

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

Confidor[®] Guard

SOIL INSECTICIDE

Active Constituent: 350 g/L IMIDACLOPRID

GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

A soil applied treatment for the control of various canegrubs in sugarcane, certain pests in apples, citrus and various other crops, and an injection treatment for control of certain pests in bananas as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Insecticide Resistance Warning

For insecticide resistance management, Confidor Guard is a Group 4A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Confidor Guard and other Group 4A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Confidor Guard and other Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Confidor Guard on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Confidor Guard to control resistant insects. Confidor Guard may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Bayer CropScience representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

Resistance Management Strategy (vegetables)

Do not apply more than one soil application of Confidor Guard to each crop. Do not use Confidor 200 SC or any Group 4A insecticide as a foliar spray after soil application of Confidor Guard in that crop. Refer to district advice for local silverleaf whitefly resistance management strategies.

Export of Treated Produce

Growers should note that MRLs or import tolerances do not exist in all markets for produce treated with Confidor Guard. If you are growing produce for export, please check with Bayer CropScience for the latest information on MRLs and import tolerances before using Confidor Guard.

Note for Vegetable Crops: potential migration of silverleaf whitefly from neighbouring crops

Adult silverleaf whitefly (SLWF) is controlled when they ingest a lethal dose of active ingredient by feeding on a Confidor Guard treated crop. However, in some very susceptible crops and varieties (e.g. pumpkins), the migration of large populations of adults from adjacent fields may result in significant feeding damage to the crop, although further reproduction and development of the pest will be prevented. To help prevent such damage it is important to minimise the migration of adult SLWF into a treated crop, e.g. by applying a 'clean-up' fast-acting insecticide to recently harvested crops. Consideration of factors such as planting sequences and timing, wind direction, variety selection, and general crop hygiene should also be integral to SLWF management. Crops should also be monitored for SLWF adult numbers after application of Confidor Guard, and appropriate fast acting insecticides for control of adults should be applied if economic thresholds are reached or excessive adult feeding damage is observed.

Mixing

Prior to pouring, shake container vigorously, then add the required quantity of Confidor Guard to water in the tank while stirring or with agitators in motion. Confidor Guard requires constant agitation in the tank.

Application

For all application instructions, refer to the Critical Comments in the Directions for Use table. Additional instructions for sugarcane and citrus follow.

Application (sugarcane)

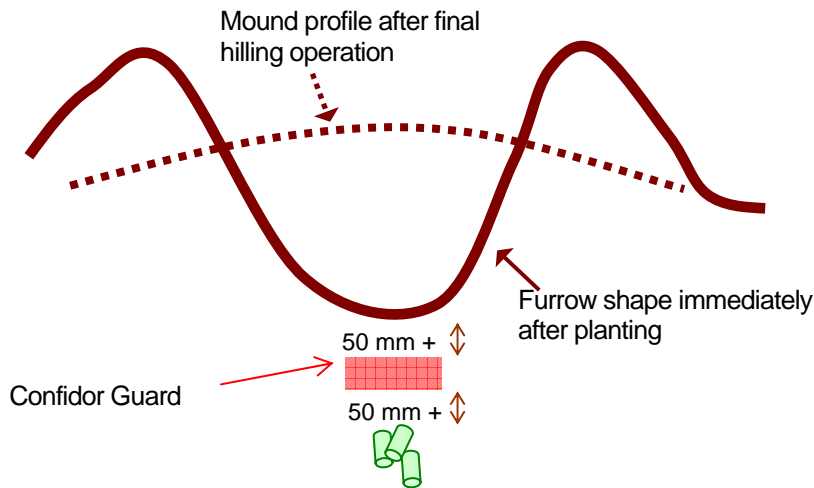
Plant cane

Application can occur at various stages from planting until hilling up as described below. Confidor Guard should be applied into the plant drill in a narrow band centred on the cane row. Mix Confidor Guard with water and spray the mixture into the cane drill as a narrow 50-100 mm wide band in the middle of the drill. Apply in no less than 1.5 litres of water per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to no less than 100 L/ha of water for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows).

Adjust the application equipment so that the treated band of soil is at least 50 mm **above** the level of the setts in the soil, and is **immediately covered by at least 50 mm more soil** on top of that layer. There should be at least 100 mm of soil cover over the treated layer after the final cultivation or hilling-up operation. This placement of the spray band can be achieved in several ways. Not all application methods are suited to every circumstance. Application at planting is not recommended for control of greyback canegrubs in situations where very deep planting is practised.

At planting

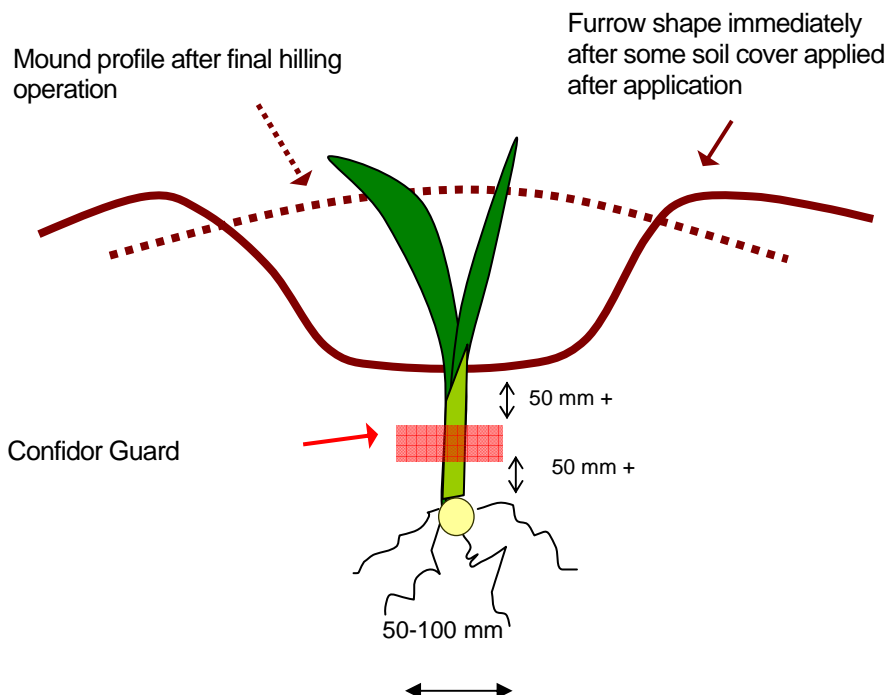
Fix a spray nozzle or nozzles on the planter so that the Confidor Guard spray band is directed at soil just after it covers the setts to a depth of at least 50 mm. The boards on the planter need to be adjusted so that at least another 50 mm of soil comes over the top of the treated band of soil. Subsequent cutaway cultivations must **not** disturb soil to the depth of the treated band.



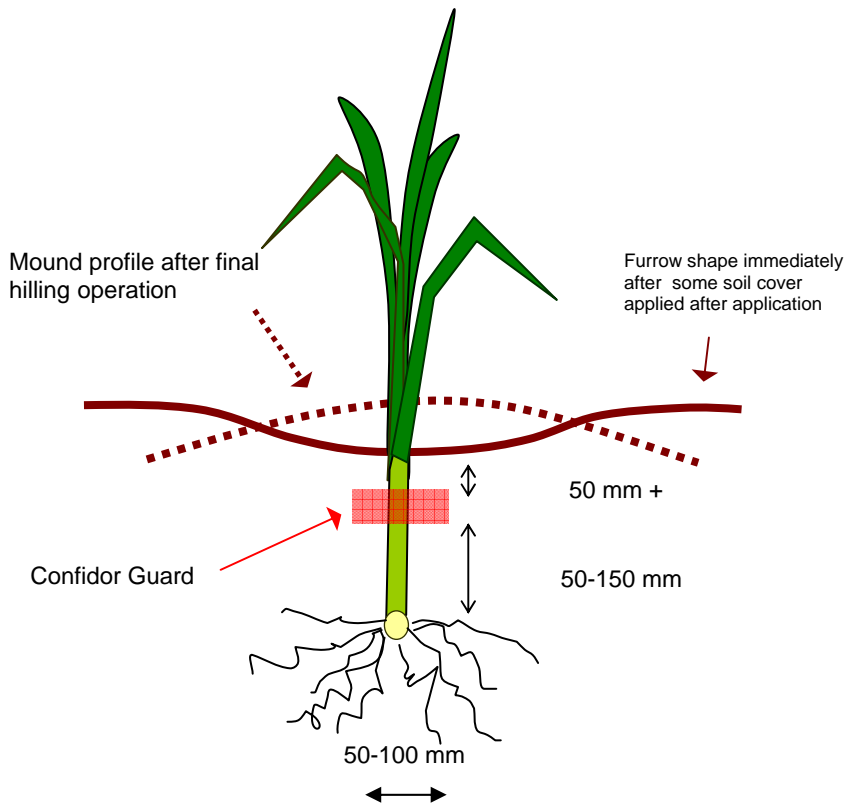
At first working, or at half-open drill, or at fill-in

Apply Confidor Guard as a spray band 50-100 mm wide directed at the base of the young cane shoots so that the middle of the drill is treated, not the sides. A single nozzle per row or a directed nozzle each side of each row may achieve this. The treated band must be covered with at least 50 mm of soil immediately. Subsequent cultivations must **not** disturb soil to the depth of the treated band. There should be at least 100 mm of soil cover over the treated layer after the final cultivation or hilling-up operation.

First working

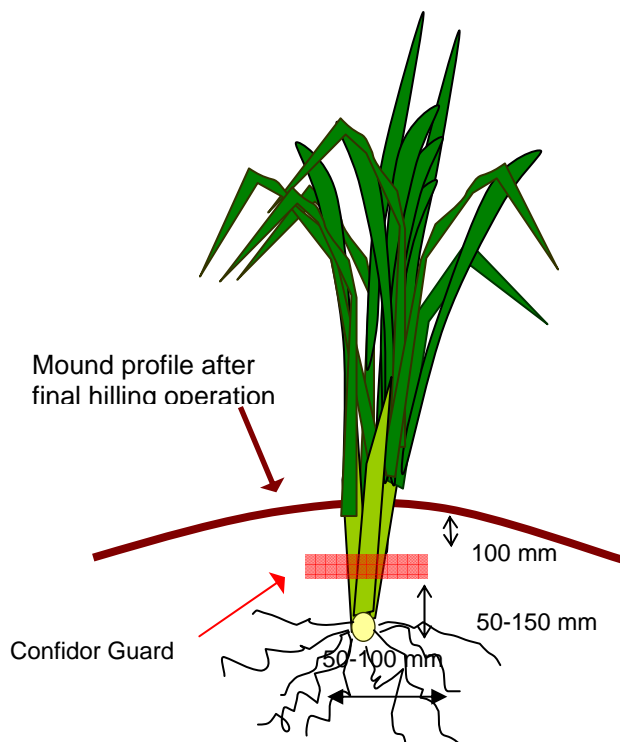


Fill-in



At hilling up

Apply Confidor Guard as twin narrow spray bands 50 mm wide on each side of the cane rows directed at the base of the young cane shoots. Directed nozzles each side of each row may achieve this. Direct the spray nozzles to ensure that the spray is not blocked by cane shoots or leaves. The treated bands must be covered with at least 100 mm of soil immediately as the final step in the shaping of the row profile.



Ratoon cane

Apply only as a subsurface soil application. Apply in no less than 1.5 litres of water per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to no less than 100 L/ha of water for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows).

Soil should have moisture at coulters depth at the time of application or should receive at least 15 mm of rainfall or irrigation within 1 week.

DO NOT leave Confidor Guard exposed to sunlight. After application ensure the Confidor Guard treated band is covered by at least 100 mm of soil and that coulters slits are filled in completely.

Twin coulters method: Apply subsurface behind twin coulters to a depth of 100-125 mm. Coulters should be spaced 220 mm to 500 mm apart, one either side of the centre of the stool. Coulters slits should be in the sides or top of the stool mound rather than at the base. Space coulters as closely as possible, within the above range, but wide enough to avoid excessive stool damage. Narrow spacings may not be possible with advanced ratoon growth. DO NOT apply using narrow spacings if ratoon growth is advanced such that excessive crop damage from equipment may result.

Single coulters method ("stool split"): Apply subsurface behind a single coulters in the centre of the stool. DO NOT apply using this method if ratoon growth is advanced such that excessive crop damage from equipment may result. This method is may not be suitable for all areas and has not been fully evaluated in some parts of southern Qld, NSW. Before using this method, consult your local Bayer CropScience representative.

Application (citrus)

Ensure treatment area below canopy is weed free prior to application and remains weed free throughout season, otherwise reduced control will occur.

Soil drench: Apply Confidor Guard in a water mix using 1 L of water per tree. Apply evenly to moist soil immediately around the base of the tree trunk to a maximum trunk height of 20 cm. Ensure the mixture infiltrates the soil around the trunk and does not run off the soil. DO NOT disturb or remove the treated soil around the trunk during the season. Irrigation for up to 1 hour (depending on soil type) immediately after a soil drench application is preferred but not essential. DO NOT leave Confidor Guard mixture exposed to sunlight.

Drip or micro-sprinklers (below canopy):

For treatment under non-bearing trees, application via micro-sprinklers is not recommended and the Critical Comments in the Directions for Use table should be consulted for further guidance on application by drip/trickle.

Drip emitters placed under the tree canopy or near the trunk provide better results than those spaced irregularly or further from the tree. Micro-sprinklers should only be used when the wetting zone can be contained beneath the tree canopy, especially in young orchards where there is minimal canopy and root development. Begin injection only after soil below the trees furthest from the injection point is partially wetted up and irrigation system has reached operating pressure. After Confidor Guard injection is completed, and lines have been flushed continue irrigation for no longer than 1 hour. On sandy soils, this irrigation period after lines have been flushed should not be more than 10 minutes. Allow 48 hours before subsequent irrigations. This application technique is best suited to an IPM system, where beneficial species (e.g. parasitic wasps) are released. DO NOT disturb or remove the treated soil during the season. DO NOT leave Confidor Guard mixture exposed to sunlight.

PRECAUTION

Application in bananas: Ensure application equipment does not leak. To reduce the risk of exposure from accidental leakage, wear gloves during application.

Compatibility

For the latest information on the compatibility of Confidor Guard Soil Insecticide with other products, contact Bayer CropScience.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

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

Imidacloprid is toxic to certain aquatic species.

Application should be planned to avoid run-off within 48 hours of application. Application should not be made to wet/waterlogged soils. Application is not to be performed if heavy rains are expected to occur within 48 hours. Irrigation run-off from treated areas should be prevented from entering drains and waterways. Do not over irrigate or cause run-off. Irrigation should only occur when soil moisture measurements indicate the need for addition of water.

Citrus: For the first 48 hours after application irrigation should be restricted to only that which is recommended immediately after application (refer to Application section).

Sugarcane: Irrigation should not occur within 48 hours of application.

Vegetables (furrow spray pre-plant and plant hole drench applications): Irrigation within 48 hours of application should be minimal, and sufficient to reduce seedling stress only.

Potatoes: Irrigation within 48 hours of application should be minimal. If necessary, a light irrigation, avoiding run-off, may be performed.

Run-off management: Do not apply within 3 metres of aquatic areas. The growth of a vegetative filter strip between the application site and any water body would also assist.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple or preferably pressure rinse container before disposal. Add rinsings to spray or injection 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 containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers 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 and product should not be burnt. Do not re-use empty containers for any other purpose.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. When preparing product for use, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield. Wash hands after use. After each day's use, wash gloves, face shield and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (telephone 131126).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet, which can be obtained from www.bayercropscience.com.au.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

This product must be used strictly as directed, and in accordance with all instructions appearing on the label and in other reference material. So far as it is lawfully able to do so, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability or responsibility for loss or damage arising from failure to follow such directions and instructions.

Confidor® is a registered trademark of Bayer

APVMA Approval No.: 55753/0909

FOR 24 HOUR SPECIALIST ADVICE IN EMERGENCY ONLY PHONE 1800 033 111
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints:

DO NOT use on crops produced hydroponically or in glasshouses and other covered situations.

DO NOT apply Confidor 200 SC or any other Group 4A Insecticide as a foliar spray after soil application or injection of Confidor Guard in that crop.

DO NOT apply more than one soil application of Confidor Guard or any other soil applied Group 4A Insecticide per crop for vegetables or sugarcane, per season for citrus or per two years for apples.

DO NOT apply more than one application of Confidor Guard or any other Group 4A Insecticide per crop for bananas.

SUGARCANE

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane (plant cane) All sugarcane areas	Greyback canegrub	16 - 22 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 1.05 - 1.44 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)	21 weeks (G or H)	<p>Moderate - high pest pressure (2 or more grubs/stool expected)</p> <p>August – November applications from planting to hilling-up. Apply at planting, or at first working, or at half-open drill stage, or at fill-in or final hilling. Apply at final hilling only if sufficient soil cover can be applied.</p> <p>Use the high rate where heavy canegrub infestation is expected.</p> <p>Apply in a narrow spray band in the planted row. Treated soil must be covered immediately. Refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.</p>
		11 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 720 mL/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)		<p>Low pest pressure (less than 2 grubs/stool expected)</p> <p>September – November applications at fill-in and hilling-up only. Apply at fill-in or final hilling only. Apply at final hilling only if sufficient soil cover can be applied.</p> <p>Apply in a narrow spray band in the planted row. Treated soil must be covered immediately. Refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.</p>
Sugarcane (plant cane) Southern Qld (Bundaberg and south) and NSW only	Childers canegrub, Negatoria canegrub, plectris canegrub, rhopaea canegrub, southern one-year canegrub	11 - 16 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 0.72 - 1.05 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)	21 weeks (G or H)	<p>Apply generally in spring or summer either at planting, or at first working, or at half-open drill stage, or at fill-in or final hilling. Apply at final hilling only if sufficient soil cover can be applied.</p> <p>If larvae are likely to be present at or soon after planting (e.g. in a plough out/replant situation) then early application is recommended. If larvae pressure is not anticipated until the crop is established, then application at the later recommended timings, i.e. closer to the first canegrub larvae presence may be more effective; for example, for autumn plantings, application should generally be delayed until spring.</p> <p>Use the high rate where heavy canegrub infestation is expected, or to obtain longer residual activity.</p> <p>Apply in a narrow spray band in the planted row. Treated soil must be covered immediately. Refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.</p>

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane (ratoon cane) All sugarcane areas	Greyback canegrub	16 - 22 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 1.05-1.44 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)	21 weeks (G or H)	Apply from September to November to fields which are at high risk of greyback grub damage. In areas where early flights of beetles occur, application should be early within this period. Late applications where large 3 rd instar larvae dominate the grub population will not be as effective. Application should be made while stools are small enough to avoid excessive damage. Use the high rate when high grub populations are expected, e.g. an average greater than 4 grubs per stool. Apply only as a subsurface soil application behind coulters (refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).
	French's canegrub	16 - 22 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 1.05 - 1.44 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)		Begin monitoring for the presence of grubs in September, and continue to monitor at regular intervals. Apply Confidor Guard immediately if grub numbers have reached an economic threshold (about 3 grubs per stool). Early applications are more effective than later ones. DO NOT apply any later than November. Use the high rate when grub populations are high, e.g. an average greater than 5 grubs per stool, or if application is late (damage already visible).
	Negatoria canegrub	11 - 16 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 0.72 - 1.05 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)		Apply only as a subsurface soil application behind coulters (refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).
Sugarcane (ratoon cane) Southern Qld (Bundaberg and south) and NSW only	Childers canegrub, plectris canegrub, rhopaea canegrub, southern one-year canegrub	11 - 16 mL per 100 metres of cane row (equivalent to 0.72 - 1.05 L/ha for single row cane with 1.52 m spacing between rows)		Begin monitoring for the presence of grubs in September (December for southern one-year canegrub) and continue to monitor at regular intervals. Apply Confidor Guard immediately if grub numbers reach an economic threshold (e.g. 3-4 grubs per stool). Early applications are more effective than later ones. Use the high rate when grub populations are high, e.g. an average greater than 5 grubs per stool or if application is late (damage already visible). Apply only as a subsurface soil application behind coulters (refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS).

FRUIT CROPS

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Apples	Woolly aphid	Chemical control 3.5 mL/1 L of water/tree	-	For trees up to 7 years of age. During late summer or autumn, apple trees with woolly aphid colonies or damage should be identified and marked for treatment the following season. At green tip to petal fall, apply 1 litre of the prepared Confidor mixture to moist soil immediately around the base of the tree trunk. Ensure the mixture infiltrates the soil around the trunk and does not run off the soil. Control weeds before application. Do not disturb or remove the soil around the trunk during the season. If aerial colonies are present at application, maximum effectiveness may not be achieved until the following season. Do not treat more than once in any 2 year period.
		Beneficial insect plus chemical control (e.g. <i>Aphelinus mali</i> plus Confidor) 1.75 mL/1 L of water/tree		
Bananas - Cavendish	Banana rust thrips (<i>Chaetanapho-thrips signipennis</i>) (Nth Qld, NT, Nth WA only)	2.5 or 3.5 mL/stool Inject undiluted or diluted 50:50 with water		<p>The higher rate may give improved control in some situations.</p> <p>Application Timing Do not inject bunched plants. Select the best follower and inject into the base. Do not inject any follower more than once. Injection can occur at any time within 3 months after harvest of the mother plant or nurse-suckering. To limit the risk of plant damage from injection, inject only those followers that are at least 1.5 m tall to the throat of the plant.</p> <p>Plants smaller than 1.5 m tall to the throat can be treated but there is significant risk of plant injury from injection.</p> <p>For application in plant bananas the same minimum height requirement applies as above, plus the plant should be at a stage at least 3 months prior to bell emergence.</p> <p>Application Method Injection should occur 15 cm from the base of the plant at an off-centre, downward angle to a depth of 5 to 10 cm. Do not inject into the centre of the plant as this may result in plant death.</p> <p>Injection should be conducted in a manner which ensures applied chemical is retained within the pseudostem. Irrigation or moderate to heavy or prolonged periods of rainfall may saturate the internal structure of the pseudostem, leading to “run-out” from injection holes. Allow sufficient time following irrigation and rainfall events, before application, to minimise such ‘run-out’.</p> <p>Confidor Guard should be used as part of an integrated pest management approach which should include the use of other measures for control of banana rust thrips, such as bell injection and bunch applications.</p> <p>Note: Application during conditions conducive to banana spider mite may enhance population development. Under these conditions, continue to monitor mite populations following Confidor Guard application, taking appropriate action where thresholds are exceeded.</p>
	Banana weevil borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>) (Qld, NSW, NT, WA only)	2.5 mL/stool Inject undiluted or diluted 50:50 with water		
Bananas – Lady Finger (Qld, NSW, NT, WA only)	Banana weevil borer (<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>)	2.5 or 3.5 mL/stool Inject undiluted or diluted 50:50 with water		

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Citrus	Black citrus aphid, citrus leafminer, pink wax scale, red scale	9 mL/tree Apply as a soil drench* OR via micro-sprinkler* or drip irrigation*.	20 weeks (H)	<p>* Refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for detailed information on application methods. Application via micro-sprinkler and drip application methods will give best results when used in conjunction with other control methods such as the release of beneficial species (e.g. parasitic wasps).</p> <p>Treatment is only recommended for trees of up to 4 m in height.</p> <p>Citrus leafminer, black citrus aphid: Apply Confidor Guard in late spring after main flowering has finished (October to December) prior to the summer or autumn flush. Apply prior to pest establishment or at the first signs of pest infestation.</p> <p>Red scale, pink wax scale: Monitor crop throughout late spring to early summer (October to December). If scale is observed, apply Confidor Guard after main flowering has finished and prior to or at the onset of crawler emergence.</p> <p>Multiple flowering and/or overlapping cropping: Where extended flowering and/or multiple flowering periods occur e.g. lemons and limes, or if the previous seasons crop is still hanging on the tree during or at the end of a new seasons flowering (overlapping cropping) e.g. Valencia oranges, Confidor Guard should only be applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when there is a minimum of 20 weeks to the next harvest and, • according to the timing for specific pests described above and, • after the previous crop has been harvested or stripped and, • when the main flowering period has finished. <p>DO NOT apply more than once per season.</p>
Citrus (non-bearing only)	Citrus leafminer	6 mL/tree Apply as a soil drench* OR via drip irrigation*	20 weeks (H)	<p>* Refer to Application directions under GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS for detailed information on application. For application by drip, the emitters should be in close proximity to the base of the tree, to maximise contact with the tree root system and to minimise the opportunity for breakdown of Confidor Guard by UV exposure, otherwise Confidor Guard uptake and hence leafminer control may be reduced.</p> <p>Treatment is only recommended for vegetative (non-bearing) trees.</p> <p>Apply Confidor Guard between late spring to late summer (October to February) prior to a leafminer susceptible growth flush. Apply prior to pest establishment or at the first signs of pest infestation. If longer residual control is desired then follow the recommendation above for the use of the product on citrus at the 9 mL/tree rate.</p> <p>DO NOT leave Confidor Guard exposed to sunlight.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than once per season</p>

VEGETABLES

CROP	PEST	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Capsicum, cucurbits, eggplant, sweet potato, tomatoes	Silverleaf whitefly, including type B	14 mL/100 metres of row	-	Sub-surface trickle irrigation injection Apply once only 5 - 7 days after planting out (or 5 - 7 days from seed emergence if planted from seed). Begin injection only after water has reached the furthest drip points and soil is partially wetted up. After Confidor injection is completed, continue irrigation only until lines are flushed, not longer than 1 hour. DO NOT apply Confidor Guard using surface trickle irrigation or any other type of above ground irrigation system. Subsequent irrigations should occur only when soil moisture measurements indicate the need for addition of water. Do not over irrigate or cause runoff. In situations where root development in the crop is slow, evidence of control may be delayed.
		14 mL/100 metres of row (Mix with water, using at least 2 litres of spray mixture per 100 m of row)		Furrow spray pre-plant Apply to open furrow not earlier than 5 days prior to planting as a narrow band of spray centred under the plant row. Do not leave Confidor Guard exposed to sunlight. Sprayed soil should be covered immediately. After final shaping of the planting bed, the treated layer of soil should be approximately 100 mm below the soil surface. At planting, steps should be taken to ensure workers do not contact treated soil.
		14 mL/100 metres of row (Mix with sufficient water to allow a constant volume of at least 50 mL of drench mixture per plant)		Plant hole drench DO NOT apply Confidor Guard by this method where plant spacing along the row exceeds 60 cm. Apply the selected volume of drench mixture in the planting hole at planting or within 2 days after planting. Steps should be taken to ensure workers do not contact treated soil or drench mixture.
Capsicum, eggplant, tomatoes				
Potatoes	Silverleaf whitefly, including type B	14 mL/100 metres of row (Mix with water using 1.5-3.0 litres of spray mixture per 100 m of row)	-	Furrow spray at planting Apply as part of the planting process to the open furrow as a narrow spray band (100 - 150 mm wide) centred in the plant row at seed level. If seed piece breakdown is considered to be a risk e.g. in hot sandy soils, avoid wetting the seed during application of Confidor Guard. Do not leave Confidor Guard exposed to sunlight. Sprayed soil should be covered immediately. After the planting operation, the treated layer of soil should be at least 100 mm below the soil surface.
	Green peach aphid	9 mL/100 metres of row (Mix with water using 1.5-3.0 litres of spray mixture per 100 m of row)		

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Harvest (H):

Citrus: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 20 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Sugarcane: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

All other crops: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

Grazing (G):

Sugarcane: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 21 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION