

Tjaila 200 SC

Reg. No.: L 11702 Act/Wet No. 36 of/van 1947

A suspension concentrate stomach and contact insecticide for the control of various insect pests on a variety of crops as listed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Chlorantraniliprole (anthranilic diamide) 200 g/ℓ

GROUP

28

INSECTICIDE



WARNING

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

- Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Registration holder: Green Island Investments (Pty) Ltd.

Co. Reg. No.: 2013/043963/07

P.O. Box 1822, Heidelberg 1438, South Africa

Tel: 078 737 9236

24 HR EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Griffon Poison Information Centre: +27 82 446 8946

24 Hr Transport / Spill emergency no:

(Hazcall24) +27 86 044 4411 (Typhoon Plant Protection)

Distributed by: Typhoon Plant Protection (Pty) Ltd.

Co. Reg. No.: 1998/006156/07, C/O Farm Vlakfontein

Corner of the R23 Benoni Road & R550 Nigel Road

Brakpan District, Heidelberg 1438, Gauteng, South Africa

Tel: 078 737 9236

Net Volume:

1ℓ

Expiry Date:

Batch No:

Date of Manufacture:

U.N. No. 3082



READ LABEL IN DETAIL BEFORE OPENING THE CONTAINER. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, SEE ENCLOSED LEAFLET.
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.



WARNINGS:

HAZARD STATEMENTS:

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

The following withholding periods, minimum time between last application and harvest or grazing, are required:

Apples 14 days | Citrus 7 days | Cotton 14 days | Eggplant 1 day | Grapes (table) 3 days | Wheat / Hops 1 day | Maize & Sweetcorn 7 days | Pomegranates 7 days | Potatoes 1 day | Sorghum 21 days | Pears 14 days | Stone Fruit (Peaches, plums and nectarines) 14 days | Soybeans 21 day | Sugarcane 28 days | Tomatoes 1 day | Tree nuts 10 days.

IMPORTANT: The recommended withholding period between the final application and harvest complies with local residue standards but may not meet export criteria. If the crop is for export, consult the appropriate exporting organization about MRL requirements and withholding periods. Using this product as per label recommendations ensures the local MRL is not exceeded. However, Green Island Investments (Pty) Ltd. cannot be held liable for export crops exceeding other countries' import tolerances.

- Handle with care.
- This product is not likely to be hazardous by inhalation or skin contact.
- May irritate skin and eyes.
- Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
- Store in a cool, dry place away from food, feeds, fertilizers and other agricultural remedies.
- Keep out of reach of children, animals and uninformed persons.
- Use of this material in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with the directions may cause excessive residues or other undesirable results.
- **Re-entry:** Do not enter the treated area until the spray deposit has dried, unless wearing protective clothing.
- **Aerial Application:** Notify all inhabitants of the immediate area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings. Do not spray over or allow drift to contaminate adjacent areas or crops.

While this remedy has been extensively tested under various conditions, the registration holder does not guarantee its efficacy under all circumstances. Its effectiveness may be influenced by factors such as abnormal climate and storage conditions, water quality used for dilution, compatibility with other substances not listed on the label, pathogen resistance, as well as the method, timing, and accuracy of application. Furthermore, the registration holder is not responsible for crop or vegetation damage, environmental harm, or harm to humans or animals, nor for the remedy's performance if the user fails to follow label instructions or if unforeseen conditions arise. In case of any uncertainty, consult the supplier.

PRECAUTIONS:

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

- Avoid release into the environment.
 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
-
- **Do not** inhale the spray mist.
 - Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated skin contact.
 - Persons in contact with the insecticide should wear protective clothing (long-sleeved shirts and long pants, shoes with socks and gloves).
 - Wash contaminated clothing after use.
 - Wash with soap and water after use or accidental skin contact.
 - **Do not** eat, drink or smoke whilst mixing, applying the product or before washing hands and face or change of clothing.
 - In case of ingestion call a physician or poison centre.
 - Rinse empty containers three times using a volume of water equal to at least one tenth of the container, adding the rinsings to the spray tank before disposing of the container properly.
 - Destroy empty containers by perforation and flattening, and never reuse them for other purposes.
 - Avoid drift of spray onto other crops, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.
 - **Do not** apply directly to and prevent drift onto other edible crops than indicated on the label, grazing, rivers, dams and areas not under treatment.
 - Thoroughly clean spraying equipment directly after use and dispose of wash water where it will not contaminate food, grazing, boreholes, rivers or dams.
 - **TRIPLE RINSE THE EMPTY CONTAINER AS FOLLOWS:** Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to dripping. Thereafter rinse the empty container three times in succession with one quarter of the container volume fresh water and decant the rinsate into the spray or mixing tank. Puncture the triple rinsed container and dispose of via an approved collector or recycler www.croplife.co.za. **Do not** bury, burn, or donate the container to any other parties that may use it as a container for food or beverages.
 - Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

RELEVANT SUBSTANCES:

Substance name (IUPAC)	Classification	Concentration by weight %
Chlorantraniprole	500008-45-7	18%
Wetting Agent	141517-21-7	10%

FIRST AID TREATMENT

- Remove the victim from the area of exposure. Wash off remaining material with plenty of water. In the event of any complaints or symptoms, avoid further exposure and if symptoms persist consult a doctor.
- **Inhalation:** If vapours or mists have been inhaled, move victim to fresh air and remove source of contamination if safe to do so. Administer artificial respiration if patient is not breathing **OR** if breathing is laboured supply oxygen. Only qualified personnel should administer oxygen. **Seek medical attention.**
- **Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin gently and thoroughly with cold water and non-abrasive soap. Obtain medical attention if irritation occurs.
- **Eyes:** Flush eyes with clean water. Lift eyelids to facilitate irrigation. If present, remove contact lenses and continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
- **Ingestion:** Rinse mouth thoroughly with water if person is alert. Have person drink plenty of water if able to swallow. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Do not** induce vomiting, unless instructed to do so by a physician. If vomiting occurs keep head lower than hips to prevent aspiration. Obtain medical attention of the affected person is not feeling well.

RESISTANCE WARNING

TJAILA 200 SC is a **group code 28 insecticide**. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **TJAILA 200 SC** and other **group code 28 insecticides**. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if these insecticides are used repeatedly. These resistant insects may not be controlled by **TJAILA 200 SC** or any other **group code 28 insecticide**.

To delay insecticide resistance:

- avoid exclusive repeated use of insecticides from the same insecticide group code. Alternate with products from different insecticide group codes,
- integrate other control methods (chemical, cultural, biological) into insect control programmes.

For specific information on resistance management contact the registration holder of this product.

Mode of Action: Activates insect ryanodine receptors, leading to unregulated loss of internal calcium stores. Binding site is distinct from that of ryanodine

Additional notes on RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Certain insect species have developed resistance to commercially available insecticides with the result that the pest populations are not suppressed below economic thresholds at recommended dosage rates. Due to its unique mode of action, **TJAILA 200 SC** is useful where resistance management is important. Observe the following guidelines in order to delay the onset of insect resistance to chlorantraniliprole:

- It is recommended to alternate **TJAILA 200 SC** with compounds from different chemical classes (pyrethroids, organophosphates, neonicotinoids, spinosyns, diacylhydrazines or other insect growth regulators). **Do not exceed the maximum number of TJAILA 200 SC applications per season as indicated under DIRECTIONS FOR USE on this label.**
- Monitor pest populations and apply **TJAILA 200 SC** according to the label instructions when locally determined economic thresholds are reached. Apply 2 to 3 consecutive **TJAILA 200 SC** applications as a block-spray. Adhere to the label recommendations especially with regard to dosage rates, spray intervals and the optimum time to apply **TJAILA 200 SC**.

- **TJAILA 200 SC** applications will not kill a large number of beneficial arthropods (parasitoids and predators). While these beneficial arthropods cannot be relied upon to control pest insects completely, they are of potential value and can be monitored along with pests in pest management programmes on these crops.
- Attempt to avoid application of **TJAILA 200 SC** when honeybees are actively foraging in orchards.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- **TJAILA 200 SC** is active through ingestion (stomach action) and cuticular absorption (contact action).
- **TJAILA 200 SC** acts by means of impaired muscle regulation, paralysis and ultimately insect death. Although the pests die within 2 to 3 days, inhibition of insect movement and feeding occurs rapidly.
- **TJAILA 200 SC** is very active against the larvae, less so against adults. It inhibits feeding activity and is egg curative. It also prevents further egg development in eggs already laid.
- **TJAILA 200 SC** controls mainly Lepidoptera insect pests (larvae of moths and butterflies), but also some insect pests in other orders e.g. Coleoptera (beetles) and Diptera (flies). **TJAILA 200 SC** applications have been proved as not harmful to many beneficial insects (predators, parasitoids and pollinators), as well as predatory mites and can therefore effectively be used in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programmes.
- When used as instructed, most beneficial insects and predatory mites will not be affected by **TJAILA 200 SC** applications.

RAINFASTNESS

Once the spray mixture has dried on foliage and fruit on the target area, **TJAILA 200 SC** will not be washed off by rainfall or sprinkler irrigation and the normal residual activity of the product should not be affected.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Only use as directed.

Compatibility:

- The compatibility of **TJAILA 200 SC** with other agrichemicals has not been fully investigated. If tank mixtures with other products are made, first confirm compatibility by mixing small volumes of the products in the correct ratio with the appropriate quantity of water. Water quality and formulation properties of other products may influence compatibility.
- For more compatibility information, or in the event of uncertainty, contact your nearest Typhoon representative.

Mixing instructions:

- 1) Ensure that the spray equipment is clean and free of previously applied pesticide residues before application of **TJAILA 200 SC**.
- 2) Fill the spray tank half with clean water and ensure agitation.
- 3) Add the required volume of **TJAILA 200 SC** directly to the tank and fill to the final application volume with water while agitation is maintained.

Mixing sequence:

If **TJAILA 200 SC** is tank mixed with other products, always first add the buffer/acidifier, followed by water soluble/dispersible granule formulations, followed by wettable powders, followed by suspension concentrates

(e.g. **TJAILA 200 SC**) to the spray tank, followed by other formulations (where applicable) in the following order:

- water soluble concentrates,
- oil-based suspension concentrates
- emulsifiable concentrates (EC's and EW's) and
- adjuvants such as surfactants and spray oils.

Allow sufficient time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product before the next product is added. Also refer to “**Compatibility**” statement above.

Where there is a danger of fine droplets drifting onto susceptible non-target plants/crops, use low drift air-mix type or equivalent nozzles, or add a drift retardant adjuvant, when spraying.

CROP & PEST SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Control of Tomato leafminer moth larvae (*Tuta absoluta*) in Tomatoes:

- Regular scouting of tomato fields is important to determine the timing of the first (and follow-up treatments if necessary).
- Apply **TJAILA 200 SC** in an 8 to 14-day interval programme under conditions of continuous re- infestation. Use the shorter interval early in the growth season when plants are growing actively.
- When **TJAILA 200 SC** is applied in a 7-day spray interval program a 50 to 80 % reduction of American Leafminer (*Liriomyza trifolii*) can be expected under low to medium pest pressure conditions. Under high American Leaf Miner infestation pressure alternate **TJAILA 200 SC** with a product specifically registered and effective against the pest.
- **Do not** exceed a total of three (3) treatments per season with **TJAILA 200 SC**. The alternation of **TJAILA 200 SC** with products from a different mode of action group is recommended. Apply a block application of 2 to 3 consecutive **TJAILA 200 SC** treatments before switching to products with other modes of action.
- Most beneficial insects are unaffected by applications of **TJAILA 200 SC**.
- The addition of a surfactant/adjuvant is recommended to improve coverage.
- **Do not** apply more than 2.4 litres **TJAILA 200 SC** in total per hectare per season in tomatoes.

Pome Fruit (including Apples & Pears):

- **TJAILA 200 SC** can be applied against the first, second or third generation of Codling moth. In order to prevent the development of resistance, apply products with a different mode of action against different generations of Codling moth, e.g. **Blok 300 WDG**. Refer to **Blok 300 WDG** label for full recommendations.

GROWTH STAGE	% OF TRV REQUIREMENT / HA
From green tip to $\pm$ 30 % blossom	60 %
From $\pm$ full blossom to $\pm$ mid-November	80 %
From $\pm$ beginning of December	100 %

Stone Fruit (Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Cherries, Plums and Prunes):

GROWTH STAGE	% OF TRV REQUIREMENT / HA
Bud break to full bloom	60 %
75 % petal drop to 1 month later (mid-season)	80 %
Mid-season to post-harvest	100 %

PEST INFORMATION

Codling moth (CM) and False Codling Moth (FCM)

- Always apply **TJAILA 200 SC** as part of an Integrated Pest Management programme (IPM) as the product cannot provide season long control by itself.
- For best results, **TJAILA 200 SC** applications should be combined with, or preceded by, other control strategies.
- Moth flight patterns form a crucial part in the planning of CM and FCM control strategies and the timing of applications. Under high pest pressure, one has overlapping generations, which can make pest control in late season crops such as Navels, Mandarins and Valencia types more difficult. It is also essential that all fallen fruit be collected from orchards and destroyed to prevent larvae escaping to pupate in the soil.
- Rotate products from different chemical classes / mode of actions to control different generations of the pest.
- For optimum timing of **TJAILA 200 SC** applications, it is recommended to monitor male moth flight activities throughout the growing season in the orchard (or a close by orchard in the case of a mating disrupted orchard).
- An effective, well-maintained orchard sanitation programme throughout the growing season is a critical corner stone for the effective control of CM and FCM, regardless of the control method(s) that is/are used.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

A. Ground application:

Apply **TJAILA 200 SC** as a high-volume full cover application with conventional spray equipment, which is correctly calibrated and in good working order, which will provide thorough coverage of the target crop and correct dosage rate per hectare.

B. Aerial Application instructions:

Aerial application of **TJAILA 200 SC** may only be performed by a registered aerial application operator using a correctly calibrated, registered aircraft according to the instructions of SANS Code 10118 (Aerial Application of Agricultural Pesticides). Ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. It is therefore essential that the following criteria are met:

- **Volume:** A minimum spray mixture volume of 30 litres per hectare is recommended. As this product has not been evaluated at a reduced volume rate, the registration holder cannot guarantee efficacy, or be held responsible for any adverse effects if this product is applied aerially at a lower volume rate than recommended above.
- **Droplet coverage:** The following number of droplets per cm² must be recovered at the target area: 30 to 40 droplets per cm².
- **Droplet size:** The following droplet spectra are recommended: VMD of 250 to 280 microns. Limit the production of fine droplets less than 150 micron (high drift and evaporation potential) to a minimum.
- **Flying height:** Maintain the height of the spray boom at 3 to 4 metres above the target. **Do not** spray when aircraft dives, is in a climb or when banking.
- Use suitable atomising equipment that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage, but which will ensure the minimum loss of product. The spraying system must produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible Relative Span.
- Position all the atomisers within the inner 60 to 75 % of the wingspan to prevent droplets from entering the **wingtip vortices**.
- The difference in **temperature** between the wet and dry bulb thermometers, of a whirling hygrometer, should not exceed 8°C.
- Stop spraying if the **wind speed** exceeds 15 km per hour.
- Stop spraying under **turbulent**, unstable and dry conditions during the heat of the day.
- Spraying under temperature **inversion conditions** (spraying in or above the inversion layer) and/or high humidity conditions (relative humidity 80 % and above) may lead to the following:
 - Reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage),
 - Damage to other sensitive crops and/or non-target areas through drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Ensure that the aerial spray operator knows exactly which fields to spray.

Obtain an assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above requirements will be met and that relevant data will be compiled in a logbook and kept for future reference.

C. Pivot irrigation equipment instructions:

- The system must have a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent contamination of the water source from back flow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must have a functional automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of liquid back towards the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection line should also have a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn out of the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually closed down.
- The system must have functioning interlocking controls to shut off the pesticide injector pump automatically when the water-pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water-pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water- pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- **Do not** apply when wind conditions favour drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

IMPORTANT - Use very clean water for pivot irrigation application. Water must be free of silt, clay and organic material, as these particles adversely affect the efficacy.

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
APPLES & PEARS: Codling moth (larvae) <i>Cydia pomonella</i> African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 17.5 mL/hL spray mixture	Apply TJAILA 200 SC as a preventive measure or when eggs or larvae are visible, ensuring it is used before larvae invade the fruit. If targeting the first generation of Codling moth, applications should begin no later than when 75% of the petals have dropped. Include TJAILA 200 SC in a spray schedule, with 14-day gaps between each application. Use TJAILA 200 SC as a full-coverage spray, with volumes ranging from 800 to 3000 liters per hectare, depending on tree size and crop growth stage. Spray volumes can be determined based on TRV. If pests reappear, a follow-up application may be required 10 to 14 days later. Ensuring thorough coverage of foliage and fruit is vital. Do not exceed three applications of TJAILA 200 SC per season, including its use against African bollworm (see below for details). Before use, consult a Typhoon Plant Protection Technical advisor and check the latest Deciduous Fruit Producers' Trust (DFTP) lists for MRL and PHI recommendations. **Spray Schedule:** To manage resistance, alternate products with different modes of action for each generation of Codling moth. TJAILA 200 SC can be used alongside Blok 300 WDG. Apply Blok 300 WDG first if Banded fruit weevil is present, or TJAILA 200 SC if African bollworm is detected. When TJAILA 200 SC is part of a spray schedule, always follow product labels for details on "Use Restrictions", "Directions for Use", "Application Rates", the number of applications allowed per season, and the minimum pre-harvest interval after the last application.

APPLICATION RATES

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
CITRUS: False Codling Moth (larvae) <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 17.5 mL/100L water	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC on Citrus Full Cover Application: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in spray volumes varying between 2000 and 8500 liters per hectare, depending on tree size and crop stage. Ensure thorough coverage of all foliage and fruit. Integrated Pest Management: Always apply TJAILA 200 SC as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program in citrus. TJAILA 200 SC alone cannot provide season-long control of False Codling Moth. For optimum results, combine or precede TJAILA 200 SC applications with other control methods (as per Important Note No 1 & 2 below). Efficacy Factors: The effectiveness of TJAILA 200 SC can be influenced by high pest infestation levels, large and dense trees, incorrect application equipment, climatic conditions, and application timing. Monitoring and Timing: Monitor male moth activity from the beginning of October throughout the growing season in the orchard (or nearby orchards in the case of mating disruption). Apply TJAILA 200 SC preventively as soon as male catches start increasing during the latter part of the growing season (about 16 weeks before the intended harvest date). A second application is recommended at 6 to 8-week intervals if necessary. Additional Guidelines: Ensure proper coverage of fruit for optimal control. Avoid more than two consecutive applications and alternate with different mode of action products. Follow up with effective registered products with different modes of action during a 60-day window before reapplying TJAILA 200 SC.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
CITRUS <i>(Continued):</i> False Codling Moth (larvae) <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 17.5 ml/100l water	For orchards without monitored False Codling Moth activity, apply TJAILA 200 SC 14 to 12 weeks before the planned harvest, followed by a second application 6 to 8 weeks later. If only one application is needed close to harvest, apply it 12 to 8 weeks before harvest. Do not exceed two applications per season. Do not apply more than 3 liters per hectare per season. Important Note on PHI & MRLs: The withholding period or pre-harvest interval (PHI), i.e., the number of days between the last application and harvest, meets local maximum residue limits (MRLs) but may not necessarily meet those for export crops. Before applying TJAILA 200 SC, consult your Representative and review the latest "Recommended usage restrictions for plant protection Products on Southern African Export Citrus" from Citrus Research International and the Citrus Growers Association of South Africa, which includes updated MRL and recommended PHI information for export citrus. Important Notes for Controlling False Codling Moth in Citrus: • Combine TJAILA 200 SC applications with mating disruption techniques, biological control programs or sterile insect release (SIT) programs for the best pest management. • Maintain good orchard sanitation throughout the growing season. Effective sanitation is crucial for controlling false codling moth, regardless of the method or combination of methods used.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
EGGPLANT: Tomato leafminer moth (larvae) <i>Tuta absoluta</i> NOTE: Tomato leaf miner moth (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) is a very destructive pest with the main host being tomatoes and can potentially occur through all the production areas of South African.	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 20 mL/100L water OR (200 mL/ha for concentrated mist blower applications)	Early Corrective Application Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 500-1500 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. For reduced volume applications with a mistblower, use TJAILA 200 SC at 200 mL/ha in a minimum spray volume of 500 L per hectare. Apply during egg-laying or when first erosions are visible on younger leaves for optimal leaf and fruit protection. Do not exceed two applications of TJAILA 200 SC per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products with different modes of action (e.g., BLOK 300 WDG).

Important Notes for Controlling Tomato Leaf Miner Moth (*Tuta absoluta*) Larvae on Eggplant

Regularly scout eggplant fields to determine the timing for initial and follow-up applications.

Apply **TJAILA 200 SC** in a 7-day interval spray program under continuous re-infestation conditions.

Do not exceed two applications of **TJAILA 200 SC** per season. Alternate with products having different modes of action (e.g., **BLOK 300 WDG**).

Apply two consecutive **TJAILA 200 SC** applications (block application) before switching to other modes of action.

Most beneficial insects are unaffected by **TJAILA 200 SC** applications.

Add an adjuvant at the rates recommended on their labels to improve coverage.

Eggplant can be harvested one day after application.

Do not exceed a total of 400 mL/ha of **TJAILA 200 SC** per season on eggplant.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
HOPS: African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	GROUND APPLICATION: 20 mL/100 L	Usage Notes for SA Hop Growers Association Members Early Corrective Foliar Application: Apply in 1000 L of water per hectare, adjusting for plant height and density. Ensure thorough foliage coverage. Apply at the first sight of larvae, typically early in the season on young shoots, during flowering, and post-flowering when cones form. TJAILA 200 SC controls larvae at all development stages. Regular scouting of hop fields is vital for determining the timing of the first and subsequent applications. Apply TJAILA 200 SC at 10-14 day intervals. Use the shorter interval early in the growth season or under high pest pressure. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with insecticides of different modes of action. Apply two consecutive TJAILA 200 SC applications (block application) before switching to other insecticides. Adding an adjuvant/wetter at the recommended label rates is advised to improve coverage. Do not exceed two applications per season. Hops can be harvested one day after application. The withholding period or pre-harvest interval (PHI), i.e., the number of days between the last application and harvest, meets local maximum residue limits (MRLs) but may not necessarily meet those for export crops. Before applying TJAILA 200 SC , consult your local representative.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
WHEAT: African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 150 mL/ha	Apply TJAILA 200 SC at the beginning of infestation, when the first bollworm eggs, or small larvae are observed. A second application of TJAILA 200 SC must be applied 7 days later, under conditions of continuous re-infestation. Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with insecticides of different modes of action. Apply two consecutive TJAILA 200 SC applications (block application) before switching to other insecticides. Wheat can be harvested one day after application.
SOYBEANS: African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Semi-(<i>Plusia</i>) looper <i>Chrysodeixis acuta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION (GROUND): 150 mL/ha	Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 300-700 L of water per hectare for soybeans, ensuring even coverage of the foliage. Apply at flowering or when the first bollworm eggs or small larvae are observed, after regular scouting during the flowering and pod-set stages. A follow-up application 7 days later is often necessary if the first application is made early in flowering or if re-infestation occurs. Larvae that have penetrated the pods or are hidden by dense foliage may not be adequately controlled, so thorough coverage is essential. If Spodoptera leaf worm (<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>) is present during application, it should also be controlled. Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products from a different mode of action (e.g., BLOK 300 WDG). Adding a suitable registered adjuvant at the recommended rate may enhance efficacy. Allow 21 days between the last application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
COTTON: Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 150 - 200 mL/ha	Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 200-400 l of water per hectare, adjusting according to crop development stage. Start control when it's verified that no more than 5% of plants have larvae smaller than 1 cm. Application is not recommended for controlling larvae larger than 1 cm. Apply at 14-day intervals. Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products from a different mode of action (e.g., BLOK 300 WDG). Allow 14 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest.
MAIZE & SWEETCORN: Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i> , <i>Chilo partellus</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION (GROUND): 150 mL/ha	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC General Instructions: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 450 l of water per hectare, ensuring even coverage. For Fall Armyworm: Apply at the beginning of infestation, when the first signs of damage are seen and no more than 5% of plants show symptoms of scraped leaves. Application is not recommended for controlling worms (larvae) larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: For optimal protection, apply during egg-laying until the first eggs are hatching, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage. Apply over the funnel of the plants and ensure thorough foliage coverage. Apply at a 14-day interval. Additional Guidelines: Do not exceed two applications per season of TJAILA 200 SC. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products with different modes of action (e.g., BLOK 300 WDG). Adding a suitable adjuvant at the registered rates, may enhance efficacy.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
MAIZE & SWEETCORN (Continued): Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i> , <i>Chilo partellus</i>	GROUND APPLICATION OVER THE PLANT ROW: 1.5 mℓ/100 m plant row	Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 3 ℓ of water per 100 m of plant row. For Fall Armyworm: Apply at the start of infestation, at the first signs of damage, when no more than 5% of the plants show symptoms of scraped leaves. Application is not recommended for controlling larvae larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: For optimal plant protection, apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of the plants show shot hole damage. Apply over the funnel of the plants and ensure thorough foliage coverage. Repeat after 14 days if re-infestation occurs. Additional Guidelines: Do not exceed two applications per season of TJAILA 200 SC. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products having different modes of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG . Adding a suitable adjuvant at registered rates, may enhance efficacy. Allow 7 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
MAIZE & SWEETCORN (Continued): Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i> , <i>Chilo partellus</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION (AERIAL): 150 mL/ha	Apply TJAILA 200 SC in a minimum volume of 30 ℓ water per hectare. For Fall Armyworm: Start at the beginning of infestation, at the first signs of damage, when no more than 5% of plants show scraped leaves. Application is not recommended for larvae larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: Apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage. Apply over the plant funnel and ensure thorough foliage coverage. Apply at a 14-day interval. Additional Guidelines: Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products with different modes of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG . Adding a suitable adjuvant at registered rates may enhance efficacy. Allow 7 days between the last application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
MAIZE & SWEETCORN (Continued): Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i>, <i>Chilo partellus</i>	CENTER PIVOT: 150 mL/ha	For Fall Armyworm: Apply at the start of infestation when the first signs of damage are visible, and no more than 5% of plants show scraped leaves. Application is not recommended for larvae larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: Apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage. Apply over the plant funnel and ensure thorough foliage coverage. Pivot Irrigation System Requirements: The distribution coefficient must be >90%, and the system should apply no more than 5 mm (50,000 l) per hectare at maximum speed. Clean all sieves before starting application. Calibrate the injection pump according to the time needed for the pivot system to complete a full circle. Set the pivot system to maximum speed to apply as little water as possible (not more than 5 mm) per hectare. Mix TJAILA 200 SC with water in the application tank and stir continuously before and during application. Inject the spray mixture into the main line when the system reaches maximum speed. Mark the point where the spray mixture reaches the furthest end of the pivot. Allow the system to complete one full circle from that point. Apply at 14-day intervals. Additional Guidelines: Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products of different modes of action, like BLOK 300 WDG. When applied through a center pivot system, the addition of an adjuvant is not necessary. If an adjuvant is used, choose a mineral oil at registered rates and follow the recommended tank mix sequence. Allow 7 days between the last application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

Important Notes for Controlling Stalk Borer, Stem Borer, African Bollworm, and Fall Armyworm in Maize with TJAILA 200 SC.

General Guidelines:

- **Do not apply TJAILA 200 SC** on maize under drought stress.
- For best results, apply early in the morning when dew is present. Larvae that have already tunnelled into the funnels will not be controlled.
- **Do not exceed two applications per season.** Two consecutive applications can be made, after which an insecticide with a different mode of action should be used.

Stalk Borer (*Busseola fusca*) Larvae:

- **Commercial Maize:** Apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage from feeding larvae.
- **Sweetcorn:** Apply at the start of egg-laying or when shot hole damage appears on maize funnels. Ensure application before larvae migrate to the stems and when they are smaller than the 2nd larval instar. **Do not** apply when the tassel is encircled by the flag leaf.

Sorghum Stem Borer (*Chilo partellus*) Larvae:

- **Commercial Maize:** Apply when eggs are on 2.5% of plants or when 5% show shot hole damage from feeding larvae.
- **Sweetcorn:** Apply at the start of egg-laying or when shot hole damage appears on maize funnels. Ensure application before larvae migrate to the stems and when they are smaller than the 2nd larval instar. **Do not** apply when the tassel is encircled by the flag leaf.

African Bollworm (*Helicoverpa armigera*) Larvae:

- **Funnel Infestation:** Apply as per stalk borer guidelines.
- **Cob Infestation:** Apply when first larvae are observed on the silk during cob formation. Larvae already deep within the silk or cobs will not be controlled.

Fall Armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*) Larvae:

- Apply at the beginning of infestation, at the first signs of damage, when no more than 5% of plants show scraped leaves. **Do not** apply for larvae larger than 1 cm.
- Ensure application before larvae migrate into the cobs. Larvae already deep within the silk or cobs will not be controlled.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
POTATOES: Potato tuber moth (larvae) <i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION 100 mL/ha	Early Corrective Application: Dosage and Coverage: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 500-1000 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. Initial Application: Begin application as soon as the first symptoms of infestation (mines) appear on the leaves, or when moths are observed around the foliage, indicating an impending infestation. Subsequent Applications: Base the timing on regular scouting of potato fields. Apply in an 8 to 14-day interval program under continuous re-infestation conditions, using shorter intervals early in the growing season when plants are actively growing. Application Limits: Do not exceed three applications per season for TJAILA 200 SC, including applications for potato leaf miner control. Alternate with products having a different mode of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG. Apply two consecutive TJAILA 200 SC applications (block application) before switching to other products. Additional Pest Control: TJAILA 200 SC also controls African bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) larvae. Refer to recommendations for African bollworm control in tomatoes for details. Effect on Beneficial Insects: Most beneficial insects and predatory mites remain unaffected by TJAILA 200 SC applications. Ridge Maintenance: Ridge at least twice during the growing season. Late Applications: Late applications, once the potato plant's foliage is dying down, will not control potato tuber moth larvae effectively. Adjuvant Use: The addition of an adjuvant at the recommended rates, is suggested to improve coverage. Harvest Timing: Potatoes can be harvested at any time following TJAILA 200 SC application. Maximum Seasonal Application: Refer to potato leaf miner recommendations for maximum TJAILA 200 SC.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
POTATOES (Continued): Potato leaf miner (larvae) <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> Tomato leaf miner moth (larvae) <i>Tuta absoluta</i> Fall armyworm <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 150-200 mL/ha	Early Corrective Application: Dosage and Coverage: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 500-1000 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. Higher Dosage: Use the higher dosage for early corrective applications under high pest pressure. Subsequent Applications: Use the lower dosage for regular 7-day interval applications. Leafminers: Begin TJAILA 200 SC applications as soon as puncture marks appear on the leaves (typically on the bottom leaves). Armyworms: Apply at the start of infestation, at the first signs of damage, when no more than 5% of the plants show damage. Application is not recommended for larvae larger than 1 cm. Larvae that have tunnelled into stems and spuds will not be controlled. Apply TJAILA 200 SC in a 7-day interval spray program under continuous re-infestation conditions. Application Limits: Do not exceed three applications per season for TJAILA 200 SC. Alternate with products having different modes of action. Apply two consecutive TJAILA 200 SC applications (block application) before switching to other registered products. TJAILA 200 SC also controls African bollworm (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) larvae. Refer to recommendations for African bollworm control in tomatoes. Effect on Beneficial Insects: Most beneficial insects and predatory mites remain unaffected by TJAILA 200 SC applications. Adjuvant Use: Adding an adjuvant at recommended rates is suggested to improve coverage. Harvest Timing: Potatoes can be harvested at any time following TJAILA 200 SC application. Do not exceed a total of 600 mL/ha of TJAILA 200 SC per season on potatoes.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
SORGHUM: Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i> , <i>Chilo partellus</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION (GROUND): 150 mL/ha	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC. Dosage and Coverage: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 250-400 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. For Fall Armyworm: Apply at the beginning of infestation, at the first signs of damage, when no more than 5% of plants show scraped leaves. Application is not recommended for controlling larvae larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: Apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage. Apply at a 7-day interval for thorough foliage coverage. Application Limits: Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products with different modes of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG . Adjuvant Use: Adding a suitable registered adjuvant at the recommended rate may enhance efficacy. Harvest Timing: Allow 21 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
SORGHUM (Continued): Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i>, <i>Chilo partellus</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION (AERIAL): 150 mL/ha	Apply TJAILA 200 SC in a minimum of 30 l of water per hectare. For Fall Armyworm: Begin treatment at the onset of infestation, at the first signs of damage, with no more than 5% of plants showing scraped leaves. Do not apply to control larvae larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: Apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage. Ensure thorough foliage coverage. Apply at a 7-day interval. Additional Guidelines: Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products that have different modes of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG. Adding a suitable registered adjuvant at the recommended rate may enhance efficacy. Allow 21 days between the last application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
SORGHUM (Continued): Fall Armyworm (larvae) <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> Maize stalk borers (larvae) <i>Busseola fusca</i> , <i>Chilo partellus</i>	CENTER PIVOT: 150 mℓ/ha	For Fall Armyworm: Apply at the start of infestation, when the first signs of damage appear and no more than 5% of plants show scraped leaves. Do not apply if larvae are larger than 1 cm. For African Bollworm & Maize Stalk Borers: Apply during egg-laying until the first eggs hatch, but no later than when 5% of plants show shot hole damage. Ensure thorough foliage coverage. Pivot Irrigation System Specifications: Distribution coefficient must be >90%, and should not apply more than 5 mm (50,000 ℓ) per hectare at maximum speed. Clean all sieves before starting. Calibrate the injection pump according to the pivot system's full circle completion time. Set to maximum speed to apply as little water as possible (not more than 5 mm per hectare). Mix TJAILA 200 SC with water in the application tank and stir continuously. Inject the spray mixture into the main line once the system reaches maximum speed, marking the point where the mixture reaches the furthest end. Allow the system to complete one full circle from that point. Apply at a 7-day interval. Additional Guidelines: Do not exceed two applications per season. Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products that have different modes of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG. The addition of an adjuvant is not necessary, but if used, opt for a mineral oil type at registered rates and follow the recommended tank mix sequence. Allow 21 days between the last application and harvest.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
SUGARCANE: Sugarcane Borer (larvae) <i>Eldana saccharina</i>	GROUND APPLICATION: 200 mL/ha	Early Corrective Application: Scouting: Regular field scouting is crucial for effective Sugarcane Borer intervention. Timing: Use TJAILA 200 SC only when plants are actively growing. Apply as a full cover spray with a mist blower at 350-500 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. Start of Applications: Begin applications in August. Systemic Activity: Optimal systemic activity depends on translocation of the active ingredient within the plant, which may be reduced under stress conditions like drought. Application Schedule: Two applications can be made at two-month intervals. Alternation with Other Products: Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products that have different modes of action. Leave a 60-day gap between applications with different modes of action to ensure longer residual effectiveness. Residual Effect: This will allow for extended treatment effectiveness into the February/March period when borers continue to develop rapidly. Adjuvant Use: Adding an adjuvant or wetter at the recommended rates can improve coverage.
SUGARCANE (Continued): Sugarcane Borer (larvae) <i>Eldana saccharina</i>	AERIAL APPLICATION: 200 mL/ha	Aerial Application: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in a minimum of 30 L water per hectare. Controls larvae at all stages of the life cycle. Do not exceed two applications per season. If a third application is needed, use an insecticide with a different mode of action. Most beneficial insects and predatory mites are unaffected by TJAILA 200 SC applications. Adding an adjuvant or wetter at recommended rates, can improve coverage.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

Important Notes for Controlling Sugarcane Borer (*Eldana saccharina*) Larvae on Sugarcane

Cultural Control Practices:

Plant Non-Infested Seed Cane: This can help improve crop stands.

Early Harvesting: Harvest early to reduce the impact of sugarcane borer numbers, as the numbers and damage accumulate as the crop ages, especially after 12 months.

Manage Stress: Stressed crops are more susceptible to attack; under extreme conditions like drought, damage can increase significantly.

Burning Infested Crops: Practice burning heavily infested crops and maintain good subsequent field hygiene to reduce initial infestation.

Proper Harvesting: Ensure stalks are cut at ground level during harvesting, as above-ground stalk material can harbour larvae.

Push-Pull Habitat Management: Consider this biological control option.

Cultivar Selection: Choose cultivars based on their resistance to sugarcane borer, according to the risk in your area.

Regular Scouting: Essential for determining the timing of the first and subsequent applications.

Application Guidelines:

Maximum Applications: Do not exceed four applications per season of **TJAILA 200 SC**.

Product Alternation: Alternate **TJAILA 200 SC** with products having different modes of action, such as **BLOK 300 WDG**. Apply two consecutive **TJAILA 200 SC** applications before switching.

Effect on Beneficial Insects: Most beneficial insects are unaffected by **TJAILA 200 SC** applications.

Adjuvant Use: Adding an adjuvant or wetter at recommended rates can improve coverage.

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
TOMATOES: Tomato semi-looper (larvae) <i>Chrysodeixis acuta</i> African bollworm (larvae) <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 20 mL/100 L water OR (200 mL/ha for concentrated mist blower applications)	Early Corrective Application: Dosage and Coverage: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 500-1500 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. Concentrated Applications: For reduced spray volume, use a mistblower and apply TJAILA 200 SC at 200 mL/ha in a minimum of 500 L spray mixture per hectare. Timing: Apply TJAILA 200 SC when the first larvae are observed, usually around the fruit set stage. Application Limits: Do not exceed three applications per season. Alternation: Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products having a different mode of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG .
TOMATOES (Continued): Tomato leafminer moth (larvae) <i>Tuta absoluta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 20 mL/100 L water OR (200 mL/ha for concentrated mist blower applications)	Early Corrective Application: Dosage and Coverage: Apply TJAILA 200 SC in 500-1500 L of water per hectare, ensuring thorough foliage coverage. Concentrated Applications: For reduced spray volume, use a mistblower and apply TJAILA 200 SC at 200 mL/ha in a minimum of 500 L spray mixture per hectare. Timing: Apply TJAILA 200 SC when the first larvae are observed, usually around the fruit set stage. Application Limits: Do not exceed three applications per season. Alternation: Alternate TJAILA 200 SC with products having a different mode of action, such as BLOK 300 WDG . Note: Tomato Leaf Miner Moth (<i>Tuta absoluta</i>) is a highly destructive pest primarily targeting tomatoes. It has the potential to infest all production areas in South Africa.

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

Important Notes for Controlling Tomato Semi-Looper, African Bollworm, and Tomato Leaf Miner Moth (*Tuta absoluta*) Larvae on Tomatoes:

Regular Scouting: Essential to determine the timing of the first and subsequent applications.

Application Intervals: Apply **TJAILA 200 SC** in an 8 to 14-day interval program under conditions of continuous re-infestation of semi-looper and bollworm. Use shorter intervals early in the growth season when plants are actively growing. Apply at 7-day intervals for *Tuta absoluta*.

American Leaf Miner Reduction: **TJAILA 200 SC** applied in a 7-day spray interval program reduces American Leaf Miner (*Liriomyza trifolii*) by 50-80% under low to medium pest pressure. Under high pressure, alternate **TJAILA 200 SC** with a product specifically registered and effective against the pest.

Application Limits: Do not exceed three applications per season of **TJAILA 200 SC**. Alternate with products having a different mode of action, such as **BLOK 300 WDG**. Apply two **TJAILA 200 SC** applications consecutively (block application) before switching to other products.

Effect on Beneficial Insects: Most beneficial insects remain unaffected by **TJAILA 200 SC** applications.

Adjuvant Use: Adding an adjuvant or wetter at recommended rates improves coverage.

Harvest Timing: Tomatoes can be harvested one day after application.

Maximum Seasonal Application: Do not exceed a total of 600 mL/ha **TJAILA 200 SC** per season on tomatoes.

APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
GRAPES (Table): False Codling Moth (larvae) <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 17.5 mL/100 L water	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC on Vines Full Cover Application: Apply TJAILA 200 SC as a foliar spray at volumes of 1000 to 1500 liters per hectare, depending on vine size. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and developing fruit. Wetter Addition: Adding a registered non-ionic wetter may enhance insect control. Timing: Apply when pheromone traps indicate a False Codling moth infestation, typically at the onset of ripening. If necessary, follow up with applications at 14-day intervals. Application Limits: Do not exceed two TJAILA 200 SC applications per season. Additional Control: If further pest control is needed, use an insecticide that is not from chemical group code 28 . Harvest Timing: Allow 3 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest. Important Note: The withholding period or pre-harvest interval (PHI) meets local maximum residue limits (MRLs) but may not meet all export crop requirements. Refer to the MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS - IMPORTANT NOTE under “ WARNINGS .”

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
STONE FRUIT (Peaches, plums & nectarines): False Codling Moth (larvae) <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 17.5 mL/100 L water	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC on Trees Full Cover Application: Apply TJAILA 200 SC as a foliar spray at volumes of 500 to 2000 liters per hectare, depending on tree size. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and developing fruit. Wetter Addition: Adding a registered non-ionic wetter may enhance insect control. Timing: Apply when pheromone traps indicate a False Codling moth infestation, typically at the onset of ripening. Further applications should be made at 14-day intervals if necessary. Application Limits: Do not exceed two TJAILA 200 SC applications per season. Additional Control: If further pest control is needed, use an insecticide that is not from chemical group code 28. Harvest Timing: Allow 14 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest. Important Note: The withholding period or pre-harvest interval (PHI) meets local maximum residue limits (MRLs) but may not meet all export crop requirements. Refer to the MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS - IMPORTANT NOTE under “WARNINGS.”

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APPLICATION RATES *(Continued)*

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
POMEGRANATES: False Codling Moth (larvae) <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 200 mL/ha	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC Full Cover Application: Apply TJAILA 200 SC as a foliar spray at volumes from 750 to 1000 liters per hectare, depending on crop stage. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and developing fruit. Wetter Addition: Adding a registered non-ionic wetter may enhance insect control. Timing: Apply when pheromone traps indicate a False Codling moth infestation, typically at the onset of ripening. If necessary, follow up with applications at 14-day intervals. Application Limits: Do not exceed two TJAILA 200 SC applications per season. Additional Control: If further pest control is needed, use an insecticide that is not from chemical group code 28 . Harvest Timing: Allow 7 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest. Important Note: The withholding period or pre-harvest interval (PHI) meets local maximum residue limits (MRLs) but may not meet all export crop requirements. Refer to the MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS - IMPORTANT NOTE under “ WARNINGS .”

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APPLICATION RATES (Continued)

CROP/PEST:	APPLICATION RATE:	RECOMMENDATIONS/REMARKS:
TREE NUTS (including almonds, cashew, chestnut, hazelnut, macadamia, pecan, pistachio, walnut): False Codling Moth (larvae) <i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	FOLIAR APPLICATION: 17.5 mL/100 L water	Application Instructions for TJAILA 200 SC on Tree Nuts Full Cover Application: Apply TJAILA 200 SC as a foliar spray at volumes between 2000 to 4000 liters per hectare, depending on crop stage. Ensure thorough coverage of foliage and developing fruit. Wetter Addition: Adding a registered non-ionic wetter may enhance insect control. Timing: Apply when pheromone traps indicate a False Codling moth infestation, typically at the onset of ripening. If necessary, follow up with applications at 10-day intervals. Application Limits: Do not apply more than two consecutive TJAILA 200 SC applications at a time. Do not exceed two applications per season. Additional Control: If further pest control is needed, use an insecticide that is not from chemical group code 28. Harvest Timing: Allow 10 days between the last TJAILA 200 SC application and harvest. Important Note: The withholding period or pre-harvest interval (PHI) meets local maximum residue limits (MRLs) but may not meet all export crop requirements. Refer to the MAXIMUM RESIDUE LEVELS - IMPORTANT NOTE under “WARNINGS.”

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