

Product Name: Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide
APVMA Approval No: 95137/144779



Label Name:	Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide
Signal Headings:	READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING
Constituent Statements:	350 g/kg CHLORANTRANILIPROLE
Mode of Action:	GROUP 28 INSECTICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For the Control of Lepidopteran species of insect pests in Cotton and certain Pulse crops, and Pome fruits as per the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	720g (8x90g), 720g (4x180g), 720g, 1kg, 2kg, 3.5kg, 5kg
Restrains:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIODS HARVEST Cotton: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 28 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Chickpea, Mung bean, Soybean: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION Pome fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION GRAZING

Cotton: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE CROPS, COTTON STUBBLE OR GIN TRASH TREATED WITH SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE
Chickpea, Mung bean, Soybean: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION
Pome fruit: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD

Trade Advice:

EXPORT STATEMENT: Import tolerances for produce treated with Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide may be pending in some countries. Consult with your exporter or Sabakem Pty Ltd before applying SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE insecticide to export crops.

General Instructions:

This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP 28 INSECTICIDE

For insecticide resistance management Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide is a Group 28 insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide and other Group 28 insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide and other Group 28 insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use Sabakem Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide to control resistant insects. Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. To help prevent the development of resistance to Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide, use Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide in accordance with the current Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) strategy for your region. For further information contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant, local Department of Agriculture or Primary Industries, or local Sabakem Pty Ltd Representative.

Precautions:

PRECAUTION

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

Protections:

PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

IMPORTANT: Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

PROTECTION OF HONEY BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS

Based on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE should not be applied when bees are actively foraging.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to aquatic invertebrates. Drift and run off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighbouring areas. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or watercourses with the chemical or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	<p>STORAGE AND DISPOSAL</p> <p>KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.</p> <p>Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. The method of disposal of the container depends on the container type. Read the 'Storage and disposal' instructions on the label that is attached to the container. Single-rinse or shake bag remainder into spray tank, or triple-rinse bottle containers and add rinsings to spray tank before disposal. 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 to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product.</p>
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Safety Directions:	<p>SAFETY DIRECTIONS</p> <p>May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. When opening the container and preparing spray, and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and wash hands after use.</p>
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First Aid Instructions:	<p>FIRST AID</p> <p>First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.</p>
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First Aid Warnings:	
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RESTRAINTS:

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

DO NOT make more than 3 applications per cotton crop per season, and no more than 2 consecutive sprays per field per season. Applications must be a minimum of 7 days apart.

DO NOT make more than 2 applications per chickpea, soybean or mung bean crop per season.

Applications must be a minimum of 7 days apart.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at www.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. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. 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 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.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see "Mandatory buffer zones" section of the following table titled "buffer zones for boom sprayers) are observed.

Table 1. Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Up to maximum label rate	20 metres

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- Spray is not directed above the target canopy.
- the outside of the sprayers is turned off when turning at the end of rows and when spraying the outer row on each side of the application site

- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see "Mandatory buffer zones" section of the following table titled "buffer zones for vertical sprayers") are observed.

Table 2. Buffer zones for vertical sprayers

Application rate	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
	Natural aquatic areas
Up to maximum label rate	50 metres

DO NOT apply by aircraft unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a MEDIUM spray droplet size category
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see "Mandatory buffer zones" section of the following table titled "Buffer zones for aircraft") are observed.

Table 3. Buffer zones for aircraft

Application rate	Wind speed conditions	Mandatory downwind buffer zones
		Natural aquatic areas
Up to maximum label rate	3-8 km/h	100 metres
	8-14 km/h	200 metres
	15-20 km/h	400 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Table 4: BROADACRE Situations

Crop	Pest	Rate/ha	WHP	Critical Comments
Cotton	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Cluster caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	<u>90 or 150 g</u> <i>plus</i> <u>non-ionic surfactant @ 125 gai/100 L</u>	28 days	Target brown eggs and hatchling (neonates or 1 st instar) to small larvae (2 nd instar) when they reach the economic spray threshold and before they become entrenched in squares, flowers and bolls. Use the low rate on threshold larvae pressure (2 larvae per metre row) and low egg pressure. Use the high rate with high egg and/or larvae pressure (where potential for >2 larvae per metre row produced) and so as to achieve longer residual control of <i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.
	Northern rough bollworm (<i>Earias vittella</i>) Rough bollworm (<i>Earias huegeliana</i>)	150 g <i>plus</i> non-ionic surfactant @ 125 gai/100 L		Target eggs and hatchling (neonates or 1 st instar) to small larvae (2 nd instar) when they reach the economic spray threshold and before they become entrenched in terminals or bolls.
Chickpea	Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	70 g <i>plus</i> non-ionic surfactant @ 125 gai/100 L	14 days	A maximum of two applications are to be applied to any one crop per season. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides. Regularly scout crops to monitor for larvae. Target sprays against larvae. Larvae in entrenched feeding sites will not be controlled. Use enough water to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Target a minimum of 100 L/ha by ground rig and a minimum of 30 L/ha by aircraft. Use in accordance with Crop Life Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy guidelines.
Mung bean, Soybean	Bean podborer (<i>Maruca vitrata</i>) Cotton bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>) Soybean looper (<i>Thysanoplusia orichalcea</i>) Bean looper (<i>Mocis alterna</i>) Irrorated tabby (<i>Anticarsia irrorata</i>)			

Table 5: HORTICULTURE Situations

Crop	Pest	Rate/100L	WHP	Critical Comments
<p>ALL CROPS Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods. Refer to Application section of the label. Thorough fruit coverage is essential. Use in accordance with AIRAC Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy guidelines.</p>				
<p>Pome fruit including Apples Nashi Pears Pears</p>	<p>Codling moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>) Budworms (<i>Helicoverpa spp.</i>) Oriental fruit moth (<i>Grapholita molesta</i>)</p>	<p><u>Dilute spraying:</u> 9 g plus nonionic surfactant @ 15gai/100 L</p> <p><u>Concentrate spraying:</u> Refer to Mixing/ Application Section</p>	<p>14 days</p>	<p>DO NOT make more than three (3) applications per crop per season.</p> <p>Codling moth: A maximum of three (3) applications of Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide are to be applied at 14 – 21 day intervals commencing at petal fall (or before 110 Degree Days after Codling moth are detected in traps) until late December. Further treatments should be made with an alternate mode of action insecticide.</p> <p>Or a maximum of three (3) applications can be applied commencing from the end of December at 14 - 21 day intervals following treatments with an alternate mode of action product.</p> <p>Oriental fruit moth: When treating the first generation, apply the initial treatment before 110 Degree Days after Oriental fruit moths are detected in traps. The above programme, when commenced at petal fall, will also control Budworms.</p>
	<p>Lightbrown apple moth (<i>Epiphyas postvittana</i>)</p>			<p>Lightbrown apple moth: A maximum of three (3) applications of SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE are to be applied at 14 - 21 day intervals commencing at petal fall or apply at 140 Degree Days after Lightbrown apple moths are detected in traps. Further treatments should be made with alternative mode of action insecticides.</p>

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

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide is an anthranilic diamide insecticide in the form of a water dispersible granule. **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** is particularly active on Lepidopteran insect pests, primarily as a larvicide. **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** should be applied after careful field monitoring of pest populations of eggs and larvae to determine the need for application, the correct timing of the initial application and of any subsequent applications. Subsequent applications are dependent on economic thresholds, as well as the growth rate of new unprotected plant material. For *Helicoverpa* species, spray applications should be timed to coincide with egg hatching and before larvae are entrenched in protected feeding sites.

SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE has been specifically designed for use in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) schemes. **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** does not give traditional larval “knockdown” control. **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** enters larvae primarily by ingestion of treated foliage, or through penetration of the insect cuticle. After ingesting **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** the larvae cease feeding and die four to five days later. **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** provides square, flower and boll protection in cotton, and flower and pod protection in pulse crops.

More than one treatment of **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** insecticide may be required to control a population of pests.

MIXING

Fill spray tank to $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water. Measure the amount of **Sabakem Sabacor 350WG Insecticide** required for the area to be sprayed. Add **SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE** directly to the spray tank with the agitation engaged. Mix thoroughly to disperse the insecticide. Once dispersed, the material must be kept in suspension at all times by continuous agitation. Use mechanical or hydraulic means, DO NOT use air agitation, premix or slurry.

If spray solution is left standing, ensure thorough re-agitation of the spray mix until fully resuspended. DO NOT allow spray mix to sit overnight, as resuspension may be difficult.

SURFACTANT/WETTING AGENT

Use a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent at 15 g active/100 L, (e.g. Agral* 600 @ 25 mL/100 L).

DO NOT use BS1000* or Activator*90 as it may cause crop phytotoxicity.

DO NOT add a non-ionic surfactant/wetting agent if:

- mixing with another product which already contains a surfactant and/or the product label advises not to add a surfactant.

- mixing with a liquid fertiliser

APPLICATION

Minimising Spray Drift

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator must consider all these factors when making application decisions.

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (volume mean diameter (VMD) >250 - 300 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT MINIMISE DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVOURABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.** When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Ground application

Use a sprayer fitted with high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size, **DOES NOT** improve canopy penetration and may increase drift potential.

WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. For orchard/vineyard sprayers avoid directing spray above trees and always turn-off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows.

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 runoff. Avoid excessive 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.

- Always apply sufficient water to cover the crop to the point of runoff, otherwise under dosing will occur and disease control may be inadequate.

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 concentrate spray volume: For example 500 L/ha
 3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3 times (i.e. 1,500 L divided by 500 L = 3)
 4. If the dilute label rate is 150 g/100 L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3 x 150, that is, 450 g/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.

Compatibility

Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, it is recommended that users premix a small quantity of the desired tank mix and observe possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation etc). Avoid complex tank mixtures of several products or very concentrated spray mixtures.

The mixing sequence recommended is: water soluble bags, dry flowable or water dispersible granules (**SABAKEM SABACOR 350WG INSECTICIDE**), wettable powders, water based suspension concentrates, water soluble

concentrates, oil based suspension concentrates, emulsifiable concentrates, adjuvants and surfactants, soluble fertilisers.

Spray Equipment Cleanout

Prior to application, start with clean, well-maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove. Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. DO NOT clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.