

READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING



ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 2×10^9 POLYHEDRAL INCLUSION BODIES OF THE NUCLEOPOLYHEDROVIRUS OF *Helicoverpa armigera* PER MILLILITRE (minimum 50% native isolate, maximum 50% Vivus isolate)

For the integrated control of *Helicoverpa* spp. in various crops as specified in Directions For Use



Contents: 10 Litres

PRECAUTIONS

Re-entry: Do not allow entry into treated areas until spray has dried. When prior entry is necessary, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and chemical resistant gloves. Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

Flaggers: Do not use human flaggers/markers unless they are protected by engineering controls such as enclosed cabs.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

DO NOT contaminate streams, rivers or waterways with the product, including via run-off, spray drift or disposal of used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Keep out of reach of children. Store in the closed, original container out of direct sunlight below 4°C (refrigerate). The product is stable for 2½ years if stored as indicated.

Disposal: Triple or preferably pressure rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point.

If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and bury empty containers in a local authority landfill. If no landfill is available, bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin and open wounds. Repeated exposure may cause allergic disorders. Sensitive workers should use protective clothing. When opening the container, preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and a washable hat, elbow length PVC gloves and a face shield or goggles. Wash hands after use. 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 (Ph. 131126).

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet.

EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY

This product as supplied is of a high grade and suitable for the purpose for which it is expressly intended and must be used according to the directions. The user must monitor the performance of the product as climatic, geographical or biological variables and/or developed resistance may affect the results obtained. Ag Biotech Australia Pty Ltd accepts no responsibility in respect of this product except for those non-excludable statutory warranties implied by the Trade Practices Act or any State or Federal legislation.

Manufactured by:



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- Batch Number:
- Date of Manufacture:
- Expiry Date:



APVMA Approval Number: 57808/10L/0706

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Crop	Pest	Rate	Critical Comments
Cereal grains <i>including:</i> Maize <input type="checkbox"/> Popcorn Sorghum <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> Corn earworm/ Cotton bollworm/ Tobacco budworm AND <i>Helicoverpa punctigera</i> Native budworm	375 mL/ha	All Crops: Thorough coverage of the crop is essential as ViVUS Gold needs to be ingested to be effective. Refer to the General Instructions and Application sections for additional application advice. ViVUS Gold should be applied between 25 and 35°C when larvae are actively feeding. ViVUS Gold is more effective on smaller larvae. Target application to coincide with neonate larvae emerging from their eggs. ViVUS Gold should not be applied on larvae larger than 13 mm in length. ViVUS Gold will provide between 60 and 90% control. Under extremely high pest pressure or sub-optimal application conditions, or when protection against damage is vital, additional control options should be considered. Sorghum: Application should be made 3 days after 50% of panicles have reached 100% flowering. Linseed: Use a non-ionic surfactant at the manufacturer's specified rate to improve coverage. Chickpeas: The addition of powdered milk at a rate of 1.0 kg/ha may improve the performance of ViVUS Gold in this crop. ViVUS Gold is unlikely to reduce larval numbers below threshold if the initial population exceeds 6 per metre of row. Cotton: ViVUS Gold should not be applied on larvae larger than 7 mm in length. When applied alone, ViVUS Gold is unlikely to reduce larval numbers below threshold if the initial population exceeds 4 per metre of row. ViVUS Gold should be used in accordance with the Cotton Best Management Practices Manual. Sweetcorn: Application should be made from the early vegetative growth stage through to tasselling and prior to the emergence of silks. ViVUS Gold has short residual activity and re-treatment may be required at 2 to 3 day intervals, depending on egg counts and crop growth rates. Horticultural crops: Use a higher rate when flowers, fruit or economic parts of the crop are present, under high pest pressure conditions or to control larvae greater than 7 mm in length. Use lower rates during vegetative stages of crop production. ViVUS Gold has a short residual activity and re-treatment may be required at 2 to 3 day intervals. Use a non-ionic surfactant at the manufacturer's specified rate to improve coverage.
Lucerne (Alfalfa)		500 mL/ha	
Oilseed <i>including:</i> Mustard seeds <input type="checkbox"/> Linseed Peanut <input type="checkbox"/> Sesame seed <input type="checkbox"/> Safflower Sunflower <input type="checkbox"/> Canola		OR 500 mL/ha + a registered larvicide at its label rate	
Potatoes		500 mL/ha	
Pulses <i>including:</i> Azuki bean <input type="checkbox"/> Broad bean Chick pea <input type="checkbox"/> Cowpea <input type="checkbox"/> Faba bean Field pea <input type="checkbox"/> Kidney bean <input type="checkbox"/> Lablab Lentil <input type="checkbox"/> Lima bean <input type="checkbox"/> Lupin Mung bean <input type="checkbox"/> Navy bean <input type="checkbox"/> Pigeon pea Soybean <input type="checkbox"/> Vetch		375 to 750 mL/ha	
Cotton			
Sweetcorn			
Berryfruit <i>including:</i> Blackberries <input type="checkbox"/> Blueberries Boysenberry <input type="checkbox"/> Cranberry <input type="checkbox"/> Currants Gooseberry <input type="checkbox"/> Raspberries <input type="checkbox"/> Strawberry			
Brassica vegetables <i>including:</i> Chinese broccoli <input type="checkbox"/> Cabbages <input type="checkbox"/> Cauliflower <input type="checkbox"/> Brussels sprouts <input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli Brassica leafy vegetables			
Celery			
Cucurbits <i>including:</i> Cucumber <input type="checkbox"/> Melons Pumpkins <input type="checkbox"/> Squash <input type="checkbox"/> Watermelon Zucchini			
Fruiting vegetables <i>including:</i> Eggplant <input type="checkbox"/> Tomato Peppers (capsicum and chilli)			
Leafy vegetables <i>including:</i> Endive <input type="checkbox"/> Lettuce <input type="checkbox"/> Silver beet <input type="checkbox"/> Roquette (Rucola) Spinach <input type="checkbox"/>			
Legume vegetables <i>including:</i> Green beans <input type="checkbox"/> Green peas Snow peas <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar snap peas			
Ornamental flowers and plants			
Pome fruit <i>including:</i> Apples <input type="checkbox"/> Nashi Pears			

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION
WITHHOLDING PERIOD: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

ViVUS Gold (nucleopolyhedrovirus) is a highly specific naturally occurring pathogen of *Helicoverpa* spp. The effectiveness of ViVUS Gold is dependent on a number of important factors; environmental conditions, application and the feeding behaviour of the pest. It is because of the requirement for near perfect conditions that the performance of ViVUS Gold is variable and at times, the level of control may be below expectations. The speed of activity of ViVUS Gold is also dependent on climatic conditions. Larvae can take up to 8 days to die. Daytime temperatures of 25°C to 35°C are ideal for the activity of ViVUS Gold.

Good coverage of the feeding sites of the larvae is essential, as the product needs to be ingested to be effective. ViVUS Gold will not control larvae that do not feed on treated areas, e.g. when larvae are feeding in protected feeding sites such as inside cotton bolls, lettuce hearts, bean pods, corn cobs and flowers.

Good coverage is the key factor in ensuring maximum performance of ViVUS Gold. For this reason, apply ViVUS Gold to coincide with optimum environmental conditions, such as periods of high humidity that can occur in the early hours of the morning (2 to 8 am). This should still coincide with warm (>25°C) conditions to ensure high larval activity. If ViVUS Gold is applied during hot and dry conditions, increase application volumes and droplet size to improve the level of coverage achieved.

Mixing: Shake the container well before use. Water pH should be neutral (pH 7.0) for optimum performance. Partially fill the spray tank with water, add the required amount of ViVUS Gold while agitating and top up the spray tank with water to the required volume. ViVUS Gold should be applied as soon after mixing as possible. The virus can be rendered inactive if the mixture is left to stand overnight.

Application: Use application parameters (nozzles, swath width, pressure, boom height, speed, etc) to ensure thorough coverage of the target area.

Horticultural crops:

Apply by ground rig or hand held equipment in a minimum of 400 litres of water per hectare.

Broadacre crops:
Ground Rig

Apply in a minimum of 100 litres of water per hectare.

Aerial – High Volume

Apply in a minimum of 30 litres of water per hectare.

Aerial – Ultra-Low Volume (ULV)

Use an approved carrier such as D-C-Tron, Canopy or Biopest Oil and apply in a minimum volume of 3 litres per hectare. When applying ViVUS Gold in ULV, do not tank mix with other insecticides.

Via Overhead Irrigation:

ViVUS Gold can be effectively applied to crops in overhead irrigation water. The product should be introduced to the irrigation water at the appropriate rate using fertigation equipment. If the product is diluted in water prior to injection into the irrigation water, ensure that the dilution water is clean and not silty with a pH of 7 or less and ensure there is constant agitation. Preferably, rainwater should be used for dilution. Ensure any diluted ViVUS Gold is used within 10 hours of mixing.

For one-pass mobile irrigators such as centre pivots and laterals, continuously introduce the required quantity of ViVUS Gold into the irrigation water over the course of irrigation. Apply ViVUS Gold in no more than 10 mm of irrigation water. For static irrigators, introduce the required amount of ViVUS Gold into the irrigation water just prior to completion of the irrigation period, to maximise the concentration of ViVUS Gold applied and the amount that remains on the crop.

