DANGEROUS POISON

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

Electra® 225

Insecticide

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 225 g/L METHOMYL

(an anticholinesterase compound)

SOLVENT: 130 g/L METHANOL

GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE

CROPS: Cereals, Cotton, Duboisia, Fruits, Ginger, Legumes, Oilseed crops, Pastures, Peanuts, Potatoes, Tobacco, Vegetables and other crops

CONTROLS: Certain insect pests as specified in the Directions for Use table.

Formulation type
Soluble Concentrate
SL

ADAMA

adama.com

CONTENTS: 5 L - 1000 L

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRAINTS:
DO NOT use in covered or protected situations such as glasshouses, greenhouses or plastic tunnels.
SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS
Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift
DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.
DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.
DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.
DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application.
Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Adzuki beans	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	0.5 to 1 L/ha	**OVICIDE/LARVICIDE:** Use only where crops are monitored regularly. Use low rate when eggs are present and high rate when heavy egg lay occurs and/or when first to second instar larvae are present (up to 5 mm long).
		1.5 to 2 L/ha	**LARVICIDE:** Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Use low rate on small larvae and light infestations and high rate on large larvae and heavy infestations.
	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*)	1.5 L/ha	Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary.
Apples *-Refer to Application section for concentrate spraying*	Light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)	150 to 200 mL/100 L	Apply at calyx stage and repeat at 14 day intervals or as required depending on infestation. Only use low rate in NSW & ACT, but in other states use high rate if infestation is heavy.
	Codling moth (*Cydia pomonetta*)	150 mL/100 L	Apply on a 14 day schedule for late season control of light infestation only. Moderate to heavy infestations of codling moths will not be controlled.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	150 to 200 mL/100 L	Apply when number of larvae on shoots suggests economic damage is imminent.
	Plague thrip (*Thrips imaginis*), Apple dimpling bug (*Campylomma livida*)	200 mL/100 L	Apply when pests appear and repeat when necessary. Apply as a high-volume spray ensuring adequate spray penetration to obtain effective control of the pests. **Bees:** only apply when bees are not foraging.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Beans: Borlotti beans, Broad beans, French beans, Legume seed crops, Long beans, Mung beans (including mung beans for seed production), Navy beans	Bean fly (*Ophiomyia phaseoli*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha or 100 mL/ 100 L	Apply 3 days after seedlings emerge then 4 days later. Repeat at weekly intervals until blossoming.
	Bean thrip		Apply when pests first appear and repeat depending on infestation. Use the higher rate on heavier infestation. Spray to penetrate blossoms.
	Bean pod borer, Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 or 2 L/ha	
	Loopers (*Chrysodeixis* spp.), Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*)	1.5 L/ha	**NOTE:** Control of Green vegetable bug is important during and after flowering.
Blueberries *-Refer to Application section for concentrate spraying*	Caterpillar pest, Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Monolepta beetle (*Monolepta australis*), Plague thrip (*Thrips imaginis*)	100 mL/100 L	Treat for Caterpillar Pests when populations reach damaging levels. Treat for Plague Thrips when numerous on flowers but take precautions for bees. Treat for *Helicoverpa* spp. when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level.
Brassicas: Brussels sprouts, Broccoli, Cabbages, Cauliflower	Cabbage white butterfly (*Pieris rapae*)	1 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Treatment will probably be required each 5-7 days during the growing season. Ensure thorough spray penetration. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	
	Cabbage centre grub (*Hellula hydralis*), Loopers (*Chrysodeixis subsidens*)	1.5 L/ha	
	Cluster caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*)	1 L/ha	
Canola, Rapeseed	Cabbage moth	1 L/ha	Apply when infestation reaches economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Refer to Application: Larvicidal instructions for more details.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1 or 2 L/ha	
Centrosema pascuorum seed crops	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*), *Piezodorus* spp., Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), *Riptortus* spp.	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply through boom spray with hollow cone nozzles in 250 L/ha water.
Citrus *- Refer to Application section for concentrate spraying*	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	2 L/ha or 200 mL/ 100 L	Spray only if heavy infestations occur on young foliage and fruit.
	Larger citrus butterfly (*Papilio aegeus*), Smaller citrus butterfly (*Papilio anactus*)		Apply to cover unhardened leaves from recent growth flushes when infestations are noted in young trees only.
	Long-tailed mealybug (*Pseudococcus longispinus*)		Apply in August or late November - early December when fruit is absent and mealybug crawlers are present. Treatment will prevent mealybug attacking under the new fruit calyx.
	Light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)		Apply in late November - early December when fruit is absent to prevent Light brown apple moth attacking under the new fruit calyx.
	Spined citrus bug (*Biprorulus bibax*), Bronze orange bug (*Musgraveia sulciventris*)	250 mL/ha or 25 mL/ 100 L	Apply as populations indicate and before bugs reach the adult winged stage.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	500 mL to 1 L/ha	**Wetting Agent:** For optimum results, add a wetting agent to the spray at a rate of 20-30 mL/ 100 L when mixing with water. **Ovicide/Larvicide**: Crops should be checked every 2-3 days for eggs and larvae. Pre Squaring: Initiate sprays when significant numbers of eggs are present, i.e. 75 eggs/100 plants. Continue at 4-5 day intervals while egg numbers are above these levels and larval control is adequate. Add an effective larvicide at recommended rates if significant numbers of small larvae (20/100 plants) are present. Squaring-Boll Maturity: Continue above schedule when 50 eggs or more/100 plant terminals are found. Add an effective larvicide at recommended rates if significant numbers of small larvae (10/100 plant terminals) are present. If large larvae survive, use the higher recommended rate or add other effective larvicides. Use higher rate at peak egg laying and when 1st-2nd instar larvae predominate. Good spray coverage is essential to obtain good ovicidal activity.
		1.8 to 2.4 L/ha	**Larvicide** Apply as an occasional treatment in a spray program based on alternative insecticides. DO NOT use more often than every 14 days during active growth stages of the crop or alternatively apply up to 3 treatments at a minimum of 3-day intervals between treatments after the boll load is set. DO NOT use during periods of plant stress. **Note:** Use of this product may redden cotton foliage. If reddening is excessive, discontinue use of this product and use other insecticides. Avoid contact with spray residues. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas for at least 24 hours.
	Loopers (*Chrysodeixis subsidens*)		Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary.
Duboisia	Cluster caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*)	1 L/ha or 100 mL/100 L	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestations.
Ginger	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 L/ha	Apply when pest populations are evident or when damage is noticed to young shoots at ground level during early growth.
Grapevines *-Refer to Application section for concentrate spraying*	Light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)	150 mL/ 100 L	Apply during early shoot growth/flowering if populations indicate and then just before bunches close if light brown apple moth is noted. Control at later stages of bunching is difficult.
	Vine moth (*Theretra oldenlandiae*)		Apply when populations indicate a need.
Guar	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*), Podsucking bug (*Riptortus serripes*)	2 L/ha	Apply when significant populations are noted.
Hops	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	2 L/ha	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestations. For high volume spraying, use at least 1000 L/ha of spray mixture. DO NOT use chemicals from the same group for consecutive sprays.
Lentils	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Examine crops at least twice weekly during flowering to podding for larvae and their damage. Use the higher rate if the infestation is higher.
Lettuce: Field grown head and leafy lettuce (not hydroponic lettuce)	*Larvae* of: Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	2 L/ha or 200 mL/ 100 L	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. For high volume spraying, use at least 1000 L/ha of spray mixture. DO NOT apply more than 4 applications per crop. There MUST be at least a 3-day interval between consecutive applications. Observe the Western Flower Thrips insecticide resistance management strategy (available from CropLife Australia website)
	Ova of: Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1 L/ha or 100 mL/ 100 L	
	Cluster caterpillar, Western flower thrips	2 L/ha or 200 mL/ 100 L	
Linseed	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply sprays from early flowering. Repeat depending on infestation. Larvae completely enclosed inside bolls at time of spraying may not be controlled. Use the higher rate for heavier infestation.
Lucerne (grazing, hay and seed)	Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestations. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
Lupins	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	**Larvicide:** Apply when infestations reach an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Refer to Larvicidal Application Instructions for more details.
		500 mL to 1 L/ha	**Ovicide/Larvicide:** Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instructions.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha or 150 to 200 mL /100 L	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestations. **LARVICIDAL:** Apply initial spray at early silking or when eggs are first observed on silks. Repeat at 2-3 day intervals during silking if infestation continues. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly cover young developing cobs. **NSW only:** Control at tasselling stage may also be necessary. Application when 80% of the cobs are at early silking stage is very important.
		1 L/ha or 100 mL/ 100 L	**OVICIDE:** Use this rate only where crops are monitored for eggs and larvae. Apply only when egg laying occurs. As soon as any larvae are present use larvicidal rates as recommended above.
	Armyworms (**except** fall armyworm)	1.5 L/ha	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestation. **NOTE:** As all armyworms except the Dayfeeding armyworm feed mainly during the evening, spraying at dusk is recommended.
Mint	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 or 2 L/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestations.
Pastures native and improved (alone or with legumes)	Armyworms (**except** Fall armyworm), Common armyworm (*Mythimna convecta*), Southern armyworm (*Persectania ewingii*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestation. **NOTE:** As all armyworms except the Dayfeeding armyworm feed mainly during the evening, spraying at dusk is recommended.
	Buffel grass seed caterpillar (*Mampava rhodoneura*)	1.75 L/ha	Apply when pests appear (when webbing is just visible) and repeat if necessary. Ensure thorough spray penetration to obtain effective control of the pest.
Pasture legume seed crops	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Lucerne blue butterfly (*Lampides boeticus*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply as infestation indicate during the flowering and pod setting period of crop development. Refer to Application: Larvicidal instructions for more details.
Peanuts	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
Pears - *Refer to Application section for concentrate spraying*	Light brown apple moth (*Epiphyas postvittana*)	150 to 200 mL/ 100 L	Apply at calyx stage from late November onwards and repeat at 14 day intervals or as required depending on infestation.
Peas including Chickpeas, Cowpeas, Field peas, Pigeon peas	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Spray for good coverage and penetration.
	Looper	1.5 L/ha	
	Pea thrips (*Thrips* spp.)	1 L/ha or 100 mL/100 L	
	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*)	1.5 L/ha	Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat when necessary.
Poppies	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
Potatoes	Potato moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on infestation. Use higher rate on heavier infestation.
	Potato looper	1.5 L/ha	
Sesame seed	Corn earworm (*H. armigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply when significant populations are noted. Refer to Application: Larvicidal instructions for more details.
	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*)	1.5 L/ha	
Sorghum	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Crop checking should commence on head emergence from the boot and continue at weekly intervals until maturity. **Larvicide:** Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Refer to Application: Larvicidal instructions for more detail.
		500 mL to 1 L/ha	**Ovicide/Larvicide:** Refer to Application: Ovicidal/Larvicidal instructions.
	Armyworms (**except** Fall armyworm)	1.5 L/ha	Apply only when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. **Note:** As all Armyworms, except the Dayfeeding Armyworm, feed mainly during the evening, spraying at dusk is recommended.
	Sorghum midge (*Contarinia sorghicola*)	1 L/ha	Apply when there are 1 or more sorghum midge adults per panicle or according to the threshold recommended by local agricultural authorities.

CROP	PEST	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Soybeans	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*), Loopers	1.5 L/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	**LARVICIDE:** Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Refer to Application: Larvicidal instructions for more detail.
		500 mL to 1 L/ha	**OVICIDE/LARVICIDE:** Refer to Ovicidal/Larvicidal Application instructions.
Stonefruit (including cherries, peaches and nectarines) - *Refer to Application section for concentrate spraying*	Thrips	200 mL/ 100 L	Apply at petal fall. Apply as a high-volume spray ensuring adequate spray penetration to obtain effective control of the pests.
	Green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*)	100 mL/ 100 L	Apply when the pest first appears on the crop and repeat when necessary. DO NOT apply early to peach varieties such as Watts or to stressed trees.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	150 mL/ 100 L	
	Monolepta Beetle	100 mL/ 100 L	Apply to blossoms of affected trees where beetles are feeding. Apply from July to September when infestation occurs. For more detail on pollinator protection refer to **Livestock protection** instructions.
Strawberries	Cluster caterpillar (*Spodoptera litura*), Loopers	150 mL/ 100 L	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. **Note:** To avoid the possibility of taint in strawberries to be frozen, do not apply later than 10 days before harvest.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*), Light brown apple moth (*E. postivittana*)	150 to 200 mL /100L	
Sunflowers	Green vegetable bug (*Nezara viridula*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	**Green vegetable bug:** Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. **Heliothis:** Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. **Note**: Spray must be applied before the seed heads turn over, otherwise adequate penetration and insect control will not be achieved.
	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha	
		500 mL to 1 L/ha	**OVICIDE/LARVICIDE:** Refer to Ovicidal/larvicidal Application instructions.
Sweetcorn	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	1.5 to 2 L/ha or 150 to 200 mL /100 L	**LARVICIDE:** Apply initial spray at early silking or when eggs are first observed on silks. Repeat at 2-3 day intervals during silking if infestation continues. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly cover young developing cobs. Refer to Application: Larvicidal instructions for more detail.
		500 mL to 1 L/ha	**OVICIDE:** Use this rate only where crops are monitored for eggs and larvae. Apply only when egg laying occurs. As soon as any larvae are present, use larvicidal rates as recommended above.
	Armyworms (**except** Fall armyworm)	1.5 L/ha	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation. **NOTE:** All armyworms, except the day feeding armyworm, feed mainly during the evenings, so spraying at dusk is recommended.
Sweet Peppers (Capsicums)	Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (*Helicoverpa armigera*), Native budworm (*Helicoverpa punctigera*)	150 or 200 mL /100 L	Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on pest infestation, although the spray interval should not exceed 7 days. Increase spray volume as plants increase in size. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.
Tea Tree (*Melaleuca alternifolia*)	Xylorectid caterpillar, Psyllid, Leaf hopper, Crysomelid beetle	1.5 to 2 L/ha	Apply as a thorough foliar spray.

<table>
<tr><th>CROP</th><th>PEST</th><th>RATE</th><th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Tobacco</td><td>Cluster caterpillar (Spodoptera litura),
Green vegetable bug (Nezara viridula),
Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (Helicoverpa armigera),
Native budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera),
Leafhopper (Cicadellidae),
Tobacco looper (Chrysodexis argentifera),
Tobacco leaf miner (Phthorimaea operculella)
Tobacco thrips (Hemianiphothrips concinnus)</td><td rowspan="2">100 mL/100 L</td><td>Apply when pests first occur. Repeat depending on infestation. The following is a guide to spray volume.
Plant age — Litres spray/ha
1-3 weeks — 250
4 weeks — 300
5 weeks — 450
6 weeks — 550
After 6 weeks — 900-1100</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tobacco stemborer (Scorobipalpa heliopa)</td><td>Apply 10 days after seedlings emerge and repeat at 6 day intervals (7 day intervals in NSW only) until transplanting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stubby root nematode (Paratrichodorus spp.)</td><td>20 L/ha</td><td>Spray onto soil and incorporate to a depth of 10 cm just prior to transplanting.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cutworm (Agrotis spp.)
True and False Wireworms (Elateridae, Tenebrioidae)</td><td>150 or 200 mL /100 L
or
1.5 or 2 L/ha</td><td>Apply at dusk or late afternoon, using 1 knapsack/30 m length of bed. For field plants ensure base of stem is well covered with spray. Use low rate for cutworms and high rate for wireworms.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grasshoppers (Acrididae)</td><td>150 mL/100 L or 1.5 L/ha</td><td>Apply to fully grown plants when pests first appear. Repeat depending on infestation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Seed harvesting ants (seed bed only) (Pheidole spp.)</td><td>200 mL/ 100 L</td><td>Seed Bed only: Apply by pouring directly down the ant hole.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common brown leaf hopper (Orosius argentatus) (vector for tobacco yellow dwarf virus)</td><td>45 mL/ 100 L
then
450 mL/ 100 L</td><td>Apply low rate in transplant water, then 6 weeks later apply high rate as an overall spray.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Tomatoes</td><td>Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (Helicoverpa armigera),
Native budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)</td><td>0.5 to 1 L/ha or 50 to 100 mL /100 L</td><td>OVICIDAL (H. armigera only): incorporate into a larvicide program when pesticide pressure dictates. Use higher rate at peak egg lay and when eggs are mainly laid on flowers or fruit.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tomato leaf miner/Potato moth (Phthorimae opercullela)</td><td>1.5 to 2 L/ha or 150 to 200 mL /100 L</td><td rowspan="3">Larvicide
Apply when pests first appear. Repeat depending on pest infestation, although the spray interval should not exceed 7 days. Increase spray volume as plants increase in size. Use higher rate on heavier infestations.
Low Volume
When applying by ground use a fine spray (preferably generated by cone nozzles).
Use 250 L/ha spray mixture or higher without producing runoff. When applying by air use a minimum of 10 L spray mixture per hectare with a droplet size of 150 microns or less.
High Volume
When applying by high volume use 250 L/ha spray mixture at the start of flowering. Increasing to 1,000 L/ha for mature plants.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Green vegetable bug (Nezara viridula),
Loopers</td><td>1.5 L/ha or 150 mL/ 100 L</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Wheat, barley, oats</td><td>Common armyworm (Leucania convecta)</td><td>Aerial spray only-
1 L/ha</td><td rowspan="3">Apply when pests appear. Repeat depending on pest infestation. Use the low rate against larvae up to 20 mm long and the high rate against larger larvae.
Note: All Armyworms, except the Dayfeeding Armyworm, feed mainly during the evening, so spraying at dusk is recommended.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common armyworm (Leucania convecta), Southern armyworm (Persectania ewingii)</td><td>1 to 1.5 L/ha</td></tr>
<tr><td>Corn earworm (cotton bollworm) (Helicoverpa armigera),
Native budworm (Helicoverpa punctigera)</td><td>1.5 to 2 L/ha</td></tr>
</table>

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

OTHER LIMITATIONS:
DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT IN THE HOME GARDEN.
IN TASMANIA, THIS PRODUCT MUST NOT BE APPLIED BY AIRCRAFT WITHOUT THE SPECIFIC APPROVAL OF THE REGISTRAR OF PESTICIDES.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:
HARVEST:
Apples, Beans, Brassicas, *Centrosema pascuorum* seed crops, Chickpeas, Lentils, Nectarines, Peaches, Peas, Stone Fruit, Sweetcorn, Sweet peppers, Tomatoes:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION

Citrus, Pears:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Strawberries (Fresh), Tobacco:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Blueberries:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 5 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Adzuki beans, Canola/Rapeseed, Cowpeas, Field Peas, Grapes, Guar, Lettuce, Linseed, Lupins, Mung beans, Pigeon peas, Soybeans, Sunflowers:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Strawberries (For Freezing):
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 10 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

Barley, Hops, Maize, Mint, Oats, Peanuts, Poppies, Sesame seed, Sorghum, Wheat:
DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING AND STOCKFOOD:
Lucerne, Pastures, Sweetcorn:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Barley, Oats, Maize, Sorghum, Wheat:
DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cotton, Hops and crops not otherwise specified above:
Do not graze or feed treated crops to animals.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING
For insecticide resistance management ELECTRA® 225 Insecticide is a Group 1A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to ELECTRA® 225 and other Group 1A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if ELECTRA® 225 or other Group 1A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of ELECTRA® 225 on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant insects is difficult to detect prior to use, Adama Australia accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of ELECTRA® 225 to control resistant insects.
ELECTRA® 225 may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Adama representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

MIXING
ELECTRA® 225 may be applied without dilution if using appropriate ULV application equipment (See Aircraft Application). If dilution is required fill spray tank ¼ to ½ full of water and add ELECTRA® 225 directly to spray tank and continue filling with water. Mix thoroughly using mechanical or hydraulic means.
DO NOT use air agitation. Continue agitation for several minutes prior to spraying, agitation is required to fully mix the chemical.

USE OF WETTING AGENT
For optimum results, it is essential to add to the spray solution a non-ionic agricultural wetting agent at a rate of 0.025% of active material. This is 25 mL/100 L FOR MOST WETTING AGENTS.

Application
Larvicidal: Apply at the recommended rates when the insects first appear and repeat as needed. Apply the lower rates on small caterpillars and light infestations of insects. Use the higher rates on larger caterpillars and heavier infestations of insects. Best control is obtained when spray schedules are initiated on young insects.
Ovicidal/Larvicidal: Use these rates only where crops are regularly monitored for eggs and larvae. Use the lower rate when threshold egg levels are reached and the higher rate at peak egg laying and if 1st-2nd instar larvae are present (up to 0.5 cm long). If larvae greater than 0.5 cm are present, use larvicide rates as recommended.

Ground application
Apply as a COARSE spray. DO NOT apply as a fog or mist. For effective insect control, proper timing and coverage are essential.

Special Mixing and Application Instructions for Tree Crops and Vines:
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. Avoid excess 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 1,500 L/ha
2. Your chosen spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 X (i.e. 1,500 L / 500 L = 3)
4. If the dilute label rate is 100 mL/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 100, that is 300 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.

Aircraft application
Cotton, linseed, mung beans, pastures, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, winter cereals, adzuki beans, canola, lucerne, lupins, peanuts, peas and tomatoes only: Apply using aircraft correctly fitted with approved equipment, accurately calibrated. Do not use less than 22 L/ha spray volume and when crop is dense or pests are large and numerous, increase the volume/ha accordingly. To reduce drift and to optimise spray deposition avoid application in calm conditions and aim for application in light to moderate cross winds. Turn off spray boom while passing over creeks or dams.

Low Volume: ELECTRA® 225 may be applied in water at volumes of 20-30 L/ha using low volume equipment. Droplet size (VMD) should be in the range 100-200 micron

ULV: ELECTRA 225 may be applied undiluted at the recommended rate, but results will generally be better if the product is diluted with water to give a total volume of 3 L/ha. Droplet size (VMD) should be in the range 80-100 microns.

COMPATIBILITY
ELECTRA® 225 is compatible with most of the commonly used insecticides and fungicides. DO NOT mix with pesticides having alkaline reaction.

PRECAUTION
Keep unprotected persons and animals out of operational areas during treatment and while there is a danger of drift. Avoid contact with spray residues.

Re-entry Period
DO NOT allow entry into treated areas for at least 24 hours after treatment. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK
Keep animals and unprotected persons out of operational areas during treatment and while there is any danger of drift. DANGEROUS TO BEES - DO NOT spray plants in flower while bees are foraging. Ensure beehives are removed from the area to be treated and from adjacent paddocks.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DANGEROUS TO WILDLIFE, INCLUDING BIRDS AND FISH. Do not contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or used containers. Do not re-use empty containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seed and fertilisers. 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. 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 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.
For refillable containers, empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS
Very dangerous, particularly the concentrate. Product and spray are poisonous if absorbed by skin contact, inhaled or swallowed. Attacks eyes, nose, throat and skin. Repeated minor exposure may have a cumulative poisoning effect. Avoid contact with eyes and skin and clothing. DO NOT inhale vapour or spray mist. Protect eyes while using. When opening the container and preparing the spray, wear elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. When using the prepared spray wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves, impervious footwear and half-facepiece respirator with combined dust and gas cartridge (canister). If clothing becomes contaminated with product or wet with spray, remove clothing immediately. If product or spray on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield, respirator, if rubber wash with detergent and warm water and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID
If swallowed, splashed on skin or in eyes, or inhaled, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131126) or a doctor at once. Remove any contaminated clothing and wash skin thoroughly. If swallowed, activated charcoal may be advised. Give atropine if instructed.

Note to Physician:
Methomyl produces effects associated with anticholinesterase activity. Atropine sulfate should be used for treatment. Administer repeated doses 1.2 to 2.0 mg intravenously every 10-30 minutes until full atropinization is achieved. Do not use morphine or 2-PAM. Maintain atropinization until the patient recovers. Artificial respiration or oxygen may be necessary. Allow no further exposure to any anticholinesterase inhibitors until recovery is assured.

SAFETY DATA SHEET
Additional information is listed in the safety data sheet (SDS). A safety data sheet for ELECTRA® 225 Insecticide is available from adama.com or call Customer Service on 1800 423 262.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The use of ELECTRA® 225 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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