

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



ISOMATE® CTT PHEROMONE

Insect Confusion Agent

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS: 110.0g / 500 dispensers (E.E.) 8,10 DODECADIEN-1-OL
60.0g / 500 dispensers DODECANOL
13.8g / 500 dispensers TETRADECANOL

For management of Codling Moth (*Cydia pomonella*) in apples and pears

CONTENTS: 500 UNITS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – S.A, VIC, N.S.W, QLD, TAS only:

Crop	Insect	Rate/ha.
Apples and pears	Codling Moth (<i>Cydia pomonella</i>)	500 Dispensers

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

WITHHOLDING PERIOD: Not required when used as directed.

CRITICAL COMMENTS:

ISOMATE CTT will not directly control any pest other than Codling Moth. ISOMATE CTT should not be used as the sole treatment against high populations of Codling Moth. Where high populations of Codling Moth are present, use ISOMATE CTT in conjunction with an insecticide program. (Consult your local horticultural consultants or Bioglobal Ltd). Apply before the first moth emergence in spring. (If uncertain when this occurs, consult your local horticultural consultants). Loop dispensers over spurs or branches within one metre of the top of the tree canopy. Apply dispensers about 0.5 metres from the tops of trees. Isomate CTT should be used as an integrated pest management tool in conjunction with insecticides where populations of Codling Moth are moderate to high. The likely size of the Codling Moth population can be determined by considering infestation levels and pheromone trap catches in the previous season. (Seek advice from Bioglobal Ltd or local pest advisers if uncertain). Monitor the orchard regularly. If Codling Moth populations exceed the recommended threshold, apply an effective insecticide. (See advisory document which explains monitoring details).



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Isomate™ CTT - Critical comments continued

Treat entire orchard blocks with ISOMATE CTT and not just sections within large conventionally treated orchards. Conventionally treated orchards frequently serve as sources of mated females. ISOMATE CTT should not be used in orchards with trees of widely varying height and large gaps, in small sections of orchards adjacent to large conventionally sprayed blocks or in orchard blocks of less than 250 trees or one hectare in area. In small blocks, apply 4 dispensers per tree (assuming trees at standard spacing) to assist in maintaining an adequate concentration of pheromone in the air.

If a major source of mated female Codling Moths is present adjacent to the field, migration of these moths may significantly reduce the level of control achieved. Sources are likely to be bulk bins which contained infested apples or pears in the previous season, apple or pear trees which were bulldozed in the previous autumn or winter, conventionally sprayed, badly controlled apple, pear, nashi, quince, walnut, or crab-apples within 300 metres. Stone fruit can support low numbers of Codling Moth and could be a minor source of mated females when planted next to ISOMATE CTT treated apples or pears.

Where adjacent conventionally sprayed crops are likely to be sources of mated female moths, it is important to take measures to prevent invasion of the ISOMATE CTT treated crop.

Either:

Over-treat orchard blocks which might serve as infestation sources within 300 metres with ISOMATE CTT (i.e. treat a strip at least 50 metres wide nearest the ISOMATE CTT treated field with ISOMATE CTT and the conventional insecticide programme);

Or

Over-treat borders of ISOMATE CTT treated orchards adjacent to potential infestation sources with an insecticide registered for control of Codling Moth to a depth of at least 50 metres. Where adjacent sources of mated females are unsprayed or badly controlled, both measures will be required.

Remove or disinfest fruit bins which might be a source of infestation before Codling Moth emergence in spring. Remove and burn derelict trees within 300 metres of the orchard which might serve as a source of Codling Moth infestation. Fruit trees which were bulldozed in the previous and which were hosts to codling moth can also be sources of infestation. Burn bulldozed trees which might harbour Codling Moth before the following spring. Control achieved using ISOMATE CTT may be reduced in orchards situated on windy hill tops, on the high spots in highly undulating terrain and steeply sloping country in orchards where the Codling Moth populations are moderate to high. Wind can reduce the air concentration of pheromone leading to reduced control where the Codling Moth populations are moderate to high. Wind breaks and hail netting assist in maintaining high levels of pheromone in the air.

PROTECTIONS OF LIVESTOCK: Low hazard to bees. May be applied to crop at any time.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Keep out of reach of children. Store in unopened original foil envelopes. If ISOMATE CTT is to be held for longer than 3 months, it should be held under refrigeration at or below 5°C. Dispose of empty packets and used dispensers in municipal rubbish.

SAFETY DIRECTION: Wash hands after use.

FIRST AID: If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre; Phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

LIABILITY OF BIOGLOBAL LTD

The effectiveness of this product in managing Codling Moth depends upon various factors present during and after application and upon the skill and judgement of the user. Bioglobal Ltd does not accept any liability for harm or damage resulting from: 1) this product or its use; or 2) the purchaser acting on advice given in good faith by any representative of the company unless the product itself can be shown not to comply with the specifications on the label and damage results from that non-compliance. If these conditions are unacceptable to the purchaser, the good should be returned unopened within 7 days for a refund of the purchase price.

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