

**POISON**

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

***CroPro***

**D-SECT EC\***

**INSECTICIDE**

**ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 27.5 g/L DELTAMETHRIN  
SOLVENTS: 811 g/L HYDROCARBON LIQUID**

**GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE**

*For the control of Heliothis and other specified pests on cotton, Tobacco, tomatoes, cole crops, sorghum, sunflowers, soybeans and other crops; and for the control of cockroaches in domestic, commercial, industrial and public buildings, as per the Directions for Use table.*

**IMPORTANT: READ THIS BOOKLET BEFORE USE**



**HOLDINGS PTY LTD**

**APVMA Approval No: 52005/52706**

\*D-Sect EC is a registered trademark of PCT International PTY LTD

(PCT Holdings Pty Ltd ABN 11 099 023 962)

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CUSTOMER SERVICE FREECALL 1800 630 877 EMERGENCY RESPONSE (ALL HOURS) FREECALL 1800 630 877

SITUATION	PEST	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Berry Vegetables: cape goose berries, Heliothis, Helicoverpa rosella	Native Budworm (Heliothis, Helicoverpa spp.)	Qld, WA only	50 mL/ 100 L	1 day	Apply as thorough spray. Use sufficient water to ensure adequate penetration and coverage. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals, depending upon pest incidence.
Cereals	Native Budworm Common Armyworm (Heliothis)	All States	500 mL/ ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of infestation, before larvae are 5 mm, for best results.
	Southern and Common Armyworm (Heliothis)				Apply when larvae numbers exceed threshold.
	Webworm (Hednota pedionoma)	WA only	200 mL/ ha		<b>Pre-seeding:</b> CROPRO D-SECT may be tank mixed with knock down herbicides and applied prior to seeding. Apply once larvae have emerged, i.e. from last week in May onwards. Closely graze pasture prior to application. To ensure good penetration, use high water volume, i.e. 100 L/ha. DO NOT apply on dense pasture. <b>Post crop emergence:</b> Inspect crop regularly from seeding onwards, and spray at first sign of damage. Check with local Department of Agriculture adviser for further details. Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.
	Cutworms (Agrotis spp.)	NSW only	200 mL/ ha		Apply at first sign of infestation, before larvae are 10 mm long, for best results.
		WA only			
Chickpeas, faba beans, lentils, linseed, canola (oil seed rape), safflower	Cutworms (Agrotis spp.)	NSW, WA only	200 mL/ha	7 days	Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedling. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.

**RE-ENTRY PERIOD**

DO NOT allow entry into treated areas until the spray deposits have dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length PVC gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

**STORAGE, SPILLAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. In case of spillage, confine and absorb spilled product with absorbent material such as sand, clay or cat litter. Dispose of waste as indicated below or according to Australian Standard AS 2507 - Storage and Handling of Pesticides. Do NOT allow spilled product to enter sewers, drains, creeks or any other waterways.

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 deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury 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 in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. Empty containers and product should not be burnt. Do not bury waste or surplus product. Dispose of undiluted waste by either dilution and use according to the Directions for Use or returning to the point of purchase in the original container for controlled disposal. Dispose of diluted surplus product by using according to the Directions for Use. Do not re-use empty container.

**SAFETY DIRECTIONS**

Product is poisonous if swallowed. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Will damage eyes and will irritate the skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat and elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. 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 and face shield and contaminated clothing..

**FIRST AID**

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. Give a glass of water.

**SAFETY DATA SHEET.**

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS). A Safety Data Sheet for CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE is available from PCT Holdings Pty Ltd on request.

**WARRANTY**

PCT Holdings Pty Ltd makes no warranty expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than that indicated on the label. Except as so warranted the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

Soybeans, navy beans, mung beans, and other seed and pod crops (eg. linseed, canola oilseed rape), safflower, faba beans, vetch, lentils, chickpeas)	Corn Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis)	2.5 L/ha
	Green Vegetable Bug	2.5 L/ha
Sunflower	Corn Earworm, Native Budworm (Heliothis), Rutherglen Bug, Jassids	2.5 L/ha

**Please note:** Berry vegetables (cape gooseberries, rosella), Cole crops (cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli), Tobacco and Tomatoes should not be treated by ULV application

#### COMPATIBILITY

**Water:** CROPRO D-SECT may be mixed with most piperonyl butoxide formulations and most formulations of fungicides and insecticides such as chlorothalonil, dimethoate, mancozeb, metalaxyl, methomyl, parathion methyl, Amitraz® EC Insecticide and pirimicarb, where these products are required for additional insect control or for control of diseases. CROPRO D-SECT may also be mixed with other products including Reward® Cotton Growth Regulator, Wuxal® Liquid Foliar Nutrient and most knockdown herbicides.

**ULV:** When sprayed as a ULV product, CROPRO D-SECT is compatible with Amitraz ULV Insecticide and Pipbut Synergist, where these products are required for additional insect control. CROPRO D-SECT is also compatible with D-C-Tron Cotton Spray Oil. For further information on ULV insecticide compatibilities contact PCT HOLDINGS Pty. Ltd.

#### MIXING

**Water:** Fill the spray tank to about 3/4 full with clean water. Add the required quantity of CROPRO D-SECT to the spray tank with agitators in motion. Where other products are to be mixed, add these after CROPRO D-SECT is mixed in the tank. Top up the spray tank to the required volume with clean water, with agitators operating. When mixing CROPRO D-SECT with Pipbut Synergist, add the required quantity of CROPRO D-SECT to the spray tank, followed by the Pipbut Synergist, then, with agitators operating, add the required quantity of clean water to the spray tank.

**ULV:** When CROPRO D-SECT is to be applied as a ULV spray in combination with compatible ULV products (or oil), CROPRO D-SECT should be added after the ULV product (or oil), with agitators in motion. Ensure that there is no water, or products containing water, in this mixture, or in the spraying equipment.

#### PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVE AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS

DO NOT apply under weather conditions, or from spraying equipment, that may cause spray to drift onto nearby susceptible plants/crops, cropping lands or pastures.

#### PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. DO NOT spray on any plants in flower while bees are foraging. Some repellent effect may be apparent for approximately 2 days.

#### PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with this product or used containers.

Cole crops: cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, etc	Cabbage White Butterfly, Cabbage Moth, Cabbage Grub, Centre Grub	Qld, NSW, NT only	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	High Volume: 50 mL/100 L or Low Volume: 500 mL/ha	2 days	High Volume: Apply thorough spray to ensure even coverage, using at least 600 to 1000 L water/ha. Low Volume: Apply in sufficient water to obtain even and thorough coverage. Repeat sprays as necessary. The addition of a wetting agent is recommended for both high and low volume spraying.
Cotton	Native Budworm, Pink Spotted Bollworm, H. armigera	Qld, NSW, NT, WA only	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	High Volume: 40 mL/50 L or Low Volume: 400 to 500 mL/ha	7 days	Use when insect reinfestation pressure is high (i.e. moderate to heavy egg laying is occurring and small to medium larvae are present). Use when low to moderate egg laying is occurring and only very small larvae are present (see 'note 1' below). Use when egg laying is low and larvae are just about to hatch (see 'note 1' below).
Cotton	Native Budworm, Pink Spotted Bollworm, H. armigera	Qld, NSW, NT, WA only	Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	High Volume: 40 mL/50 L or Low Volume: 400 to 500 mL/ha	7 days	Use when insect reinfestation pressure is high (i.e. moderate to heavy egg laying is occurring and small to medium larvae are present). Use when low to moderate egg laying is occurring and only very small larvae are present (see 'note 1' below). Use when egg laying is low and larvae are just about to hatch (see 'note 1' below).
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Field Peas	Corn Earworm (Heliiothis)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	250 to 500 mL/ha	7 days	Inspect crops regularly and particularly at flowering and early podding. Apply as soon as infestation occurs. Use lower rates only when infestation is low and majority of larvae are young (i.e. less than 5 mm). Large larvae are often not readily controlled.
	Pea Weevil	NSW only	400 to 500 mL/ha		From start of flowering onwards check crops every 2 to 3 days with sweep net. If any pea weevils are seen before first 3 days after flowering, check again 3 days after flowering and respray if necessary. Apply the higher rate under high infestation pressure.
	Cutworms (Agrotis spp.)	NSW, WA only	300 to 500 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening. Thorough coverage is required for effective control.
Lupins	Native Budworm (H. punctigera)	NSW, Vic, SA only	200 to 500 mL/ha	7 days	Apply lower rate on small (5 mm) larvae and higher rate on dense canopies and/or larger larvae.
	Cutworms (Agrotis spp.)	NSW, Vic, SA only	200 to 500 mL/ha		Apply as above. Small caterpillars do not normally damage pods and numbers usually decline rapidly. Spraying is usually only necessary when caterpillars are about 20 mm in length. Apply thoroughly to ensure good penetration of lupin canopy.
	Cutworms (Agrotis spp.)	Qld, Tas, NT only	500 mL/ha		Inspect crops regularly from early terminal development (4-leaf stage) onwards. Apply before heliothis are 5 mm long.
	Cutworms (Agrotis spp.)	NSW, WA only	200 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon or evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.
	Corn Earworm (Heliiothis) and Looper	All States	500 mL/ha		Inspect crops regularly from early terminal development (4-leaf stage) onwards. Apply before heliothis or looper are 5 mm long.
	Green Vegetable Bug	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA, NT only			Apply as soon as adult green vegetable bugs are seen, before there is a build up of nymphs.

droplets. It is recommended to fit transducers to measure rotational speed. Thorough coverage is essential.

CROP	PEST	MIN UM TOTAL SPRAY VOLUME FOR ULV APPLICATION
Cereals	Native Budworm, Corn Earworm (Heliiothis)	2.5 L/ha
	Southern and Common Armyworm	2.0 L/ha
	Webworm ( <i>Hednota pedionoma</i> )	1.0 L/ha
	Cutworms ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	1.0 L/ha
	Cutworms ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	2.0 L/ha
Cotton	Native Budworm ( <i>H. punctigera</i> ), Cotton Bollworm ( <i>H. armigera</i> )	3.0 L/ha
	Pink Spotted Bollworm	2.5 L/ha
	Green Mirid	2.5 L/ha
Field peas	Corn Earworm and Native Budworm ( <i>Heliiothis</i> )	1.25 L/ha
	Pea Weevil (NSW only)	2.0 L/ha
	Pea Weevil (Vic, SA only)	1.5 L/ha
	Cutworms ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	1.0 L/ha
Lupins	Native Budworm ( <i>H. punctigera</i> ) (NSW, Vic, SA, WA only)	1.0 L/ha
	Cutworms ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	
	Native budworm ( <i>H. punctigera</i> ) (Qld, Tas, NT only)	2.5 L/ha
	Corn Earworm (Heliiothis) and Looper	2.5 L/ha
	Green Vegetable Bug	2.5 L/ha
Maize and sweetcorn	Corn Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliiothis)	2.5 L/ha
Sorghum	Corn Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliiothis)	2.5 L/ha
	Sorghum Midge (Vic, SA, WA only)	2.5 L/ha
	Sorghum Midge (Qld, NSW, NT only)	1.0 L/ha

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

### INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

For insecticide resistance management CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE and other group 3A insecticide may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE or other group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE to control resistant insects. CROPRO D-SECT EC INSECTICIDE may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information, contact your local supplier, PCT Holdings Pty Ltd representatives or local agricultural department agronomist.

### APPLICATION

CROPRO D-SECT is a contact spray. Thorough, even coverage is essential. Residual control of CROPRO D-SECT may be reduced if heavy rainfall is received within 48 hours of application. CROPRO D-SECT can be applied using water as a carrier, and from aircraft can also be applied ULV when in combination with a compatible ULV insecticide and/or oil as a bulking agent.

### EXPORT OF TREATED PRODUCE

Growers should note that suitable MRLs or import tolerances may not be established in all markets for produce treated with CROPRO D-SECT Insecticide. If you are growing produce for export, please check with PCT Holdings Pty. Ltd. for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances BEFORE using CROPRO D-SECT Insecticide.

### EQUIPMENT

**Ground Spray:** Standard low volume boom or high volume equipment may be used.

#### Aircraft:

**Water:** CROPRO D-SECT may be applied by aircraft using water as a carrier. Water volumes of 20 to 30 L/ha have given satisfactory results.

**ULV:** CROPRO D-SECT may also be used without dilution in mixture with some ULV products, as listed under Compatibility, or applied ULV in combination with D-C-Tron® Cotton Spray Oil. A minimum spray volume of 3.0 L/ha should be applied ULV, using either a compatible ULV insecticide mixture partner and/or D-C-Tron Cotton Spray Oil as the bulking agent. DO NOT add water - use direct from container.

For ULV application, CROPRO D-SECT must only be applied by aircraft fitted with accurately calibrated ULV equipment, e.g. Micronair AU5000 atomisers. To minimise drift it is essential to produce suitable spray droplet diameters by controlling the rotational speed of the atomisers. A rotational speed of approx. 2700 rpm is recommended to ensure that a desirable droplet diameter (volume median diameter) of 100 microns is delivered. This is best achieved by setting the blade angles at 75 degrees and not flying at high speeds. Plane speeds higher than 110 knots and/or blade angles set lower than 75 degrees will increase the cage rotational speed and effectively reduce the volume median diameter of the

## GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

Maize (corn)	Com Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis)	All States	Low Volume: 500 mL/ha High Volume: 50 mL/100 L	7 days	Apply at tasselling and before silk emergence when larvae are small (less than 5 mm) and sweetcorn tassels are present. Volume: apply as a thorough spray using 600 to 1000 L spray ha, depending on plant size
Sweetcorn	Com Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis)	All States	500 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of pest, generally from head emergence onward. In tight head varieties, heliothis may be protected and not readily controlled. Repeat sprays as necessary.
Sorghum	Com Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis) Sorghum midge	Vic, SA, WA only Qld, NSW, NT only	200 to 400 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of infestation from head emergence and during flowering. Use rates towards the lower end of the range when infestation is light (1 to 2 midge/head) for knock-down effect late in the flowering period of sorghum. Use rates towards the higher end of the range when infestation occurs early in the period and/or under heavier infestation levels.
Soybeans, navy beans, mung beans, and other seed and pod crops (eg. chickpeas, canola (collared rape), safflower, faba beans, vetch, lentils, chickpeas, cereals)	Com Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis) Looper Green Vegetable Bug	All States	500 mL/ha	7 days	Inspect crops regularly from early terminal development (4 leaf stage) onwards. Apply before Heliothis or Looper are 5 mm long.
		Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT only			Apply as soon as adult Green Vegetable Bugs are seen, before there is a build up of nymphs.

Sunflower	Corn Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis), Greenbug, Hessian Fly	All States	500 mL/ha	7 days	Apply at first sign of pest activity. Critical period is from bud stage/face opening onward. At later growth stages, pests may be partially protected by heads or bracts. Heliothis should be sprayed before they are 5 mm long for best results. Repeat sprays should be made if necessary. If spraying is delayed until after flowering is complete but before the heads turn down, if treatment is unavoidable during flowering, spraying must take place in the very early morning or very late afternoon. Apply as thorough spray using 600 to 1000 L spray/ha depending on plant size. Repeat in 7 to 14 days or as required. Apply as above. Use lower rate under low infestation levels.
Tobacco	Corn Earworm and Native Budworm (Heliothis), Tobacco Looper, Tobacco Stem Borer	Qld, NSW, WA only Vic only	50 mL/100 L 40 to 50 mL/100 L	7 days	Apply as thorough spray. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals, depending upon pest incidence. Use 600 to 1000 L spray/ha depending on plant size. <b>Low Volume:</b> Use sufficient water to ensure adequate penetration and coverage. Apply as above. Use the lower rate under low infestation levels.
Tomatoes	Tomato Grub and Native Budworm (Heliothis)	Qld, NSW, WA only Tas, Vic, WA only Vic, SA only	High Volume: 50 mL/100 L or Low Volume: 500 mL/ha High Volume: 40 to 50 mL/100L or Low Volume: 400 to 500 mL/ha Programme Application: Low Volume: 300 to 500 mL/ha High Volume: 30 to 50 mL/100 L Established Infestations Low Volume: 500 mL/ha High Volume: 50 mL/100 L	3 days	Apply at first sign of pest activity. Repeat sprays at 7 to 14 day intervals depending on pest incidence. Use the higher rate when large larvae are present, and when reinfestation (egg laying) is intense. Use also when insect reinfestation pressure is high. <b>High Volume:</b> Apply thorough spray to ensure even coverage, using at least 600 to 1000 L water/ha. <b>Low Volume:</b> Apply in sufficient water to obtain even and thorough coverage.

Thrips	Vic, SA, WA only	300 mL/ha	Apply at first sign of infestation and repeat if necessary. Repeat applications may be necessary to control re-infestations, as residual control is limited.
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**Directions for Use - Non-crop uses**

SITUATION	PEST	STATE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Domestic, Commercial, Industrial and public buildings	Cockroaches	All States	Initial treatment 55 mL/100 m <sup>2</sup> Maintenance treatment: 27.5 mL/100 m <sup>2</sup>	On non-porous surfaces dilute with 5 L of water and apply as a coarse spray at a rate of 5L/100 m <sup>2</sup> of surface, not exceeding the point of run-off. On porous surfaces use through power equipment, dilute with 10 L of water and apply per 100 m <sup>2</sup> of surface, not exceeding the point of run-off.

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

**WITHHOLDING PERIODS (WHIP)**

**BERRY VEGETABLES:**

**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.**

**COLE CROPS:**

**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**SUPEROLES:**

**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**WATERMELONS:**

**DO NOT HARVEST FOR 2 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**CANOLA (OLSEED RAPE), CEREALS, CHICKPEAS, COTTON, FABA BEANS, FIELD PEAS, LENTILS, LINSEED, LUPINS,**

**MAIZE, MUNG BEANS, NAVY BEANS, SNAFFLOWER, SORGHUM, SOYBEANS, SUEWATER, TOBACCO, VETCH**

**AND OTHER SEED AND POD CROPS: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.**

**Notes:**

**1. Larvae Size** - Larvae greater than 5 mm are often not controlled satisfactorily as they are harder to kill and they are often protected from spray by the plant.

**2. Resistance** - The effectiveness of this product may be reduced or nullified as a result of pests developing a tolerance or resistance to the product. If unacceptable control occurs, immediately contact your local company representative. This product should not be used where a user suspects the presence of significant numbers of a tolerant or resistant strain.