POISON

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

Adama

Dimethoate 400

Systemic Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: **400 g/L DIMETHOATE**

(an anti-cholinesterase compound)

GROUP 1B INSECTICIDE

For the control of certain insects including aphids, thrips, jassids, lucerne flea, redlegged earthmite, Queensland fruit fly, leaf hoppers and wingless grasshopper as specified in the Directions For Use table

Formulation type
Emulsifiable Concentrate **EC**

Distributed by
CENTAUR ASIA PACIFIC
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ADAMA

adama.com

CONTENTS: 5 L, 20 L, 10 L, 110 L, 200 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT use to control pests that are resistant to organophosphorus insecticides as treatment may be ineffective.
DO NOT apply to any non-food tree crop (except oil tea tree) or plantation (including Eucalyptus spp.) by air.
DO NOT apply by misting or fogging equipment.
DO NOT apply with airblast spray equipment unless operators are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs fitted with appropriate air filters.
DO NOT use open mixing/loading systems for aerial application.

FIELD CROPS

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cereals (Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale)	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55 - 85 mL/ha	4 weeks (H) 14 days (G)	**DO NOT** harvest for 4 weeks after application. **DO NOT** graze or cut for stock feed for 14 day after application Apply 3-5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather. DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. Apply from boom spray in 50 -100 L water/ha or Aircraft in 20 - 40 L of water per hectare.
	Redlegged Earth Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 mL/ha		A well timed application at this rate may provide an extended period of control. Apply as above. See General Instructions.
	Wingless Grasshopper	All States	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha		Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
	Brown Wheat Mite	Qld, WA only	90 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear.
	Blue Oat Mite	Qld, NSW, WA only			
	Leafhoppers, Cereal Aphids	All States	500 mL/ha		Apply when pests threaten to damage crop.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Pastures Pasture Seed and Forage Crops other than cereals and grain legumes, (incl. Clover, Medics, Lucerne, Legumes for animal feed)	Lucerne Flea, Redlegged Earth Mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	55 - 85 mL/ha	-	DO NOT use more than 7 days after crop emergence Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in NSW and in cold weather and/or for heavy infestations in other States. DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. **Boom spray:** apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. **Aircraft:** apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
Lucerne	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather or on mature pastures. DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the lucerne to emerge before application. DO NOT use after crop emergence. **Boom spray:** apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. **Aircraft:** apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
	Redlegged Earth Mite	SA, Tas, Vic, WA only			
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		
Maize	Maize Leafhoppers, Thrips	Qld, WA only	500 mL/ha	4 weeks (H) 14 days (G)	Apply 2 sprays 5 - 7 days apart.
Sorghum	Aphids				Apply as required.
Tobacco	Lucerne Flea, Redlegged Earth Mite	NSW, WA only	80 mL/100 L of water	4 weeks	Apply spray to tobacco in seedbed when insects are present. Reapply after 7 days if necessary.

FIELD LEGUMES

Adzuki Beans Cowpeas, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pigeon Peas, Chickpeas, Lupins Borlotti Beans	Aphids (excluding Green Peach Aphid)	All States	500 mL/ha	14 (H) 14 (G)	Apply when flower spikes carry 20 - 50 aphids and repeat as necessary. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days.
	Mirid Bugs				Apply when insects appear and repeat as necessary. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days.
	Thrips (including Bean Blossom Thrips) (except in Qld cowpeas), Bean Fly, Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Green Peach Aphid		800 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water		For Thrips (excluding Bean Blossom Thrips): Two treatments between pre-bloom and pod initiation may be necessary. Apply both sprays early during this period if infestation is severe or prolonged. Use sufficient water to give good coverage. For Bean Fly, Bean Blossom Thrips and Leafhoppers: Apply when pests appear. For Green Peach Aphid: Apply when flower spikes carry 20 - 50 aphids and repeat as necessary. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days.
Field Peas and Beans	Aphids, Thrips, Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Mites (including Spider mites), Bugs (including Green Vegetable Bug, Bean Fly, Redlegged Earth Mite		75 mL/100 L of water or 800 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days. For Green vegetable bug apply in first flowering and repeat 3 weeks later.
Lentils	Redlegged Earth Mite		90 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days.
Soy Beans	Green Vegetable Bug, Leafhoppers (including Jassids,)		340 mL/ha		

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Grain Legumes	Spider Mites, Thrips, Jassids, Green Vegetable Bug, Aphids, Bean Fly	Qld, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/100 L or 800 mL/ha	14(H) 14 (G)	Apply when insects appear and repeat as necessary. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days. Spray when flowering spikes carrying 20 - 50 aphids are easy to find and when there is evidence of viral disease. Some strains of Spider Mite are resistant to organophosphorus compounds.
	Redlegged Earth Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/100 L		
	Lucerne Flea	WA only	85 mL/100 L		Apply at emergence. DO NOT re-apply within 14 days.

OIL SEED AND FIBRE CROPS

Oil Seeds other than peanuts and cotton (including Mustard, Linseed, Poppy, Canola, Safflower, Sunflower)	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	55 - 85 mL/ha	-	Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather. **DO NOT** spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. DO NOT use more than 7 days after crop emergence. Boom spray: apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. Aircraft: apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
		WA only	40-55 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earth Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55 - 85 mL/ha		
		WA only	40 - 55 mL/ha		
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		
Peanuts	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	55 - 85 mL/ha	14(H) 14 (G)	Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather. DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. Boom spray: apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. Aircraft: apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
		WA only	40 - 55 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earth Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55 - 85 mL/ha		
		WA only	40 - 55 mL/ha		
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		
	Wingless Grasshopper	All States	75 mL/10 L of water or 750 mL/ha		Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
	Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Green Vegetable Bug		350 mL/ha		Apply when pests appear.
	Aphids, Thrips, Peanut Mite	Qld, NSW, WA only			
Cotton	Lucerne Flea	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	55 - 85 mL/ha	14 (H)	DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed. DO NOT feed cotton fodder, stubble or trash to livestock. Apply 3 - 5 weeks after the commencement of autumn rains or when outbreak occurs. Use the higher rate in cold weather. DO NOT spray on bare ground. Allow the crop to emerge before application. Boom spray: apply in 50 - 100 L of water/ha. Aircraft: apply in 20 - 40 L/ha.
		WA only	40 - 55 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earth Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, only	55 - 85 mL/ha		
		WA only	40 - 55 mL/ha		
		NSW only	85 mL/ha		
	Aphids, Spider Mites, incl. Red Spider Mite, Two Spotted Mite	NSW, Qld, WA only	500 mL/ha		DO NOT harvest for 14 days after application. DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed. DO NOT feed cotton fodder, stubble or trash to livestock. Apply when pests appear and repeat as required. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations. Some strains of Spider Mite are resistant to organophosphorus compounds. DO NOT use this product where resistant strains are present. Wingless grasshopper: Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
	Thrips		350 - 375 mL/ha		
	Wingless Grasshopper	All States	750 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water		
	Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Green Vegetable Bug		350 mL/ha		

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton -continued	Bugs, incl. Green Vegetable Bug, Green Mirids, Broken Backed Bug, Apple Dimpling Bug, Brown Smudge Bug, Rutherglen Bug	NSW, Qld, WA only	340 - 500 mL/ha	14 (H)	DO NOT harvest for 14 days after application. DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed. DO NOT feed cotton fodder, stubble or trash to livestock. Apply when pests appear and repeat as required. Use the higher rate for heavy infestations. Some strains of Spider Mite are resistant to organophosphorus compounds. DO NOT use this product where resistant strains are present. Wingless grasshopper: Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.

FRUIT CROPS

Berry Fruits (Blackberries, Raspberries ONLY)	Spider Mites, Thrips, Jassids, Aphids, Redlegged Earth Mite	All States	75 mL/100 L of water	7	Apply when pest first appears and repeat at 3 weekly intervals or as necessary. Some strains of Spider Mites are resistant to organophosphorus compounds.
	Strawberry Bug, Rutherglen Bug	QLD, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Blueberries, Bilberries, and other Vaccinium Berries	Queensland Fruit Fly	NSW, WA only		1	**DO NOT** exceed a maximum number of 7 applications per crop per season with a minimum retreatment interval of 21 days between consecutive applications. **DO NOT** harvest for 1 day after final application.
	Spider mites, Thrips, Jassids Aphids, Redlegged earth mite	All states			
	Strawberry bug, Rutherglen Bug	QLD, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			

TREE AND VINE CROPS

RATE					CRITICAL COMMENTS
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application Section.					For all tree and vine crops in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application Section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
CROP	**PEST**	**STATE**	**RATE**	**WHP (days)**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Avocados	Queensland Fruit Fly	Qld, WA, NT only	75 mL/100 L as an overall spray	7	Apply as pest populations indicate.
Citrus Fruit (including Oranges, Lemons, Mandarins, Limes) (except Meyer Lemons, Seville Oranges and Cumquats)		Qld, NSW, Vic, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water		QLD, NSW, VIC ONLY: Do not use on Meyer Lemons, Seville Oranges and Cumquats. Apply two full cover sprays 2 weeks apart, 7 weeks and 5 weeks before harvest. If harvesting is delayed a third spray may be required. WA ONLY: Apply about 6 weeks before fruit ripens. Reapply at fortnightly intervals. The last spray should be one week before fruit ripens.
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	WA, Vic only			
	Aphids, Thrips	All States			Apply when pests appear.
	Bronze Orange Bug	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			Apply when pest appears and repeat as necessary.
	Wingless Grasshopper	All States			Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.

RATE					CRITICAL COMMENTS
In the following table, all rates are given for dilute spraying. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application Section.					For all tree and vine crops in this table: Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. For concentrate spraying, refer to the Application Section. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
CROP	**PEST**	**STATE**	**RATE**	**WHP (days)**	**CRITICAL COMMENTS**
Litchi	Litchi Erinose Mite	Qld, NSW, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	-	Pre-planting Dip: Immerse plants in mixture for 1 minute and drain before planting in the field.
				7	Established trees: Apply just before a growth flush and repeat at 14-21 day intervals until all new growth is damage free.
Mangoes	Queensland Fruit Fly	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, NT only		3	Apply as a cover spray at first sign of infestation.
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	NSW, Vic, WA, only			

VEGETABLES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Vegetables: Use ONLY on the following:	Aphids, Jassids, Mites, Leaf Hoppers, Green Vegetable Bug, Thrips, Wingless Grasshoppers	All States	75 mL/100 L of water (or 750 mL/ha for Wingless Grasshoppers)		Apply when pests appear. This product will not control OP resistant mites. Tomatoes, large, field grown for fresh consumption: DO NOT apply after commencement of flowering; Tomatoes – all: DO NOT USE on tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels; DO NOT USE on cherry, grape or mini tomatoes. Wingless Grasshoppers: Apply when grasshoppers appear and re- apply as required. In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
Tomatoes, large, field grown for fresh consumption or Tomatoes for processing				Not required when used as directed	
Zucchini				1	
Capsicums				3	
Asparagus, Eggplant, Melons, Onions, Rhubarb,				7	
Beans, Peas (green vegetable not snow or sugar snap peas)				7 (H. G)	
Beetroot, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Turnip				14	
Tomatoes for processing				21	
Beans, Peas (green vegetable NOT SNOW OR SUGAR SNAP PEAS)	Cow Pea Aphid	NSW, WA only	350 - 650 mL/ha	7 (H, G)	Apply when pests appear. Use the higher rate in cold weather.
	Bean Fly	All States	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earth Mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, only	800 mL/ha or 75 mL/100 L of water		
Beetroot	Leaf Mining Fly	NSW only		14	Apply when pest damage first appears. Repeat spray if necessary.

VEGETABLES

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capsicums	Cucumber fly	NSW, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water or 750 mL/ha	3	Apply when insects appear. DO NOT USE as a post-harvest or post- harvest quarantine treatment.
	Fruit fly				Apply when pests first appear and repeat as required.
Zucchini	Cucumber Fly	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only		1	Apply when pests appear and repeat as required.
Melons ONLY				7	
Tomatoes (for processing ONLY)	Queensland Fruit Fly	Qld, NSW, Vic, WA, only		21	QLD ONLY: Apply two full cover sprays 4 weeks before harvest. NSW ONLY: Apply two full cover sprays 4 weeks and 3 weeks before harvest. Vic only: Apply at 7 and 5 weeks before harvest. WA ONLY: Apply about 6 weeks before fruit ripens. The last spray should be three weeks before harvest. DO NOT USE on tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels. DO NOT USE on cherry, grape or mini tomatoes.
	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	NSW, Vic, WA only			
	Tomato Mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only	60 mL/100 L		Apply as a cover spray 4 weeks before harvest. DO NOT USE on tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels. DO NOT USE on cherry, grape or mini tomatoes.
	Bryobia Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Tomatoes, large, field grown for fresh consumption	Tomato Mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA only		Not required when used as directed	Apply as a cover spray. DO NOT apply after commencement of flowering. DO NOT USE on tomatoes grown in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, green houses or plastic tunnels. DO NOT USE on cherry, grape or mini tomatoes.
	Bryobia Mite	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			
Beetroot	Redlegged Earth Mite	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water	14	Apply when pests first appear and repeat at 3 weekly intervals as required.
Onions				7	

POST HARVEST DIPPING

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocados Chinese Gooseberries (Kiwifruit) (inedible peel varieties ONLY), Lychees	Queensland Fruit Fly	NSW, WA only	Charge the dip at a rate of 100 mL/100 L of water	-	Dip the fruit for 1 minute and allow to drain before packing.
Bananas	Fruit Fly		75 mL/100 L water		Dip fruit for 10-60 seconds. Top with concentration of 125 mL - 150 mL/100 L.
Custard apple	Queensland Fruit Fly	NSW, WA, NT only	Charge the dip at a rate of 100 mL/100 L of water		Dip the fruit for 1 minute and allow fruit to drain before packing.
Mangoes, Pawpaws, Passionfruit		NSW, WA only			Dip the fruit for 1 minute and allow to drain before packing.

POST HARVEST DIPS – NOTE THIS IS A QUARANTINE TREATMENT ONLY

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Avocados, Bananas, Cactus Fruit, Custard Apples, Feijoas, Guavas (inedible peel varieties ONLY), Kiwifruit (inedible peel varieties ONLY), Mangoes, Pawpaws, Banana Passionfruit, Passionfruit, Pomegranate, Tamarillos	Queensland Fruit Fly (*Dacus tryoni*)	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	100 mL/100 L of water	-	DIPPING: Immerse product in emulsion for 1 minute or according to the requirements of the importing State or Country. TOPPING UP: (400 ppm dimethoate emulsion only): Top up with a separately prepared 400 ppm (100 mL/100 L) emulsion. REINFORCEMENT: (400 ppm dimethoate emulsion only): After each week, add 3 mL of product/100 L of dip emulsion. NOTE: 1. Refer also to Refnote R6/Feb 83 (Agdex 201/681) – "FRUIT AND VEGETABLES- stability of dimethoate in dips". 2. 400 ppm is the dip concentration required for fruit fly susceptible produce destined for interstate markets. For other destinations the requirements may differ (e.g. fruit for export to New Zealand to be treated at 500 ppm); check with relevant authorities.
Mangoes	Darwin Fruit Fly *(Bactrocera aquilonis)*	WA, NT only			

MISCELLANEOUS
Restraint: DO NOT apply to any non-food tree crop (except Oil Tea Tree) or plantation (including *Eucalyptus* spp.) by air.

CROP	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP (days)	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Ornamentals (not Chrysanthemum, Begonias, Liquid Amber or Gloxinias)	Aphids, Thrips, Jassids, Spider Mites, Leafhoppers, Azalea Lace Bug, Green Vegetable Bug, Leaf Miners, Greenhouse White Fly Wingless Grasshopper	All States	75 mL/100 L of water	-	Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary. Some strains of Spider Mites are resistant to organophosphorus compounds. **Wingless grasshoppers:** In addition to the infested area spray a band of about 20 metres around areas to be protected.
	Bronze Orange Bug	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only			
	Woolly Aphid	Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only			Apply when pests appear and repeat as necessary.
Ornamental Shrubs	Sap-sucking and Leaf- eating insects (including Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers (including Jassids), Mealybugs, Sawflies, Leaf Miners, White Flies, Wingless Grasshopper, Psyllids, Scales, Scarab and Leaf Beetles and Beetle Larvae, Moth Caterpillars, Lace Bugs, Gall Insects), Azalea Lace Bug, Green Vegetable Bug, Rutherglen Bug	All States			Apply when pests first appear ensuring thorough coverage of foliage. Repeat as required. Apply late afternoon to prevent burning of foliate and to avoid affecting foraging birds and beneficial insects. DO NOT spray prior to or during rain. Avoid spray drift. DO NOT harvest fruit or other produce from sprayed trees. **DO NOT use on Chrysanthemums, Begonias, Liquidamber or Gloxinias.**
Ornamental Farm and Forest Trees		WA only	310 mL/100 L water		**Foliage Spray Method:** Apply when pests first appear ensuring thorough coverage of foliage. Repeat as required. Apply late in the afternoon to prevent burning of foliage and to avoid affecting foraging birds and beneficial insects. DO NOT spray prior to or during rain. Avoid spray drift. DO NOT harvest fruit or other produce from sprayed trees. DO NOT spray trees grazed by domestic animals or native arboreal mammals. For Jarrah Leaf Miner in WA spray in early June. For Psyllids in WA spray in early spring. For Kurrajong Leaf Miner in WA spray in late January. WA and NSW: DO NOT apply 310–400 mL/100 L strengths by handheld knapsack, backpack or motorised handheld equipment.
		NSW only	400 mL + 250 mL surfactant/ 100 L water		
		Qld only	75 mL/100 L water		

MISCELLANEOUS
Restraint: DO NOT apply to any non-food tree crop (except Oil Tea Tree) or plantation (including *Eucalyptus* spp.) by air.

Oil Tea Tree *(Melaleuca alternifolia)*	Tip-Gall Midge (*Dasineura* sp), Psyllids, Pyrgo Beetle	Qld, NSW only	340 mL/ha	5 months	Monitor the build up of Tip-Gall Midge in Spring by counting the trapped midge in spider webs. Spray when 10 percent of the growing points are showing the damaging effects of the Tip-Gall Midge larvae. Boom Spray: Apply in 50-100 L water/ha. Aircraft: Apply in 20-40 L water/ha. Rotate pyrethroid pesticides during Summer when spraying Pyrgo Beetle. Use methomyl products as the last seasonal spray for cleaning up any Adama DIMETHOATE 400 or pyrethroid resistant Pyrgo Beetles. Apply a maximum of 2 applications per crop growing cycle with a maximum of six weeks between applications.
Duboisia	Thrips	Qld, WA only	75 mL/100 L of water as an overall spray	-	Apply every 7-10 days or as pest population indicates.
Wild Flowers, Proteas	Aphids, Thrips Leafhoppers, Rutherglen Bug	WA only	75 mL/100 L of water		Apply when pests appear. Dimethoate will not control OP resistant mites.
Trees: Eucalypts, Kurrajongs, Flame Trees, Umbrella Trees	Jarrah Leaf Miner, Psyllids, Kurrajong Leaf Miner, Leaf Blister, Sawfly, Lerp Insects, Scale Insects, Spittle Bugs, Mites		25 mL/8 L of water		Apply in early June for control of Jarrah leaf miner and in early Spring for Psyllids. Apply in late January as above for Kurrajong leaf miner. DO NOT apply by handheld knapsack, backpack or motorised handheld equipment.

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

OTHER LIMITATIONS: DO NOT use this product in the Home Garden.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Litchi (pre-planting dip): **NOT REQUIRED when used as directed**

Post Harvest Dipping (Avocados, Bananas, Cactus Fruit, Custard Apples, Feijoas, Guavas, Kiwifruit (Chinese Gooseberries inedible peel varieties), Lychees, Mangoes, Melons, Passionfruit, Banana Passionfruit, Pawpaws, Pomegranates, Tamarillos):
NOT REQUIRED when used as directed (dip uses only)

HARVEST WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Blueberries (and other vaccinium berries including bilberries), Zucchini:
DO NOT harvest for 1 day after application

Capsicums, Mango: **DO NOT harvest for 3 days after application**

Asparagus; Beans (green vegetables NOT SNOW OR SUGAR SNAP PEAS); Blackberries; Citrus; Melons (including watermelons), Onions; Peas (green vegetables); Raspberries; Rhubarb; Avocado, Litchi/Lychee:
DO NOT harvest for 7 days after application

Beetroot, Cotton, Eggplant, Peanuts, Potatoes, Pulses (grain legumes), Sweet Potatoes, Turnip:
DO NOT harvest for 14 days after application.

Tomatoes (for processing): **DO NOT harvest for 21 days after application**

Tomatoes, Large, Field Grown For Fresh Consumption: **NOT REQUIRED when used as directed (ie. DO NOT apply after commencement of flowering)**

Cereals, (including maize, sorghum), Tobacco **DO NOT harvest for 4 weeks after application**

Oil Tea Tree **DO NOT harvest for 5 months after application**

GRAZING WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Beans, Peas (green vegetables NOT SNOW OR SUGAR SNAP PEAS)
DO NOT graze or cut for stockfood for 7 days after application

Cereals, (Including Maize, Sorghum); Peanuts, Pulses (Grain Legumes)
DO NOT graze or cut for stockfood for 14 days after application

Oilseeds; Pastures, Lucerne and Forage Crops; **NOT REQUIRED when used as directed**
(DO NOT use more than 7 days after crop emergence)

Cotton **DO NOT graze or cut for stock feed**
DO NOT feed cotton fodder, stubble or trash to livestock

GENERALINSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

The product can be poured directly into the water in the vat with agitators in operation. If combining with another product, mix each product separately in a small quantity of water first before adding to the vat.

APPLICATION BY DILUTE SPRAYING

Use a sprayer designed to apply high volumes of water up to the point of run-off and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy. Apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of run-off.
The required water volume may be determined by applying different test volumes, using different settings on the sprayer, from industry guidelines or expert advice. Add the amount of product specified in the Directions for Use table for each 100 L of water. Spray to the point of run-off. The required dilute spray volume will change and the sprayer set up and operation may also need to be changed, as the crop grows.

CONCENTRATE SPRAYING

Use a sprayer designed and set up for concentrate spraying (that is a sprayer which applies water volumes less than those required to reach the point of run-off) and matched to the crop being sprayed. Set up and operate the sprayer to achieve even coverage throughout the crop canopy using your chosen water volume.
Determine an appropriate dilute spray volume (See Dilute Spraying above) for the crop canopy. This is needed to calculate the concentrate mixing rate.
The mixing rate for concentrate spraying can then be calculated in the following way:
Example only:
1. Dilute spray volume as determined above: For example 1500 L/ha
2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 x (ie. 1500 L ÷ 500 L=3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 10, that is 30 mL/100 L of concentrate spray.
The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100 L of water, and the sprayer set up and operation may need to be changed as the crop grows.
For further information on concentrate spraying, users are advised to consult relevant industry guidelines, undertake appropriate competency training and follow industry Best Practices. For concentrate application- do not use a concentrate spray rate greater than 5 times the dilute spraying rate.

REDLEGGED EARTH MITE

Redlegged Earth Mite (RLEM) is an introduced pasture and crop pest in southern Australia. RLEM is active in the cool wet months from May to November. During the 6 hotter months of the year RLEM avoid the hot dry conditions by developing a resting stage which is impervious to heat and drought. They do this by producing diapause (over-summering) eggs in Spring that remain on the soil surface. Very high numbers of over-summering eggs can be found on the soil surface, ready to emerge in the following Autumn, providing a threat to the germinating pasture or crop. The use of higher application rates in cereals and pasture after Autumn rains when mites emerge can provide extended periods of control.
A system such as Timerite™ can also be used to estimate the optimum timing for a Spring spray to reduce egg-laying adult mite numbers and hence the damage to pasture and crops the following autumn when RLEM emerge from eggs.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

For insecticide resistance management Adama DIMETHOATE 400 INSECTICIDE is a Group 1B insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Adama DIMETHOATE 400 and other Group 1B insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Adama DIMETHOATE 400 or other Group 1B insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Adama DIMETHOATE 400 on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Adama DIMETHOATE 400 to control resistant insects. Adama DIMETHOATE 400 may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Adama representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

GROUP **1B** INSECTICIDE

RE-ENTRY AND REHANDLING PERIODS

Avocado, mango trees: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 9 days for fruit thinning and for 2 days for hand harvesting.
DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for hand pruning, irrigation, orchard maintenance, weeding, scouting, or transplanting until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Citrus trees: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 4 days for hand harvesting. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for hand pruning, orchard maintenance, weeding, baiting/trapping, scouting, or transplanting until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Ornamentals—cut flowers or nursery plant: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for container moving, hand harvesting of cut flowers, hand irrigation, pinching, hand pruning, scouting, transplanting, and hand weeding until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Ornamental trees farm and forest trees: DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 9 days for hand set irrigation. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for 7 days for hand harvesting and for 1 day for hand pruning, shaping or scouting. DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for container moving, grading/tagging, transplanting or weeding until the spray has dried. If prior entry is required, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Glasshouses and other confined areas: DO NOT re-enter until spray deposits have dried and areas has been thoroughly ventilated.

All other crops (litchi, blackberries, raspberries, vegetables, grain legumes, cereals, cotton, oilseeds, forage crops, tobacco, ornamental shrubs, duboisia, oil tea tree): DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried, unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Post-harvest dipping of fruit and vegetables, and pre-plant dipping of plants: DO NOT handle treated fruit, vegetable or plant until the product solution has dried. If prior handling is required, wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

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

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool, well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. Protect from direct sunlight and temperatures above 40°C. If storing for more than 2-3 months, avoid temperatures above 30°C. Triple or preferably pressure 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. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty packaging in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available bury the empty packaging below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers should not be burnt.
For refillable containers, empty containers fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

DIP DISPOSAL: Add 3 kg either slaked, hydrated or quick lime per 1000 litres of dip solution in a separate vessel to the dipping tank. Leave that mix for one or two hours to neutralise the chemical component. The inactivated mix can be poured into a trench or sprayed on grass. DO NOT flush to rivers creeks or drainways.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Product is poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Will damage eyes and skin. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening container and preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, a washable hat, a PVC or rubber apron, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves, face shield and impervious footwear. When using the prepared spray wear (or dip for pre-plant and post-harvest dipping) wear elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

If applying by hand by vehicle mounted low pressure equipment wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, elbow-length chemical resistant gloves and a half face-piece respirator with organic vapour/gas cartridge or canister.

If clothing becomes contaminated with product remove clothing immediately. If product on skin immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with water. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield, respirator, and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia 13 11 26, or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed.

SDS

Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for Adama DIMETHOATE 400 Insecticide is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of Adama DIMETHOATE 400 Insecticide being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no warranty expressed or implied is given by Adama Australia, regarding its suitability, fitness or efficiency for any purpose for which it is used by the buyer, whether in accordance with the directions or not and Adama Australia accepts no responsibility for any consequence whatsoever resulting from the use of this product.

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