mL/ha	

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Do NOT apply more than a total of 240 mL/ha per season to any one lupin crop.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Do NOT apply as a pre- emergence treatment.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>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 10 mm are present.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat as required. Preferably apply to eggs. In Qld and NSW, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.</p>
<p>Do NOT apply more than a total 128 mL/ha per season.</p> <p>Apply to infested areas and repeat as necessary. Spraying is most effective on newly emerged hoppers before they begin dispersing. Spray in the warmer parts of the day when hoppers are exposed. Later sprays should be applied before the start of egg laying. Good coverage is essential.</p>
<p>Apply when pest infestation reaches an economically damaging level.</p>
<p>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.</p>

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Pastures (legume and grass based pastures) (continued)	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	ACT, NSW, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	40 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (Cut for stockfeed)
	Redlegged earth mite, blue oat mite (<i>Penthaleus major</i>)	ACT, NSW, SA, Tas, Vic, WA only	20 mL/ha	
Pome fruit: apples, pears	Apple weevil (<i>Otiorynchus cribricollis</i>), garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	40 mL/100 L water	14 days (Harvest)
Rice (both aerial and drill sown)	Common armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	NSW only	80 mL/ha	7 days
Sorghum	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>), native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	120 or 160 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)		40 or 80 mL/ha	
Soybeans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, NT only	120 or 160 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)			

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>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.</p>
<p>Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels.</p> <p>Autumn/Winter</p> <p>Apply 4 to 7 weeks after the opening rains in late autumn/early winter when RLEM are present (2-3 weeks after egg hatch occurs). RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC is rainfast after spray deposits have fired on the leaf surface. RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC can be mixed with herbicides used for winter cleaning of sub clover pastures. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details.</p> <p>Spring</p> <p>If RLEM/BOM numbers increase in the spring, spray when damage is observed and again before diapause egg production begins. RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC can be mixed with herbicides used for spray topping pastures if timing coincides. Consult the compatibility section of this label for details.</p> <p>Do NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.</p>
<p>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.</p>
<p>Do NOT apply more than a total 160 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect crops regularly for the presence of grubs from flowering onwards. Apply when rice damaging pest numbers 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.</p>
<p>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>.</p> <p>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. Apply to <i>H.armigera</i> larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required.</p>
<p>Apply when 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.</p>
<p>Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the number of larvae feeding on flowers plus pods reaches 1 to 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.</p>
<p>Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In Qld and NSW, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.</p>

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Stone fruit: apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums	Apple weevil (<i>Otiorhynchus cribricollis</i>), garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	WA only	40 mL/100 L water	14 days (Harvest)
Sunflowers	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, Vic, ACT, NT only	120 or 160 mL/ha	21 days (Harvest)
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)			
	Grey cluster bug (<i>Nysius clevelandensis</i>), Rutherglen bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)			
	Rutherglen bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	100 mL/ha	
Sweet corn	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	120 or 160 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)
Tobacco	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), tobacco budworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic only	12 or 16 mL/100 L	7 days (Harvest)

CRITICAL COMMENTS
Spray approx. 1-2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and 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 3-4 weeks later may be needed.
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.
Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In NSW and Qld, 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.
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 <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do NOT apply to corn earworm longer than 5 mm.
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.

CROP	INSECT PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP
Tomatoes (bush and trellis)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	All States	LOW VOLUME 80, 120 or 160 mL/ha	1 day (Harvest)
	Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	HIGH VOLUME 8, 12, or 20 mL/100 L	
	Cluster caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, WA, NT only		
	Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Qld, NSW, NT only	LOW VOLUME 120 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 12 mL/100 L	
	Plague thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>)	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA, NT only	LOW VOLUME 130 mL/ha HIGH VOLUME 7.2 mL/100 L	

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGES, CAULIFLOWERS, CHINESE CABBAGE, KALE, KOHLRABI,

TOMATOES, TURNIPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

LETTUCE: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

MAIZE, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS, RICE, SORGHUM, SOYBEANS, SWEET CORN, TOBACCO:

DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

WINTER CREALS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE TREATED STUBBLE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

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

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

DO NOT CUT AND WINDROW FOR HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

SUNFLOWERS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

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

LINOLA: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

CRITICAL COMMENTS
<p>Do NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Apply on a 7 to 10 day schedule while the pests are active. Use the middle rate when pest activity is high and/or when larvae between 10 and 20 mm in length are present. Use the highest rate when larvae longer than 20 mm are present and/or when interruption of the schedule enables a very severe infestation to develop.</p> <p>LOW VOLUME:</p> <p>By ground-rig: apply in 100 to 400 L of water per hectare as a fine spray.</p> <p>By aircraft: apply in minimum of 10 L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns VMD.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Thoroughly check the crop at 2-3 day intervals from transplanting/ emergence. Apply according to pest incidence. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Apply using the methods described for native budworm above.</p>
<p>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.</p>

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

RELYON Alpha Cypermethrin 250SC is a suspension concentrate which acts as 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 infestation.

MIXING

Shake or roll the container several times before measuring out product to ensure that the ingredients are well mixed. There is no need for pre-mixing. Add the product to the partly filled spray vat while agitating. Continue to agitate while topping up the tank and during spraying. Reseal partly used container immediately after use.

APPLICATION

RELYON Alpha Cypermethrin 250SC can be applied by ground or aircraft. 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 –

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 volume 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 –

Do NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha. For spring/early summer application to cereals, linola, canola, rice 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 as a spray of 100-150 microns VMD.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC 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 RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC to control resistant insects. RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information, contact your local supplier, Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited 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 NUDRIN® will assist with the management of synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera*.

PRECAUTION

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

RE-ENTRY PERIOD

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 12 hours after application. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. Do NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging. RELYON ALPHA CYPERMETHRIN 250SC 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 invertebrates. Do NOT contaminate fish ponds, dams, drains, rivers or streams with product or used containers. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to fish in adjacent sites.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container, in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight.

This container can be recycled if it is clean, dry, free of visible residues and has the *drumMUSTER* logo visible.

Triple rinse containers before 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 point 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 for appropriate disposal to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm 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

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, a washable hat, 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 13 11 26, New Zealand 0800 764 766.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from the supplier.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

The use of this product is beyond the control of Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited. Any provisions or rights under the Australian Consumer Law which cannot be excluded by law are not intended to be excluded by these conditions of sale. Subject to the foregoing, all warranties, conditions, rights and remedies expressed or implied under common law, statute or otherwise, in relation to the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product are excluded. Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited does not accept any liability (including consequential loss and/or negligence) for any loss or damage connected with the sale, supply, storage, use or application of this product except for liability which cannot be excluded by statute.

RELYON[®]

Nutrien Ag Solutions Limited

Level 5, Building A, 26 Talavera Road, Macquarie Park, NSW 2113.

Tel: (02) 9889 5400

Product Support Tel: 1800 44 88 92

relyonaustralia.com.au

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