

2025

POISON

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

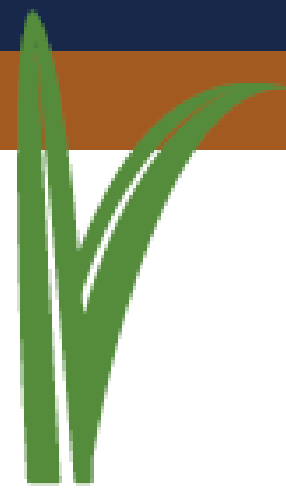
Smart Ace 100

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 100 g/L ALPHA-CYPERMETHRIN
SOLVENT: 735 g/L LIQUID HYDROCARBON

Group **3A** Insecticide

For the Control of Insect Pests including Heliothis
(*Helicoverpa* spp.) on Various Crops and Red Legged
Earth Mite and Blue Oat Mite on Certain Field Crops
and Pastures and Certain Pests on Fruit and
Vegetable Crops as per Directions for Use



**IMPORTANT: READ THE ATTACHED LEAFLET
BEFORE OPENING OR USING THIS PRODUCT**

Crop Smart
better crop protection

2025

Contents 20L & 110L

APVMA Approval No. 84410/118632

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restraints

DO NOT apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours of application.

NOTE

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

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Comments
Asparagus (not for use on white asparagus)	Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	WA only	100 mL/100L	1 day	<p>Caution: Not for use on White Asparagus, there have been reports of some phytotoxicity when using alpha-cypermethrin.</p> <p>Apply in Spring after weevil emergence, at up to 500L spray solution per hectare. Day time spraying is effective but superior control may be achieved if spray is applied at night. Depending on pest pressure repeat applications may be required.</p> <p>Application to fern, after spear harvest may reduce carry-over of Garden weevil for the following season.</p>
Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Chinese cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Turnips	Cabbage moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> , <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> , Cluster caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	All States	<p>LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha</p> <p>HIGH VOLUME 50 mL/100L</p> <p>ULTRA LOW VOLUME 400 mL/ha</p>	1 day (Harvest)	<p>Apply when pest populations indicate. When reinfestation is continuous, treatment every 7-10 days may be required. Add a non-ionic surfactant at registered label rates.</p> <p>LOW VOLUME Ground rig application: Apply in 100 to 600L of water per hectare as a fine spray, (i.e. a droplet size of 100 to 200 microns). Aerial application: Apply in 20 to 60L of water per hectare as a spray of 100 to 150 microns droplet size.</p> <p>HIGH VOLUME Use a spray with a droplet size of 200 to 400 microns. Apply 600 L spray mixture per hectare just after transplanting and increase gradually to 1000 L/ha toward maturity.</p> <p>ULTRA LOW VOLUME See ULV application section in this label. <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.</p>
Canola	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tobacco Looper (<i>Chrysodeixis argentifera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	21 days (cutting for harvest or stock feed or grazing)	<p>DO NOT use more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season.</p> <p>For Ultra-low volume use, see application section of the label. Inspect the crop regularly during and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat as necessary.</p> <p>For aerial application, use a total volume of 30 or 35 L/ha and apply in the cooler part of the day. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present.</p>
	Vegetable weevil (<i>Listroderes difficilis</i>)		400 mL/ha		Crops should be inspected as they emerge. Border sprays are required to control invading adults. Apply when cotyledons and leaves are being eaten or the plant lopped. Repeat as necessary.

	Cabbage white butterfly (<i>Pieris rapae</i>), Cabbage moth (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>) Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		400 mL/ha		Apply according to pest incidence.
			100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: 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>)		50 mL/ha	21 days (cutting for harvest or stock feed or grazing)	Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a Pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use 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, ACT, Qld, 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 10mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		Check emerging or establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray late afternoon or evening
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: 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>)		50mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
Cotton	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, WA, NT, Qld only		14 days (Harvest)	For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. 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.
Cotton	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		300mL/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 up to 150 eggs and/or more than 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals and/or when larvae longer than and 10 mm are present.
	Cotton Bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)		300 mL/ha	Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Apply when there are up to 75 eggs and/or up to 5 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
			400mL/ha	Apply when there are up to 150 eggs and/or up to 10 larvae less than 5 mm long per 100 terminals.	
			500mL/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 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 greater than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
	Green mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutus</i>), Apple dimpling bug (<i>Campylomma liebknechti</i>)				Apply at recommended threshold levels as indicated by field checks. Use higher rate when pest pressure is high and when increased residual protection is required.
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, ACT, 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 10mm are present. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp.</i>)		75 mL/ha		Check emerging or establishing crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray late afternoon or evening.
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: 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>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
Field Peas	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	Apply to open, less dense crops when damaging numbers of newly hatched larvae first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary.
			200 or 300 mL/ha		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 are obtained by applying 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 adult weevil population reaches 1 or more per 25 sweeps of a sweep net. Use the higher rate for longer residual protection.
	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis spp</i>)		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. Apply product in late afternoon or evening.
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: Apply by ground rig only. Treat infested paddocks after sowing but prior to crop emergence when soil is moist. Monitor redlegged earth mite populations 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>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT apply as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application.
Grapevines (non-bearing)	Pink Cutworm (<i>Agrotis munda</i>), Apple weevil (<i>Curculio beetle</i>), Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)		NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	Dilute Spraying: 100 mL/ 100 L	Monitor young vines during Spring and early Summer and apply at the first signs of leaf damage. Spray the leaves, cane and soil around each vine. 70 to 80 mL of dilute spray should suffice for each vine. If pest infestation persists, a

				Concentrate spraying – Refer to Application section	second application may be required after 3 weeks. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target whether applying this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Lettuce	<i>Helicoverpa</i> spp	All states	Low Volume: 400 mL/ha High Volume: 50 mL/ 100L	3 days (Harvest)	Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply at first sign of pest activity. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to <i>H. armigera</i> ONLY if larvae are less than 5 mm long Repeat according to pest incidence.
Linola	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	160 or 200 mL/ha	12 weeks (Harvest)	DO NOT use more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. 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. A total volume of 30 or 35 L/ha should suffice. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Refer to Application section for water rates.
Linseed	Cutworm (<i>Agrotis</i> spp)	NSW, ACT, Tas, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha	14 days (Harvest)	Check emerging and established crops in the late afternoon and evening for caterpillars crawling on the soil surface and feeding on the seedlings. Spray in late afternoon.
	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		200 or 300 mL/ha		For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. Inspect the crop regularly and immediately after flowering. Apply when damaging pest numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Best results are obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Refer to Application section for water rates.
Lucerne (seed & forage)	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)		160 mL/ha	14 days (grazing or cutting for stock feed)	For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. DO NOT apply more than 1 application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels. Apply to larvae less than 5 mm in length.
	Green Mirid (<i>Creontiades dilutis</i>)				DO NOT apply more than 1 application per cut or grazing for animal feed. Apply when pest populations reach economically damaging levels
Lupins	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA only	200 or 300 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	DO NOT use more than a total of 600 mL/ha per season to any one lupin crop. For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. Apply when damaging numbers first appear on the crop and repeat if necessary. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Best results are 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 the seedlings. Apply product in the late afternoon or evening.
Lupins (cont.)	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA only	240 mL/ha	4 weeks (Harvest)	Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when larvae are most active.
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: 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>)		50 mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT use as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application
Maize	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA, NT, Qld only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. 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 & 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 the infestations reach economically damaging levels and repeat as required. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present.
Mung Bean, Navy Bean	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA, NT, Qld only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when the number of larvae feeding on flowers or pods reaches 1 to 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae larger than 10 mm are present or when canopy is dense.
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)				Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when the infestations reach economically damaging levels and repeat as required. Preferably apply to eggs. In NSW and Qld, apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Use the higher rate when pest pressure is high.
Pasture (legume and grass)	Wingless grasshopper (<i>Phaulacridium vittatum</i>)	All states	160 mL/ha	3 days (Grazing) 14 days (cut for stock feed)	DO NOT use more than a total of 320 mL/ha per season. For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. Apply to infested areas and repeat as necessary. Spraying is most effective on newly emerged hoppers before they begin dispersing. Spray in the warmer parts of the day when hoppers are exposed. Later sprays should be applied before the start of egg laying. Good coverage is essential.
	Brown pasture looper (<i>Ciampa arietaria</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA,	50 mL/ha		Apply when pest infestation reaches a commercially damaging level.

		WA only			
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Pasture (legume and grass) cont.	Blackheaded Pasture cockchafer (<i>Aphodius tasmaniae</i>)		100 mL/ha		Spraying is most effective when larvae are detected and treated early. Suspect paddocks should be dug after the first substantial rain in April/May and inspected to ensure grubs are present in sufficient numbers to warrant treatment. Spraying after June will give poor results.
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)		100 mL/ha		Pre-emergence: 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>)		50mL/ha		Apply when mite numbers reach damaging levels. DO NOT use as a ULV application. Autumn/Winter: Apply 4 to 7 weeks after the opening rains in late autumn/ early winter when RLEM are present (2 – 3 weeks after egg hatch occurs). This product is rainfast after spray deposits have dried on the leaf surface. This product can be mixed with herbicides used for winter cleaning sub-clover pastures. See the 'Compatibility' section of this label. Spring: If RLEM/BOM numbers increase in the spring, spray when damage is observed and again before diapause egg production begins. This product can be mixed with herbicides used for cleaning sub-clover pastures. See the 'Compatibility' section of this label. DO NOT use as a pre-emergence treatment.
Pome fruit: Apples, Pears	Apple weevil (<i>Ortiorhynchus cribricollis</i>), Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	50 m Dilute Spraying: 100 mL/100 L water Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the application L/ha	14 days (Harvest)	Spray approximately 1 -2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and the soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This usually occurs in late October – late November for Garden Weevil, and late November – mid-December for Apple Weevil. Monitor weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray may be needed 3 – 4 weeks later. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying by this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Rice (both aerial and drill sown)	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>)	NSW & WA only	200 mL /ha	7 days	Do NOT apply more than a total of 400 mL/ha per season to any one crop. Inspect crops regularly for the presence of grubs from flowering onwards. Apply when rice-damaging pest numbers first appear. Apply by aircraft in 20 – 30 Litres of water /ha to drained fields only. Spray in the cool of the day (early morning or late afternoon) when larvae are most active. Monitor crops closely and retreat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have lodged. See application section for correct water rates.
	Bloodworm		100 mL/ha		Apply to water immediately after sowing using helicopter or fixed wing aircraft. A second treatment may be required approximately 10 to 14 days later. Plants are not vulnerable to bloodworm damage after secondary roots have developed. DO

NOT release water from treated areas of farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities has been met.

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Comments
Sorghum	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA, NT, Qld only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For Ultra Low Volume use, see ULV application section of this label. Crop checking should commence when the head emerges from the boot and continue at daily intervals until the end of flowering for midge and at weekly intervals until maturity for <i>H. armigera</i> . DO NOT apply to tight headed varieties. Apply when there are 2 or more actively feeding larvae per head, or when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Use the higher rate if longer residual control is required. Preferably apply to eggs. Apply to <i>H. armigera</i> larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long. Repeat as required.
	Sorghum midge (<i>Contarinia sorghicola</i>)		100 or 200 mL/ha		
Soybeans	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	NSW, ACT, WA, NT Qld only	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest)	For Ultra-Low Volume use, see ULV application section of the label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when flower or pod feeding numbers reach 1- 2 per metre of row. Repeat as required. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)				
Stone fruit: Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums	Apple weevil (<i>Ortiorhynchus cribricollis</i>), Garden weevil (<i>Phlyctinus callosus</i>)	WA only	Dilute Spraying: 100 mL/100 L water Concentrate Spraying: Refer to the application section	14 days (Harvest)	Spray approximately 1 -2 litres of solution onto the crotch, trunk and the soil at the base of each tree at peak weevil emergence. This usually occurs in late October – late November for Garden Weevil, and late November – mid-December for Apple Weevil. Monitor weevil emergence using a single sided cardboard trunk band. Continue monitoring after spraying as a second spray may be needed 3 – 4 weeks later. Apply by dilute or concentrate spraying equipment. Apply the same total amount of product to the target crop whether applying by this product by dilute or concentrate spraying methods.
Sunflowers	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>)	Vic NT Tas NSW Qld	300 or 400 mL/ha	21 days	To PROTECT BEES and ensure adequate pollination, application during flowering should be avoided. If application is necessary at flowering, apply early morning or late afternoon when bees are not actively foraging. For Ultra-Low Volume use, see application section of the label. Crop checking should be aimed to detect larvae as they hatch. Small larvae are easier to kill than large larvae. Apply when an average of 2 – 3 larvae are present per head or when economic damage is occurring. Repeat as required. Apply before heads turn downwards to ensure adequate coverage.

					Use the higher rate when larvae larger than 10 mm are present. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch.
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Sunflower (cont.)	Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)				Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Apply when numbers are sufficient to cause economic damage. Preferably apply to eggs. In NSW and Qld apply to larvae only if they are less than 5 mm long, repeat as required. Use the higher rate under heavy pest pressure.
	Grey Cluster Bug (<i>Nysius clevelandensis</i>), Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)				Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 – 15 in dryland crops and 20 – 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering, apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 – 25. Repeat as required. The higher rate should be used when numbers are very high.
	Rutherglen Bug (<i>Nysius vinitor</i>)	Vic, Tas, WA only	250 mL/ha		Apply from budding when adult numbers per plant reach 10 – 15 in dryland crops and 20 – 25 in irrigated crops. After flowering, apply when adult numbers on the face of heads reach 20 – 25. Repeat as required.
Sweet Corn	Native budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Corn earworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	300 or 400 mL/ha	7 day (Harvest)	For Ultra-Low Volume use, see application section of the label. Thoroughly and regularly check the crop. Cob damage tolerated is variable according to market requirements. For fresh corn market spray at tassel emergence then at intervals at 5 to 8 days until silks wither. For processing corn and maize spray at early silking. Larvae in protected feeding sites within the cob are not effectively controlled. Apply before this situation occurs. Best results will be obtained by applying at egg hatch. Use the higher rate if larvae longer than 10 mm are present. To help contain pyrethroid resistance in <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> in summer crops, do not apply to Corn earworm larvae longer than 5 mm.
Tobacco	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tobacco Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	Vic, WA and Qld only	30 or 40 mL/100L	7 days (Harvest)	Apply from just after transplanting on a 7 to 10-day schedule, according to pest incidence. Apply as a medium to fine spray using hollow cone nozzles and/or solid cone nozzles. The spray volume should be gradually increased as the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting to 1000 L/ha at maturity. Use the higher rate when larvae longer than 10 mm are present or when egg laying is intense.
Tomatoes	Native Budworm (<i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i>), Tomato grub (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	All States	Programme Application: Ultra-Low Volume: 300 mL/ha Low Volume: 200 or 300 mL/ha High Volume: 20 or 30 mL/100 L Established Infestations: Low Volume: 400 mL/ha	1 day (Harvest)	Do not apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Programme application: Apply on a 7 to 10-day schedule while pests are active. Use the middle rate when pest activity is high and/or larvae between 10 and 20 mm in length are present. Use the highest rate when larvae longer than 20 mm are present and/or when interruption of the schedule enables a very severe infestation to develop. Low Volume: By ground rig: Apply in 100 to 400 L of water per hectare as a fine spray. By aircraft: Apply in a minimum of 10 L of water per hectare of 100 to 150 microns VMD
	Cluster Caterpillar (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	NSW, ACT,	High Volume: 50 mL/100 L		High Volume: Apply as a medium to fine spray. Gradually increase the spray volume as

		WA, NT, Qld only			the plants grow, from 200 L/ha just after transplanting establishment to 1,000 L/ha at maturity. Established Infestations: Apply these rates to established infestations or escape
Tomatoes (Cont.)				1 day (Harvest)	situations. DO NOT apply to Tomato grub larvae > 5 mm in length.
	Plague Thrips (<i>Thrips imaginis</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA, NT, Qld only	Ultra-Low Volume: 130 mL/ha Low Volume: 130 mL/ha High Volume: 18 mL/100 L		The crop should be frequently checked when it is flowering for the presence of the pest. Apply when the infestation reaches an economically damaging level using the application methods as described above in the section for the control of other pests on tomatoes.
Winter Cereals	Cutworms (<i>Agrostis spp</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha	7 days (Harvest) 14 days (stubble grazing)	DO NOT apply more than a total of 540 mL/ha per season to any one crop. For Ultra-Low Volume use, see application section of the label. 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 late afternoon or evening.
		Qld only	75 or 150 mL/ha		In Qld use the higher rate when the infestation is severe, or when the larvae are larger than 10 mm long, or when residual activity is required.
	Webworm (<i>Hednota spp</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, SA, WA only	75 mL/ha		DO NOT use as a ULV application. Pre-Planting: May be applied pre-planting with knockdown herbicides. 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. Apply at first sign of pest infestation. Repeat as necessary. Post crop emergence: Inspect crop regularly from emergence and apply at first sign of pest activity. Repeat as required.
	Redlegged earth mite (<i>Halotydeus destructor</i>)	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA, WA only	100 mL/ ha		Pre-emergence: 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>)		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 use as a pre-emergence treatment. DO NOT use as a ULV application
	Aphids (<i>Rhopalosiphum spp.</i>), (barley yellow dwarf virus vectors)		125 mL/ ha		To control aphids, sprays should be applied at 3 and 7 weeks after emergence to reduce aphid colonisation and spread of Barley Yellow Dwarf Virus. This will reduce the effect of feeding aphid damage.
	Common Armyworm (<i>Mythimna convecta</i>), Southern Armyworm (<i>Persectania ewingii</i>)	All states	240 mL/ ha		Apply before 'head-lobbing' occurs when larval numbers exceed two or more per square metre. Spray in the cool of the day (late afternoon) when the larvae are most active. Spray to achieve good crop penetration. This rate is effective against larvae up to 20 mm in length. Monitor crops regularly and re-treat if necessary. Poor control may occur in crops that have

lodged. See application section for correct water rates.

Trees & Ornamentals

Crop	Pest	State	Rate	WHP	Comments
Eucalyptus	Adult and larvae of Chrysomelid leaf beetle or Eucalyptus leaf beetle (<i>Chrysophtharta spp.</i>), Eucalyptus weevil (<i>Gonipterus spp.</i>), Autumn gum moth (<i>Mnesampela spp.</i>), Bronzed field beetle (<i>Adelium spp.</i>), Adults of Liparetrus spp, Cadmus spp.	All states	250 – 300 mL/ha	-	Apply by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter using either hydraulic nozzles or Micronair equipment, to the crowns of the eucalypt trees. Micronair application in 5 litres of water / ha has proved effective. Apply before insect damage cause severe defoliation. Treatment will control from small larvae to adult beetle. For Ultra-Low Volume use, see application section of the label.
Banksias, Ornamentals	Banksia moth (<i>Danimia banksiae</i>)	WA only	20 mL/ 100L	-	Apply on a regular programme at 2 week intervals at early flower development. Commence spraying when blooms are immature and continue until flowers are fully developed.

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

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Chinese Cabbage, Kale, Kohlrabi, Tomatoes, Turnips: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 1 DAY AFTER APPLICATION.

Chickpeas: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 5 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

Faba Beans: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Lettuce: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Maize, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Rice, Sorghum, Soybeans, Sweet Corn, Tobacco: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Winter Cereals: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 7 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT GRAZE TREATED STUBBLE FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Lucerne: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Cotton, Linseed, Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Canola: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION. DO NOT CUT AND WINDROW FOR HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER PPLICATION

Sunflowers: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 21 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

Field Peas, Lupins: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Linola: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION.

Pastures: DO NOT GRAZE FOR 3 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

DO NOT CUT FOR STOCKFEED FOR 14 DAYS AFTER APPLICATION.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Smart Ace 100 Insecticide is a contact and residual insecticide. It can be used as a protective treatment when applied at regular intervals or as a knockdown treatment to control existing larvae. Best results will be obtained by spraying at egg hatch. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Apply during the cooler parts of the day.

The product can be applied mixed in 2 ways:

1. mixed with water carrier or,
2. mixed with oil based bulking agents such as D-C-Tron Cotton Spray Oil or compatible ULV products.

MIXING

Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig when Smart Ace 100 Insecticide is applied with water carrier.

Add the required quantity of Smart Ace 100 Insecticide to water in the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Maintain agitation during mixing and application.

Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft when Smart Ace 100 Insecticide is applied with oil based bulking agents.

This product can be mixed with D-C-Tron Cotton Spray Oil or other compatible products (See COMPATIBILITY section). Add the mixing partner to the spray tank, engage agitator system and add the required amount of Smart Ace 100 Insecticide direct to the spray tank. DO NOT mix with water and ensure that no water is in the spraying system.

APPLICATION – Grapevines, Pome and Stone Fruit

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 run-off. 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 100L 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.

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, 1500 L/ha
 2. Your chosen concentrate spray volume: For example, 500 L/ha
 3. The concentration factor in this example is: 3X (i.e. $1500L \div 500L = 3$)
 4. If the dilute label rate is 10 mL/100L, then the concentrate rate becomes 3×10 , that is 30 mL/100L of concentrate spray.
- The chosen spray volume, amount of product per 100L 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.

APPLICATION - Crops other than Grapevines, Pome and Stone fruit

Low Volume and High Volume applications by ground rig or aircraft when Smart Ace 100 Insecticide is applied with water carrier.

Smart Ace 100 Insecticide can be applied by ground or aircraft with a water carrier. Thorough coverage is essential to ensure adequate control. Always apply with a non-ionic surfactant unless detailed on the label of a tank mix partner. Apply during the cooler parts of the day or night.

Ground application - water carrier:

For low volume spraying of field crops with ground rigs, use a total volume of 50 - 200L/ha except for sweet corn, tomatoes and tobacco where higher volumes should be used. Drop arms should be used on ground rigs in row crops taller than 30 cm (0.3 m). The application should be made as a fine spray, preferably using hollow cone nozzles, unless otherwise directed in the Critical Comments.

Aerial application - water carrier:

DO NOT apply to trellis tomatoes by aircraft. Use a minimum spray volume of 20 L/ha. For spring/early summer application to cereals, linola, canola, rice and to other dense crops, apply in a total spray volume of 30 to 35 L/ha. If possible, spray in a crosswind. Avoid spraying in calm conditions or when wind is light and variable in direction. Apply as a spray of 100-150 microns VMD.

Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft:

Smart Ace 100 Insecticide, mixed with D-C-Tron Cotton Spray Oil or other compatible products should be applied in a minimum total spray volume of 1.5 L/ha. It should only be applied by aircraft with suitable equipment to provide a droplet size of approximately 80-100 microns VMD. Applications should be made during the cooler parts of the day or at night. Avoid application in calm or very windy conditions. Preferably apply in light to moderate cross winds.

COMPATIBILITY

Low Volume and High Volume application by ground rig or aircraft when Smart Ace 100 Insecticide is applied with water carrier.

This product is compatible with D-C-Trate, D-C-Tron Cotton Spray Oil, Dithane M45, dicamba, Kelthane* EC/MF, Kocide*, Nudrin* Insecticide, Nudrin 225, Parathion 500 EC, Parathion M500, Phosdrin, Pirate 300, Ridomil*, Select*, dimethoate, paraquat, diquat, glyphosate, Tigrex*, Jaguar*, simazine, Spinnaker, 2,4-D amine and ester, 2,4-DB and MCPA.

DO NOT mix Smart Ace 100 Insecticide with wettable powders and water dispersible granules BEFORE addition to the spray tank.

Smart Ace 100 Insecticide can be mixed with Penncozeb DF providing the mixture is agitated efficiently and used immediately.

Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) application by aircraft.

This product should be mixed only with specific ULV formulations of other insecticides, e.g. Nudrin225, Pirate 300, and PBO synergists, when mixed according to the directions on the PBO synergist labels.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING

GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE
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For insecticide resistance management, Smart Ace 100 Insecticide is a Group 3A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Ace 100 Insecticide and other Group 3A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Smart Ace 100 Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Smart Ace 100 Insecticide on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since the occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Crop Smart Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant insects.

Smart Ace 100 Insecticide may be subject to specific resistance management strategies. For further information, contact your local supplier, Smart representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

In NSW and Qld, application of this product to *Helicoverpa armigera* larvae longer than 5mm may not only be ineffective but it may increase the level of synthetic pyrethroid resistance. This product should NOT be used to treat infestations that were not controlled by an earlier application of it or another synthetic pyrethroid. Infestations not controlled by this product should be treated with an insecticide from another chemical group. Application of this product with an insecticide from another chemical group such as Nudrin will assist with the management of synthetic pyrethroid resistant *Helicoverpa armigera*.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

Dangerous to bees. Do not spray any plant in flower while bees are foraging. This product is known to have a deterrent effect on foraging bees for short period of time after spraying. Risk to bees is reduced by spraying in the early morning and late evening when bees are not foraging.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Dangerous to fish and aquatic invertebrates such as yabbies. DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the chemical or used container. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to fish or crustaceans in adjacent sites. Water from treated rice fields must not be released off-farm until the retention period specified by local irrigation authorities has been met. DO NOT apply or allow spray drift onto adjacent non-target water bodies and the sprayed area. Run-off from areas must be prevented from entering drains or waterways.

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 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 to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500mm 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.

For refillable containers: 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, a 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, smoking or drinking, 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 in eyes wash out immediately with water

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which is available from the supplier.

NOTICE TO BUYERS

Crop Smart Pty Ltd shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage or death whether consequential or otherwise whatsoever or howsoever arising whether through negligence, use under abnormal conditions or otherwise in connection with the sale, supply, use or application of this product. The supply of this product is on the express condition that the purchaser does not rely on Smart's skill or judgment in purchasing or using the product and every person dealing with this product does so at their own risk.

