

# POISON

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

FARMALINX

# AlphaCyper

## INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN  
SOLVENT: 755 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBONS

GROUP **3A** INSECTICIDE

*For the control of certain insect pests, including Heliothis (Helicoverpa spp.) on various crops and Redlegged Earth Mite and Blue Oat Mite on certain field crops and pastures and certain insect pests on fruit and vegetable crops as indicated in the Directions For Use table in the attached leaflet.*

IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET BEFORE OPENING OR USING



UN NO. 3082  
ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS  
SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, N.O.S.  
(CONTAINS  
ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN)  
MARINE POLLUTANT  
HAZCHEM: 2X  
PG: III

MISCELLANEOUS  
DANGEROUS  
GOODS  
9  
MARINE POLLUTANT

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in the closed, original container, in a cool, well-ventilated area. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight.

**For Non-Refillable Containers:** 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 container to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If not 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.

**For Refillable Containers:** Storage must be secure so that contents cannot be tampered with. All locks and/or seals must be in order. If locks or seals are broken prior to initial use then the integrity of this product cannot be assured. If this occurs FARMALINX Pty Ltd should be advised immediately. Empty contents fully into application equipment. Close all valves and return to point of supply for refill or storage.

### SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Harmful if swallowed. Will irritate the eyes and skin. Facial skin contact may cause temporary facial numbness. Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Avoid inhaling vapour or spray mist. When preparing spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist, washable hat, elbow-length PVC gloves and face shield or goggles. If product in eyes, wash it out immediately with 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 or goggles and contaminated clothing.

### FIRST AID

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

**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET:** Additional information is listed in the material safety data sheet (MSDS). A material safety data sheet for FARMALINX AlphaCyper Insecticide is available from FARMALINX Pty Ltd on request. Call Customer Service on 02 8338 9473.

APVMA Approval No.: 64298/5-1000L/0809

**drumMUSTER**  
eligible container

IN A TRANSPORT  
EMERGENCY  
**DIAL 000**  
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE

SPECIALIST ADVICE IN AN EMERGENCY ONLY  
**1800 024 973**  
ALL HOURS – AUSTRALIA WIDE

Batch No.

Date of Manufacture

BARCODE

**NOTICE:** Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. No warranty (other than non-excludable statutory warranties) of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under off-label permits not endorsed by FARMALINX Pty Ltd or under abnormal conditions. FARMALINX Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from incorrect storage, handling or use.

# farmalinx

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CONTENTS  
**20 Litres**

# farmalinx

FARMALINX

# AlphaCyper

INSECTICIDE

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

**RESTRAINTS:** DO NOT apply if rain is expected within 6 hours of application.  
Asparagus – DO NOT apply more than 6 times per season.

**Note:** This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae longer than 5 mm. All *Helicoverpa armigera* in NSW and Qld should be treated as being resistant to synthetic pyrethroids. Refer to RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT under GENERAL DIRECTIONS. This product is ineffective against synthetic pyrethroid-resistant *Plutella xylostella*.

CROP	INSECT / PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Asparagus (Not for use on White Asparagus)	Garden Weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	WA only	100 mL/100 L	1 day	Apply in Spring after weevil emergence, at up to 500 L spray solution per hectare. Day time spraying is effective but superior control may be achieved if spray is applied at night. Repeat applications as required, depending on pest pressure. Application to fern, after spear harvest may reduce carry-over of Garden Weevil for the following season. <b>Caution:</b> Not for use on White Asparagus, there have been reports of some phytotoxicity when using AlphaCyper.
Banksias	Banksia Moth ( <i>Danima banksiae</i> )	WA only	20 mL/100 L	–	Apply on a regular program at 2-week intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed.
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Chinese cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Turnips	Cabbage Moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> ), Cabbage White Butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> ), Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> ), Cotton Bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )  Cluster Caterpillar ( <i>Spodoptera litura</i> )	All States  Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, NT only	<b>LOW VOLUME</b> 400 mL/ha  <b>HIGH VOLUME</b> 50 mL/100 L	1 day (Harvest)	Apply according to pest incidence. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add FARMALINX WetDrop Wetter at 30 mL per 100 L of spray mixture. <b>LOW VOLUME</b> <b>Ground Rig Application:</b> Apply in 100 to 600 L of water per hectare as a fine spray (ie. A droplet size of 100 to 200 microns). <b>Aerial Application:</b> Apply in 20 to 60 L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns droplet size. <b>HIGH VOLUME</b> Gradually increase the spray volume as the plants grow, from 600 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Apply as a medium spray (ie. droplet size of 200 to 400 microns VMD). <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in NSW and Qld. Follow the application directions for the pest above. Apply as required according to pest incidence. Thorough and frequent crop checks are essential. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
Canola	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	21 days (cutting for harvest or stockfeed or grazing)	DO NOT apply more than a total 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. For aerial application, use a total volume of 30-35 L/ha and apply in the cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.
	Tobacco Looper ( <i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only			Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. FARMALINX AlphaCyper Insecticide should be applied when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten. Repeat as necessary.
	Vegetable Weevil ( <i>Listroderes difficilis</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	400 mL/ha		Apply according to pest incidence.
	Cabbage White Butterfly ( <i>Pieris rapae</i> ), Cabbage Moth ( <i>Plutella xylostella</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	400 mL/ha		
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	All States except NT and Qld	100 mL/ha		<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary.
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50 mL/ha		<b>Post-emergence:</b> Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
Chickpeas	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160 mL/ha	21 days (harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	35 days (grazing)	Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening.

CROP	INSECT / PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	Apply as indicated by field checks using rates appropriate for the infestation level determined. Application should be timed to coincide with egg hatching and before larvae are in protected feeding sites.		
			300 mL/ha	14 days (harvest)	Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.
			400 mL/ha		Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae between 5 and 10 mm are present.
		500 mL/ha		Apply when there are more than 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae longer than 10 mm are present.	
Cotton Bollworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, WA, NT only	Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.			
		300 mL/ha	14 Days (harvest)	Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or more than 5 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
		400 mL/ha		Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
		500 mL/ha		Apply when there are more than 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
Rough Bollworm ( <i>Earias huegeli</i> )			300 or 400 mL/ha		Apply when an average of 2 or more larvae are present per 100 bolls. It is essential to detect and treat infestations in the early stages before larvae are established or concealed in bolls deep in the canopy. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
Cereals (Winter)	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, WA only	75 mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon or evening. In NSW, do NOT apply before May or after August.
		Qld only	75 or 150 mL/ha	14 days (stubble grazing)	In Qld, use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when there are larvae longer than 10 mm, or when longer residual activity is required.
	Webworm ( <i>Hednota</i> spp.)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		<b>Pre planting:</b> May be applied with knockdown herbicides prior to planting. Apply from the last week in May when the larvae have emerged. DO NOT apply to dense pasture. All pasture should be closely grazed prior to application to ensure adequate spray penetration. Apply in a minimum of 100 L of water per hectare. Repeat as required. <b>Post crop emergence:</b> Inspect crop regularly from emergence and apply at first sign of pest activity. Repeat as required.
	Common Armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> ), Southern Armyworm ( <i>Persectania ewingii</i> )	All States	240 mL/ha		Apply before "head lopping" occurs and when there are 2 or more larvae per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (usually late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Ensure the spray penetrates the crop. This rate is effective on larvae up to 20 mm in length. Monitor crop closely and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lopped. See application section for water rates.
Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary.	
Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. Spray seedling crops if silvering or whitening (bleaching) of the leaves is causing a reduction in crop growth. If possible, spray on a calm, mild morning when mites are actively feeding on crop leaves. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment.	
Aphids ( <i>Rhopalosiphum</i> spp.) (Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus vectors)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	125 mL/ha		<b>Post-emergence:</b> To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 3 and 7 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and the spread of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. This will also reduce the effect of feeding aphid damage.	
Eucalypt plantations	Adults and larvae of Tasmanian Eucalyptus Leaf Beetle ( <i>Chrysophtharta bimaculata</i> )	Tas only	250 mL/ha	–	Apply by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter using hydraulic or Micronair equipment, to the crowns of eucalypt trees. Micronair application in 5 litres of water/ha has proved effective. Apply before insect damage causes severe defoliation. Treatment will control small and large larvae as well as adult beetles.
Faba Beans	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	35 days (grazing)	Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.

CROP	INSECT / PESTS	STATE	RATE	WHP	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Field peas	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.
		NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha		Apply when pest numbers reach damaging levels and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Pea Weevil ( <i>Bruchus pisorum</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha		Apply during flowering prior to egg laying when the adult weevil population reaches one or more per 25 sweeps of a sweep net. Use the higher rate for longer residual protection.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.
Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.	
Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		<b>Post-emergence:</b> Apply to established crops when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.	
Grapevines (non-bearing)	Pink Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis munda</i> ), Apple Weevil ( <i>Curculio Beette</i> ) ( <i>Otiorynchus cribricollis</i> ), Garden Weevil ( <i>Phlyctinus callosus</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ 100 L	–	Monitor young vines during Spring and early Summer and apply at the first signs of leaf damage. Spray the leaves, canes and the soil around each vine to a diameter of 30 cm. 70-80 mL of dilute spray should be sufficient for each vine. If pest infestation persists, a second application may be required after three weeks.
Lettuce	<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp.	All States	<b>LOW VOLUME</b> 400 mL/ha <b>HIGH VOLUME</b> 50 mL/100L	3 days (harvest)	Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply at the first sign of pest activity. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat according to pest incidence.
Linola	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha	12 weeks (harvest)	DO NOT apply more than a total 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop. For aerial application, apply during the cooler part of the day in a total volume of 30-35 mL/ha. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.
Linseed	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	14 days (harvest)	Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in the late afternoon and evening.
Lucerne (Seed and forage crops)	Green Mirid ( <i>Creontiades dilutus</i> ), Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, VIC, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/ha	14 days (grazing or cutting for stockfeed)	DO NOT apply more than one application per cut for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5 mm in length.
Lupins	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	4 weeks (harvest)	Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
		WA only	120 or 200 mL/ha		Spraying should be timed to precede the first visible damage to the pods. Use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when residual activity is required.
	Cutworm ( <i>Agrotis</i> spp.)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging and establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on seedlings. Spray in late afternoon and evening.
	Common Armyworm ( <i>Mythimna convecta</i> ), Southern Armyworm ( <i>Persectania ewingii</i> )	NSW, ACT, WA only	160 mL/ha		Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.
	Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		<b>Pre-emergence:</b> Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite numbers and re-treat if necessary. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.
Redlegged Earth Mite ( <i>Halotydeus destructor</i> ), Blue Oat Mite ( <i>Penthaleus major</i> )	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	50 mL/ha		<b>Post-emergence:</b> Apply to established crops when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT apply as a ULV application.	
Maize	Corn Earworm ( <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> )	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, NT only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (harvest)	Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply from early silking according to pest incidence. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. In Qld, NSW and NT, preferably apply to eggs or apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long.
	Native Budworm ( <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> )	All States			Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when infestation reaches an economically damaging level and repeat if necessary. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.

