

List of Chemicals Approved for use in Guyana

Caribbean Chemicals Guyana Ltd.

2,4 D Amine Salt
Abamectin
Acrobat
Admiral
Aluminium Phosphide
Arsenal
Azadirect
Banrot
Bellis
Broadtril
Caprid
Captan
Caratax
Carbendazim
Carminee
Carzone
Chemquat Super
Chloropyrifos
Chlorpyrifos
Control
Cure
Cypro
Cyromazine
Diafenthiuron
Diazinon
Dipel
Ethephon
Fastac
Fendona
Herbadox
Imidacloprid
Karatax
Karmex
Kocide
Lannate
Malathion
Malathion ULV
Mankocide
Manzate
Methamidophos
Monitor
Monocrotophos
M-Pede
Padan
Pirate
Pronto 35 SC
Pronto WDG
Propanil
Rizolex
Rogor Blue

Round Up Ultra
Roundup EZ
Semptra
Sev7en
Storm
Superoxone
Supona
Triazophos
Velpar DF 25%
Velpar DF 75%
Vydate L
Weedkiller
Xenthari

Associated Industries Limited

2,4 D Amine
Agil
Agree
Alpha Cypermethrin
Amidor
Aminex
Batazo
Cyper
Danol
Glifosan
Inimectin
Inisan
Inithion
Merlin
Paraquat
Propanil
Sevin
Thionil
Torpedo

Trading & Distribution Limited

Actara
Amistar
Assex
Aval
Demand CS
Dual Gold
Engeo
Fifa
Flip
Fusilade
Gramoxone Super
Igran
Klerat Wax Blocks
Krismat
Match

Ninja
Reglone
Swift Gel
Terbutryn
Touchdown IQ
Trigard
Vertimec

FCT Technologies Limited

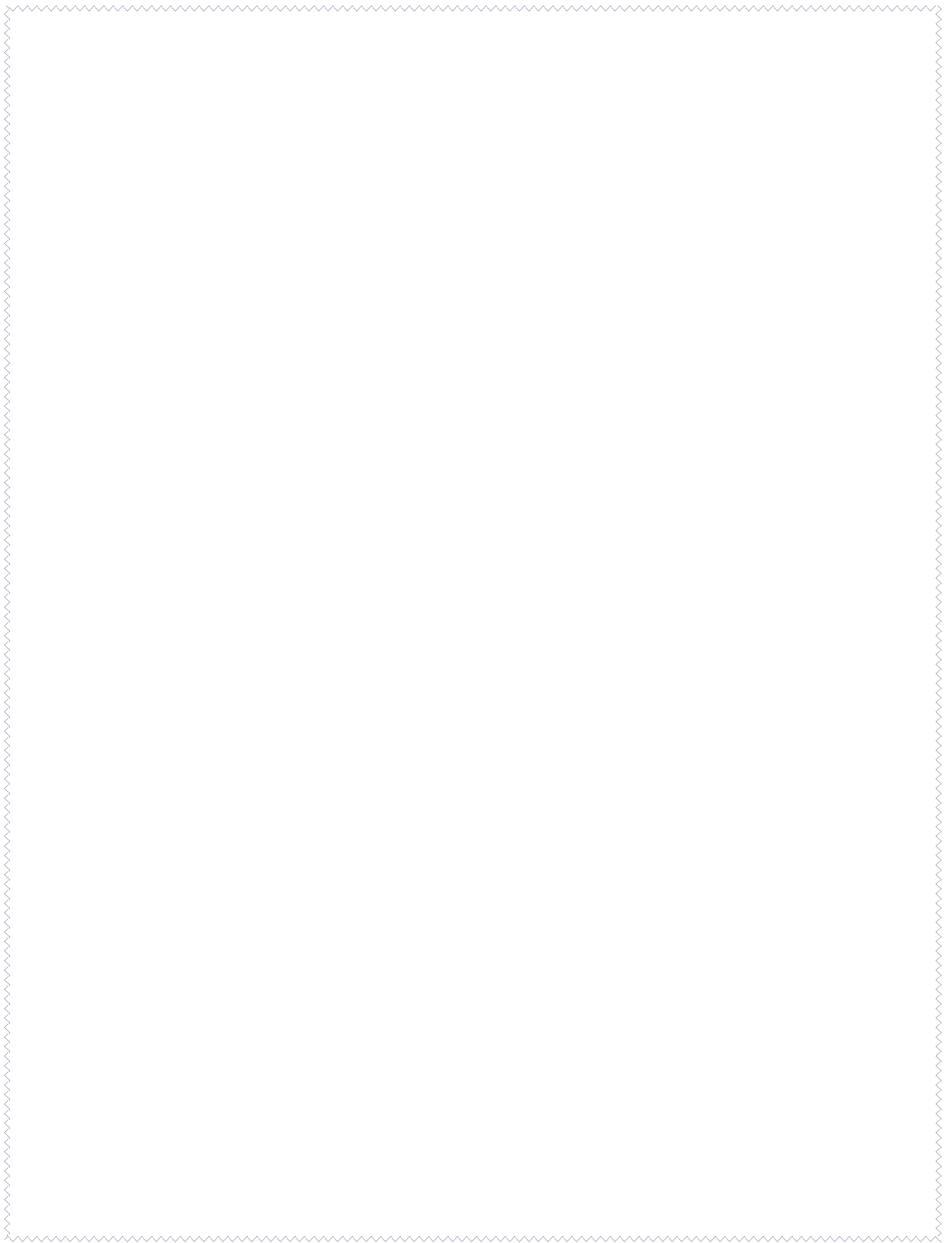
2,4 D Amine
Abamectin 1.8% EC
Ametryn
Ametryn plus Atrazine
Bispyribac-Sodium
Brodifacoum Pellets
Brodifacoum Wax Blocks
Carbaryl
Carbendazim
Cypermethrin
Diazinon
Dimethoate
Diuron 80 DF
Diuron 80 WDG
Diuron 80 WP
Ethephon 480 SL
Fenitrothion 50 EC
Fentin Acetate 60 WP
Glyphosate 41 SL
Glyphosate 480 EC
Hexaconazole 40 SC
Imidacloprid 35 SC
Imidacloprid 70 WS
Lambda-Cyhalothrin 5 EC
Malathion 57 EC
Metalaxy + Mancozeb 72 WP
Methamidophos 60 EC
Metsulfuron-Methyl 60 WDG
Monocrotophos 60 WSC
Paraquat Dichloride 24 SL
S-Metolachlor 960 EC
Terbutryn 500 SC
Terbutryn 500 FW

Agri Quality Limited Inc

2,4 D Amine salts 720 SL
Diuron 80 WP
Imidacloprid 70 WP
Paraquat Dichloride 240 SL

Chand's Supermarket

Phostoxin



PRODUCTS	CATEGORY	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS
2,4 D Amine	Herbicide	2,4-D	Selective systemic herbicide which acts as a growth inhibitor.
			Salts are readily absorbed by the roots whilst esters are readily absorbed by foliage. Translocation occurs, with accumulation principally at the meristematic (growing points) regions of shoots and roots.
			Pre and post-emergence control of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds. Control of broad-leaved aquatic weeds.
			Phytotoxic to most broad leaved crops.
Abamectin	Insecticide	Abamectin	Insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Has limited plant systemic activity, but exhibits translaminar movement.
			Control of motile stages of mites, leaf miners, suckers, beetles, etc. on ornamentals, citrus fruit, vegetables and other crops.
			Phytotoxic when mixed with Captan.
Acrobat	Fungicide	Dimethomorph	Systemic morpholine fungicide with good protectant and antispore activity.
			Fungicide effective against <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. Damping off, stem rot in vines, potatoes, tomatoes and other crops.
			Used in combination with contact fungicides.
Actara	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam	Insecticide with contact, stomach and systemic activity. Rapidly taken up into the plant and transported acropetally in the xylem.
			For control of aphids, whitefly, thrips, ricehoppers, ricebugs, mealybugs, white grubs, potato beetle, flea beetles, wireworms, ground beetles, leaf miners and some lepidopterous species. Major crops for foliar and soil treatments are cole crops, leafy and fruity vegetables, potatoes, rice, cotton, deciduous fruit, citrus, tobacco and soya beans; for seed treatment use, maize, sorghum, cereals, cotton, peas, beans, sunflowers, rice and potatoes.

Actellic	Insecticide	Pyrimiphos methyl	Broad-spectrum insecticide and acaricide with contact and respiratory action. Penetrates the leaf tissue and exhibits translaminar action.
			Control of a wide range of insects and mites in warehouses, stored grain, animal houses, domestic and industrial premises; chewing insects, sucking insects, boring insects, and mites on vegetables, ornamentals, bulb flowers, sugar cane, maize, sorghum, rice, citrus and other fruit, olives, vines, alfalfa, cereals, etc.; and glasshouse pests (especially whitefly, thrips, mealybugs, aphids, and mites) on tomatoes, cucumbers, capsicums, aubergines, and other glasshouse crops.
			Miscible with common insecticides and fungicides. Mixing with strongly alkaline or acidic substances should be avoided.
Admiral	Insecticide	Pyriproxifen	Insect growth regulator (mimics juvenile hormone); suppressor of embryogenesis, inhibitor of metamorphosis and inhibitor of reproduction.
			Control of public health insect pests (flies, beetles, midges, mosquitoes); applied to breeding sites (swamps, livestock houses, etc.).
			Also used for control of whitefly and thrips.
Agil	Herbicide	Propaquizafop	Systemic post-emergence herbicide. Absorbed by foliage and roots and translocated throughout the plant. Treated grasses cease growth within 3-4 days, show chlorosis of younger plant tissues, followed by a progressive collapse of the entire plant 10-20 days later.
			Control of a wide range of annual and perennial grasses (including <i>Sorghum halepense</i> , <i>Agropyron repens</i> and <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>) in soya beans, cotton, sugar beet, potatoes, peanuts, peas, oilseed rape and vegetables
			Occasionally, soya beans and peas may show some chlorotic and necrotic spots on treated leaves at higher dosage rates; this does not affect further vegetative growth or yield.
Agree	Insecticide	Bacillus thurengensis	Insecticide with stomach action. Following ingestion, the crystals of endotoxin are solubilised; the epithelial cells of the gut are damaged, insects stop feeding and eventually starve to death.

			Used for control of lepidopterous larvae in agriculture, horticulture and forestry
			Compatible with a number of acaricides, insecticides, fungicides, spreaders, stickers and wetters, but not compatible with alkaline products.
Alpha Cypermethrin	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Aluminium Phosphide	Insecticide	Phosphine	Insecticide and rodenticide which is a respiratory, metabolic, and nerve poison.
			Fumigation control of insect and rodent pests in stored grains in sealed containers or structures
			Phytotoxic to living plants, fresh vegetables and fruits
			Stable when dry but reacts with atmospheric moisture to produce phosphine which is a potent mammalian poison.
Ametryn	Herbicide	Ametryn	Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the leaves and roots, with translocation acropetally in the xylem, and accumulation in the apical meristems.
			Pre- and post-emergence control of most annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds in pineapples, sugar cane, bananas, citrus fruit, maize, cassava, coffee, tea, sisal, cocoa, oil palms, and on non-crop land. Also used as a potato haulm desiccant.
			Some sugar cane varieties show temporary chlorosis and

			scorching of lower leaves.
Ametryn plus Atrazine	Herbicide	Ametryn & Atrazine	Atrazine: Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed principally through the roots, but also through the foliage, with translocation acropetally in the xylem and accumulation in the apical meristems and leaves.
			Pre- and post-emergence control of annual broad-leaved weeds and annual grasses in maize, sorghum, sugar cane, pineapples, chemical fallow, grassland, macadamia nuts, conifers, and industrial weed control. Used also in combinations with many other herbicides.
Amidor	Insecticide	Methamidophos	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Absorbed by the roots and leaves.
			Control of chewing and sucking insects, and spider mites on ornamentals, potatoes, pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, vines, hops, brassicas, beet, cotton, maize, tobacco, and other crops.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Aminex	Insecticide	2,4-D	Selective systemic herbicide which acts as a growth inhibitor.
			Salts are readily absorbed by the roots whilst esters are readily absorbed by foliage. Translocation occurs, with accumulation principally at the meristematic (growing points) regions of shoots and roots.
			Pre and post-emergence control of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds. Control of broad-leaved aquatic weeds.
			Phytotoxic to most broad leaved crops.
Amistar	Fungicide	Azoxystrobin	Fungicide with protectant, curative, eradicator, translaminar and systemic properties. Inhibits spore germination and mycelial growth, and also shows antispore activity.
			Controls the following pathogens: <i>Erysiphe graminis</i> , <i>Puccinia</i> spp., <i>Leptosphaeria nodorum</i> , <i>Septoria tritici</i> and <i>Pyrenophora teres</i> on temperate cereals; <i>Pyricularia oryzae</i> and <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> on rice; <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> and <i>Uncinula necator</i> on vines; <i>Sphaerotheca fuliginea</i> and <i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i> on cucurbitaceae; <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Alternaria solani</i> on potato and tomato; <i>Mycosphaerella arachidis</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i>

			<i>solani</i> and <i>Sclerotium rolfsii</i> on peanut; <i>Monilinia</i> spp. and <i>Cladosporium carpophilum</i> on peach; <i>Pythium</i> spp. and <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> on turf; <i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp. on banana; <i>Cladosporium caryigenum</i> on pecan; <i>Elsinoë fawcettii</i> , <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. and <i>Guignardia citricarpa</i> on citrus; <i>Colletotrichum</i> spp. and <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> on coffee.
Arsenal	Herbicide	Imazapyr	Systemic, contact and residual herbicide,
			Absorbed by foliage and roots, with rapid translocation in the xylem and phloem to the meristematic regions, where it accumulates.
			Pre- and post-emergence control of annual and perennial grasses, sedges and broad-leaved weeds, as well as many brush and deciduous tree species.
Assex	Herbicide	Asulam	Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the leaves, shoots, and roots, with translocation in both the symplastic and apoplastic systems to other parts of the plant. Causes a slow chlorosis in susceptible plants.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds in spinach, oilseed poppies, alfalfa, some ornamentals, sugar cane, bananas, coffee, tea, cocoa, coconuts, rubber, etc.; wild oats in flax; docks (<i>Rumex</i> spp.) in grassland, fruit trees and bushes, and on non-crop land; and bracken (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>) in grassland, non-crop land, and forestry.
Aval	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	Systemic insecticide with translaminar activity and with contact and stomach action.
			Control of Hemiptera, especially aphids, Thysanoptera and Lepidoptera, by soil and foliar application, on a wide range of crops, especially vegetables, fruit and tea.
Azadirect	Insecticide	Azadirachtin	Disrupts insect moulting. Fungicidal and miticidal properties of the hydrophobic extract derived from physical smothering and desiccation.
			Nem tree extracts, and formulations are used for control of whitefly, leaf miners and other pests.
			Nem extracts also show anti-feedant and repellent properties.

Banrot	Fungicide	Thiophanate methyl	Systemic fungicide with protective and curative action. Absorbed by the leaves and roots.
			Effective against a wide range of fungal pathogens including: eyespot and other diseases of cereals; canker on fruit trees; powdery mildews on vegetables, cucurbits, vines, roses, etc.; <i>Botrytis</i> and <i>Sclerotinia</i> spp. on various crops; leaf spot diseases on celery, celeriac, etc.; blast in rice; Sigatoka disease in bananas; and many diseases in floriculture. Also used on coffee, peanuts, soya beans, tobacco, sugar cane, citrus fruit, and many other crops.
			Used additionally as a wound protectant for pruning cuts on trees.
Batazo	Herbicide	Diuron	Systemic herbicide, absorbed principally by the roots, with translocation acropetally in the xylem.
			Total control of weeds and mosses on non-crop areas. Selective control of germinating grass and broad-leaved weeds in many crops, including asparagus, tree fruit, bush fruit, citrus fruit, vines, olives, pineapples, bananas, sugar cane, cotton, peppermint, alfalfa, forage legumes, cereals, maize, sorghum, and perennial grass-seed crops.
Bellis	Fungicide	Pyraclostrobin	Fungicide with protectant, curative, and translaminar properties.
			Under development for <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Alternaria solani</i> in potatoes and tomatoes
Bispyribac -sodium	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	Selective, systemic post-emergence herbicide, absorbed by foliage and roots.
			Control of grasses, sedges and broad-leaved weeds, especially <i>Echinochloa</i> spp., in direct-seeded rice. Also used to stunt growth of weeds in non-crop situations.
Blitz	Insecticide	Fipronil	Broad-spectrum insecticide, toxic by contact and ingestion.
			Moderately systemic and, in some crops, can be used to control insects when applied as a soil or seed treatment. Good to excellent residual control following foliar application.
			Control of multiple species of thrips on a broad range of crops by foliar, soil or seed treatment. Control of corn rootworm,

			wireworms and termites by soil treatment in maize. Control of boll weevil and plant bugs on cotton, diamond-back moth on crucifers, Colorado potato beetle on potatoes by foliar application. Control of stem borers, leaf miners, planthoppers, leaf folders/rollers and weevils in rice
			Insects resistant or tolerant to pyrethroid, cyclodiene, organophosphorus and/or carbamate insecticides are susceptible to fipronil
Broadtril	Herbicide	Bromoxynil	Selective contact herbicide with some systemic activity.
			Absorbed by the foliage, with limited translocation.
			Post-emergence control of annual broad-leaved weeds, especially young seedlings of the Polygonaceae, Compositae, and certain Boraginaceae, in cereals esp maize and sorghum, and non-crop land.
			Often used in combination with other herbicides, to extend the spectrum of control.
Brodifacoum Pellets	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	Indirect anticoagulant rodenticide
			Potency is such that a rodent may absorb a lethal dose by taking a 50 mg/kg bait as part of its food intake on only one occasion.
Brodifacoum Wax Blocks	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	Indirect anticoagulant rodenticide
			Potency is such that a rodent may absorb a lethal dose by taking a 50 mg/kg bait as part of its food intake on only one occasion.
			Useful in the rainy season
Caprid	Insecticide	Acetamiprid	Systemic insecticide with translaminar activity and with contact and stomach action.
			Control of Hemiptera (bugs), especially aphids, Thysanoptera (thrips) and Lepidoptera (caterpillars), by soil and foliar application, on a wide range of crops, especially vegetables, fruit
Captan	Fungicide	Captan	Non-systemic fungicide with protective and curative action.
			Control of a wide range of fungal diseases, e.g. scab, black rot, botryosphaeria rot, bitter rot, bull's eye rot, botrytis rot of pome fruit; shot-hole of stone fruit; peach leaf curl; brown rots of cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, and citrus fruit; downy

			mildew and black rot of vines; early and late blights of potatoes and tomatoes; <i>Alternaria</i> blight and leaf spot of carrots; anthracnose and downy mildew of cucurbits; leaf spot diseases of ornamentals; anthracnose and leaf spot diseases of tomatoes; brown patch on turf; <i>Botrytis</i> spp. on many crops; etc. Used on a large number of other crops. Used as a seed treatment or root dip for control of <i>Pythium</i> , <i>Phoma</i> , <i>Rhizoctonia</i> spp., etc. on maize, ornamentals, vegetables, oilseed rape, and other crops.
			Non-phytotoxic if used as directed, but some varieties of apple (e.g. Red Delicious, Winesap) and pear (e.g. D'Anjou, Bosc) may be injured, as also may lettuce seeds and, at higher dosages, celery and tomato seeds.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, oil sprays, TEPP, and emulsifiable concentrate formulations of parathion.
Caratax	Insecticide	Lambda-Cyhalothrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action, and repellent properties. Gives rapid knockdown and long residual activity.
			Control of a wide spectrum of insect pests, e.g. aphids, Colorado beetles, thrips, Lepidoptera larvae, Coleoptera larvae and adults, etc., in cereals, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, and other crops. Provides good control of insect-borne plant viruses. Also used for control of insect pests in public health.
			Intrinsic toxicity to aquatic organisms is greatly reduced by rapid loss from the water by adsorption and degradation
			Toxic to some non-target arthropods. Effects under field conditions reduced, with rapid recovery.
Carbaryl	Insecticide	Carbaryl	Insecticide with contact and stomach action, and slight systemic properties.
			Control of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and other chewing and sucking insects, , on more than 120 different crops, including vegetables, tree fruit (including citrus), mangoes, bananas, strawberries, nuts, vines, olives, okra, cucurbits, peanuts, soya beans, cotton, rice, tobacco, cereals, beet, maize, sorghum, alfalfa, potatoes, ornamentals, forestry, etc. Control of earthworms in turf. Used as a growth regulator for fruit thinning

			of apples. Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
			Non-phytotoxic if used as directed. Under certain conditions, some varieties of apple and pear may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture, lime, and lime sulfur.
Carbendazim	Fungicide	Carbendazim	Systemic fungicide with protective and curative action. Absorbed through the roots and green tissues, with translocation acropetally. Acts by inhibiting development of the germ tubes, the formation of appressoria, and the growth of mycelia.
			Control of <i>Septoria</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Erysiphe</i> and <i>Pseudocercospora</i> in cereals; <i>Sclerotinia</i> , <i>Alternaria</i> and <i>Cylindrosporium</i> in oilseed rape; <i>Cercospora</i> and <i>Erysiphe</i> in sugar beet; <i>Uncinula</i> and <i>Botrytis</i> in grapes; <i>Cladosporium</i> and <i>Botrytis</i> in tomatoes; <i>Venturia</i> and <i>Podosphaera</i> in pome fruit and <i>Monilia</i> and <i>Sclerotinia</i> in stone fruit. A seed treatment will control <i>Tilletia</i> , <i>Ustilago</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> and <i>Septoria</i> in cereals, and <i>Rhizoctonia</i> in cotton. Also shows activity against storage diseases of fruit as a dip
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Carminee	Herbicide	Bispyribac Sodium	Selective, systemic post-emergence herbicide, absorbed by foliage and roots.
			Control of grasses, sedges and broad-leaved weeds, especially <i>Echinochloa</i> spp., in direct-seeded rice. Also used to stunt growth of weeds in non-crop situations.
Carzone	Herbicide	Metribuzin	Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed predominantly by the roots, but also by the leaves, with translocation acropetally in the xylem.
			Pre- and post-emergence control of many grasses and broad-leaved weeds in soya beans, potatoes, tomatoes, sugar cane, alfalfa, asparagus, maize and cereals,
			Phytotoxic to many crops, including crucifers, cucurbits, lettuce, onions, sugar beet, sunflowers, flax, strawberries, sweet potatoes, and tobacco.
			Compatible with most other herbicides, except in highly concentrated mixtures.

Cascade	Insecticide	Flufenoxuron	Insect and acarid growth regulator with contact and stomach action. Treated larvae die at the next moult or during the ensuing instar. Treated adults lay non-viable eggs.
			Control of immature stages of many phytophagous mites (<i>Aculus</i> , <i>Brevipalpus</i> , <i>Panonychus</i> , <i>Phyllocoptruta</i> , <i>Tetranychus</i> spp.) and insect pests on pome fruit, vines, citrus fruit, tea, cotton, maize, soya beans, vegetables
Chemquat Super	Herbicide	Paraquat dichloride	Non-selective contact herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.
			Broad-spectrum control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants, and clay-containing inert materials.
Chlorpyrifos	Insecticide	Chlorpyrifos	Non-systemic insecticide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action.
			Control of Coleoptera, Diptera, Homoptera and Lepidoptera in soil or on foliage in over 100 crops, including pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, nut crops, strawberries, figs, bananas, vines, vegetables, potatoes, beet, tobacco, soya beans, sunflowers, sweet potatoes, peanuts, rice, cotton, alfalfa, cereals, maize, sorghum, asparagus, glasshouse and outdoor ornamentals, turf, and in forestry. Also used for control of household pests (Blattellidae, Muscidae, Isoptera), mosquitoes (larvae and adults) and in animal houses
			Non-phytotoxic to most plant species when used as recommended. Poinsettias, azaleas, camellias, and roses may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Control	Fungicide	Chlorothalonil	Non-systemic foliar fungicide with protective action.
			Control of many fungal diseases in a wide range of crops,
			Some varieties of flowering ornamentals may be injured. <i>Pittosporum</i> foliage is sensitive. Phytotoxicity may be increased with oils or oil-containing substances.
			Not compatible with oils.

Cure	Insecticide	Abamectin	Insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Has limited plant systemic activity, but exhibits translaminar movement.
			Control of motile stages of mites, leaf miners, suckers, beetles, etc. on ornamentals, citrus fruit, vegetables and other crops.
			Phytotoxic when mixed with Captan.
Cyper	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Cypermethrin	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.

Cypro	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Cyromazine	Insecticide	Cyromazine	Insect growth regulator with contact action, which interferes with moulting and pupation.
			When used on plants, action is systemic: applied to the leaves, it exhibits a strong translaminar effect; applied to the soil, it is taken up by the roots and translocated acropetally.
			Control of Diptera (house fly) larvae in chicken manure by feeding to the poultry or treating the breeding sites. Also used to control flies on animals.
			Used as a foliar spray to control leaf miners (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) in vegetables (e.g. celery, melons, tomatoes, lettuce), mushrooms, potatoes and ornamentals
Danol	Insecticide	Fenpropathrin	Acaricide and insecticide with repellent, and contact and stomach action.
			Control of many species of mites (except rust mites) and insects (e.g. whitefly, lepidopterous larvae, leaf miners, leafworms, bollworms, etc.) on pome fruit, citrus fruit, vines, hops, vegetables, ornamentals (including ornamental trees), cotton, field crops, and glasshouse crops (cucurbits, tomatoes, ornamentals, etc.).
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Demand CS	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.

			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Diafenthiuron	Insecticide	Diafenthiuron	Insecticide and acaricide which kills larvae, nymphs and adults by contact and/or stomach action; also shows some ovicidal action.
			Insecticide and acaricide effective against phytophagous mites (Tetranychidae, Tarsonemidae), Aleyrodidae, Aphididae and Jassidae on cotton, various field and fruit crops, ornamentals and vegetables. Also controls some leaf-feeding pests in cole crops (<i>Plutella xylostella</i>), soya beans (<i>Anticarsia gemmatilis</i>) and cotton (<i>Alabama argillacea</i>). Is safe on adults of all beneficial groups (Anthocoridae, Coccinellidae, Miridae) and on adults and immature stages of predatory mites (<i>Amblyseius andersoni</i> , <i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>), spiders (Erigonidae, Lycosidae), and <i>Chrysopa carnea</i> . Non-selective to immature stages of Heteroptera (Anthocoridae, Miridae). Compatible with the biological control of Aleyrodidae and mites in glasshouses.
Diazinon	Insecticide	Diazinon	Non-systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action
			Control of sucking and chewing insects and mites on a very wide range of crops, including deciduous fruit trees, citrus fruit, vines, olives, bananas, pineapples, vegetables, potatoes, beet, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, tea, tobacco, maize, sorghum, alfalfa, flax, cotton, rice, ornamentals, glasshouse crops, forestry, etc., soil insects (by soil application); phorid and sciarid flies in mushroom cultivation; flies, lice, mites, fleas, cockroaches,

			bedbugs, ants, and other insect pests in animal houses and household use..
			Also used as a veterinary ectoparasiticide.
			Seed treatment for maize, for control of fruit flies and also conferring bird-repellent properties
			Incompatible with copper-containing compounds.
Dimethoate	Insecticide	Dimethoate	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Control of a wide range of Acari, Aphididae, Aleyrodidae, Coccidae, Coleoptera, Collembola, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Pseudococcidae and Thysanoptera in cereals, citrus, coffee, cotton, fruit, grapes, olives, pastures, beetroot, potatoes, pulses, tea, tobacco, ornamentals, ornamental shrubs, and vegetables. Also used for control of flies in animal houses.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed, except to some varieties of lemon, peach, fig, olive, walnut, hop, tomato, bean, cotton, and pine. Russetting is possible with Red Delicious and Golden Delicious apples, and with some ornamentals. Phytotoxicity is dependent on crop variety and climate.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials and with sulfur-based formulations.
Dipel	Insecticide	Bacillus thuringiensis	Insecticide with stomach action. Following ingestion, the crystals of endotoxin are solubilised; the epithelial cells of the gut are damaged, insects stop feeding and eventually starve to death.
			Used for control of lepidopterous larvae in agriculture, horticulture and forestry
			Compatible with a number of acaricides, insecticides, fungicides, spreaders, stickers and wetters, but not compatible with alkaline products.
Diuron	Herbicide	Diuron	Systemic herbicide, absorbed principally by the roots, with translocation acropetally in the xylem.
			Total control of weeds and mosses on non-crop areas. Selective control of germinating grass and broad-leaved weeds in many crops, including asparagus, tree fruit, bush fruit, citrus fruit, vines, olives, pineapples, bananas, sugar cane, cotton,

			peppermint, alfalfa, forage legumes, cereals, maize, sorghum, and perennial grass-seed crops, at 0.6-4.8 kg/ha.
Dual Gold	Herbicide	S-Metalochlor	Selective herbicide, absorbed predominantly by the hypocotyls and shoots. Inhibits germination.
			Control of annual grasses (<i>Echinochloa</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> , <i>Setaria</i> , <i>Brachiaria</i> , <i>Panicum</i> , and <i>Cyperus</i>) and some broad-leaved weeds (<i>Amaranthus</i> , <i>Capsella</i> , <i>Portulaca</i>) in maize, sorghum, cotton, sugar beet, fodder beet, sugar cane, potatoes, soya beans, peanuts, sunflowers, various vegetables, and pulse crops. Applied pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence or early post-emergence.
			Often used in combination with broad-leaved herbicides, to extend the spectrum of activity.
			Tolerated by most broad-leaved crops, maize, sorghum (when safened with fluxofenim or oxabetrinil)
Engeo	Insecticide	Thiamethoxam & Lambda-cyhalothrin	Lambda-cyhalothrin: Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action, and repellent properties. Gives rapid knockdown and long residual activity.
			Control of a wide spectrum of insect pests, e.g. aphids, Colorado beetles, thrips, Lepidoptera larvae, Coleoptera larvae and adults, etc., in cereals, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, and other crops. Provides good control of insect-borne plant viruses. Also used for control of insect pests in public health.
			Intrinsic toxicity to aquatic organisms is greatly reduced by rapid loss from the water by adsorption and degradation
			Toxic to some non-target arthropods. Effects under field conditions reduced, with rapid recovery.
		Thiamethoxam	Insecticide with contact, stomach and systemic activity. Rapidly taken up into the plant and transported acropetally in the xylem.
			For control of aphids, whitefly, thrips, ricehoppers, ricebugs, mealybugs, white grubs, Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, wireworms, ground beetles, leaf miners and some lepidopterous species. Major crops for foliar and soil treatments are cole crops, leafy and fruity vegetables, potatoes, rice, cotton,

			deciduous fruit, citrus, tobacco and soya beans; for seed treatment use, maize, sorghum, cereals, sugar beet, oilseed rape, cotton, peas, beans, sunflowers, rice and potatoes.
Ethephon	Herbicide	Ethephon	Plant growth regulator with systemic properties. Penetrates into the plant tissues, and is decomposed to ethylene, which affects the growth processes.
			To promote pre-harvest ripening in apples, currants, blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, morello cherries, citrus fruit, figs, tomatoes, sugar beet and fodder beet seed crops, coffee, capsicums, etc.; to accelerate post-harvest ripening in bananas, mangoes, and citrus fruit; to facilitate harvesting by loosening of the fruit in currants, gooseberries, cherries, and apples; to increase flower bud development in young apple trees; to prevent lodging in cereals, maize, and flax; to induce flowering of Bromeliads; to stimulate lateral branching in azaleas, geraniums, and roses; to shorten the stem length in forced daffodils; to induce flowering and regulate ripening in pineapples; to accelerate boll opening in cotton; to modify sex expression in cucumbers and squash; to increase fruit setting and yield in cucumbers; to improve the sturdiness of onion seed crops; to hasten the yellowing of mature tobacco leaves; to stimulate latex flow in rubber trees, and resin flow in pine trees; to stimulate early uniform hull split in walnuts
			Incompatible with alkaline materials and with solutions containing metal ions, e.g. iron-, zinc-, copper-, and manganese-containing fungicides.
Fastac	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.

			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Fendona	Insecticide	Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Fenitrothion	Insecticide	Fenitrothion	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Control of chewing, sucking, and boring insects in cereals, soft fruit, tropical fruit, vines, rice, sugar cane, vegetables, turf, and forestry. Also used as a public health insecticide for control of household insects (flies, cockroaches, and other insects) by application to breeding sites; for control of flies in animal houses; for control of stored product insect pests; for control of mosquito larvae (as a vector control agent for malaria); and for control of locusts.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as recommended. Cotton, brassicas, and some fruits may be injured by high rates of application. Russetting is possible with some apple varieties
			Incompatible with alkaline compounds.
Fentin Acetate 60 WP	Insecticide	Fentin Acetate	Non-systemic fungicide with mainly protective action, but also some curative action. Also acts as an algicide and molluscicide.
			Vines, ornamentals, some fruits, and glasshouse crops may be injured.

			Control of early and late blights of potatoes.
			Mainly used to control snails in rice in Guyana.
Fifa	Herbicide	Glufosinate-ammonium	Non-selective contact herbicide with some systemic action. Translocation occurs only within leaves, predominantly from the leaf base to the leaf tip.
			Glufosinate-ammonium is used for control of a wide range of annual and perennial broad-leaved weeds and grasses in fruit orchards, vineyards, rubber and oil palm plantations, ornamental trees and bushes, non-crop land, and pre-emergence in vegetables. Also used as a desiccant in potatoes, sunflowers, etc. For control of annual and perennial weeds and grasses in glufosinate-tolerant crops (oilseed rape, maize, soya beans, sugar beet) developed through gene technology.
			Compatible with diuron, simazine, MCPA, and some other herbicides.
Flip	Insecticide	Fipronil	Broad-spectrum insecticide, toxic by contact and ingestion.
			Moderately systemic and, in some crops, can be used to control insects when applied as a soil or seed treatment. Good to excellent residual control following foliar application.
			Control of multiple species of thrips on a broad range of crops by foliar, soil or seed treatment. Control of corn rootworm, wireworms and termites by soil treatment in maize. Control of boll weevil and plant bugs on cotton, diamond-back moth on crucifers, Colorado potato beetle on potatoes by foliar application. Control of stem borers, leaf miners, planthoppers, leaf folders/rollers and weevils in rice
			Insects resistant or tolerant to pyrethroid, cyclodiene, organophosphorus and/or carbamate insecticides are susceptible to fipronil
Fusilade	Herbicide	Fluazifop-butyl	Fluazifop-butyl is a selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the leaves. Hydrolysed to fluazifop, which is translocated in the xylem and phloem, accumulating in the meristems of annual grasses, and the meristems, rhizomes, and stolons of perennial grasses.

			Post-emergence control of annual and perennial grass weeds in broad-leaved crops. Particular uses include control of volunteer cereals and other grass weeds in oilseed rape, sugar beet, fodder beet, potatoes, cotton, soya beans, peanuts, pome fruit, bush fruit, vines, citrus fruit, pineapples, bananas, strawberries, sunflowers, alfalfa, coffee, ornamentals, and many vegetables.
			With some herbicides, crop damage may be increased and the effectiveness of fluzifop-butyl may be reduced.
			Non-phytotoxic to broad-leaved crops.
Glifosan	Herbicide	Glyphosate	Non-selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with rapid translocation throughout the plant.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds
			Inactivated on contact with soil.
			Mixing with other herbicides may reduce the activity of glyphosate.
Glyphosate	Herbicide	Glyphosate	Non-selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with rapid translocation throughout the plant.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds
			Inactivated on contact with soil.
			Mixing with other herbicides may reduce the activity of glyphosate.
Gramoxone Super	Herbicide	Paraquat	Non-selective contact herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.
			Broad-spectrum control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants, and clay-containing inert materials.
Herbadox	Herbicide	Paraquat	Non-selective contact herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.
			Broad-spectrum control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants, and clay-containing inert materials.
Hexaconazole	Fungicide	Hexaconazole	Systemic fungicide with protective and curative action.

			Control of many fungi, particularly <i>Ascomycetes</i> and <i>Basidiomycetes</i> , e.g. <i>Podospheera leucotricha</i> and <i>Venturia inaequalis</i> on apples, <i>Guignardia bidwellii</i> and <i>Uncinula necator</i> on vines, <i>Hemileia vastatrix</i> on coffee, and <i>Cercospora</i> spp. on peanuts. Also used on bananas, cucurbits, peppers and other crops.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed.
Igran	Herbicide	Terbutryn	Selective herbicide, absorbed by the roots and foliage, with translocation acropetally through the xylem, and accumulation in the apical meristems.
			Used pre-emergence in winter cereals, to control <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> (blackgrass) and <i>Poa annua</i> (annual meadow grass). Among the autumn-germinating broad-leaved weeds controlled are <i>Stellaria media</i> (chickweed), <i>Matricaria</i> (mayweed), <i>Papaver</i> (poppies) and <i>Veronica</i> (speedwell), but <i>Galium aparine</i> (cleavers) are rather resistant. Other pre-emergence uses are on sugar cane and sunflowers, and, in mixture with terbuthylazine, on beans, peas and potatoes. In mixture with metolachlor, used in cotton and peanuts. Also used post-emergence in cereals, in sugar cane, and as a directed spray in maize.
			Not safe for post-emergence use in cereals which are under stress.
Imidacloprid	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	Systemic insecticide with translaminar activity and with contact and stomach action. Readily taken up by the plant and further distributed acropetally, with good root-systemic action.
			Also used to controls fleas in dogs and cats.
			Control of sucking insects, including rice-, leaf- and planthoppers, aphids, thrips and whitefly. Also effective against soil insects, termites and some species of biting insects, such as rice water weevil and Colorado beetle
			Has no effect on nematodes and spider mites
			Used as a seed dressing, as soil treatment and as foliar treatment in different crops, e.g. rice, cotton, cereals, maize, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, citrus fruit, pome fruit and stone fruit.

Inimectin	Insecticide	Abamectin	Insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Has limited plant systemic activity, but exhibits translaminar movement.
			Control of motile stages of mites, leaf miners, suckers, beetles, etc. on ornamentals, citrus fruit, vegetables and other crops.
			Phytotoxic when mixed with Captan.
Inisan	Insecticide	Monocrotophos	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Penetrates plant tissue rapidly.
			Control of a broad spectrum of pests, including sucking, chewing, and boring insects, and spider mites on cotton, citrus, olives, rice, maize, sorghum, sugar cane, sugar beet, peanuts, potatoes, soya beans, vegetables, ornamentals, and tobacco.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed, although slight injury may be caused to some varieties of apple, pear, cherry, peach, and sorghum.
			Incompatible with pesticides which are alkaline in reaction.
Inithion	Insecticide	Malathion	Non-systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action.
			Used to control Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera in a wide range of crops, including cotton, pome, soft and stone fruit, potatoes, rice and vegetables. Used extensively to control major arthropod disease vectors (Culicidae) in public health programmes, ectoparasites (Diptera, Acari, Mallophaga) of cattle, poultry, dogs and cats, human head and body lice (Anoplura), household insects (Diptera, Orthoptera), and for the protection of stored grain.
			Non-phytotoxic in general, if used as recommended, but glasshouse cucurbits and beans, certain ornamentals, and some varieties of apple, pear, and grape may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials (residual toxicity may be decreased).
Karatax	Insecticide	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action, and repellent properties. Gives rapid knockdown and long residual activity.

			Control of a wide spectrum of insect pests, e.g. aphids, Colorado beetles, thrips, Lepidoptera larvae, Coleoptera larvae and adults, etc., in cereals, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, and other crops. Provides good control of insect-borne plant viruses. Also used for control of insect pests in public health.
			Intrinsic toxicity to aquatic organisms is greatly reduced by rapid loss from the water by adsorption and degradation
			Toxic to some non-target arthropods. Effects under field conditions reduced, with rapid recovery.
Karmex	Herbicide	Diuron	Systemic herbicide, absorbed principally by the roots, with translocation acropetally in the xylem.
			Total control of weeds and mosses on non-crop areas. Selective control of germinating grass and broad-leaved weeds in many crops, including asparagus, tree fruit, bush fruit, citrus fruit, vines, olives, pineapples, bananas, sugar cane, cotton, peppermint, alfalfa, forage legumes, cereals, maize, sorghum, and perennial grass-seed crops.
Klerat Wax Blocks	Rodenticide	Brodifacoum	Indirect anticoagulant rodenticide
			Potency is such that a rodent may absorb a lethal dose by taking a 50 mg/kg bait as part of its food intake on only one occasion.
			Useful in rainy conditions
Kocide	Fungicide	Copper Hydroxide	Protectant fungicide and bactericide. Deposits must be on the crop before fungal spores begin to germinate.
			Control of Peronosporaceae in vines, hops, and brassicas; <i>Alternaria</i> and <i>Phytophthora</i> in potatoes; <i>Septoria</i> in celery; and <i>Septoria</i> , <i>Leptosphaeria</i> , and <i>Mycosphaerella</i> in cereals.
			Not compatible with acids, dicloran or calcium polysulfide
Krismat	Herbicide	Trifloxysulfuron-sodium	Readily absorbed by shoots and roots and is translocated via xylem and phloem to shoots, roots and apical meristems. Susceptible weeds show chlorotic symptoms within days and die within 1-3 weeks.
			The sodium salt is under development for post-emergence grass, sedge, and broad-leaved weed control, in cotton, and, in admixture with ametryn, in sugar cane. Weed control in

			plantations and in turf are also being examined. Weeds controlled include <i>Cyperus</i> spp., <i>Euphorbia</i> spp., <i>Ipomoea</i> spp., <i>Cassia</i> spp., <i>Xanthium</i> spp., <i>Brachiaria</i> spp., and <i>Rottboellia exaltata</i> .
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Insecticide	Lambda-cyhalothrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action, and repellent properties. Gives rapid knockdown and long residual activity.
			Control of a wide spectrum of insect pests, e.g. aphids, Colorado beetles, thrips, Lepidoptera larvae, Coleoptera larvae and adults, etc., in cereals, hops, ornamentals, potatoes, vegetables, cotton, and other crops. Provides good control of insect-borne plant viruses. Also used for control of insect pests in public health.
			Intrinsic toxicity to aquatic organisms is greatly reduced by rapid loss from the water by adsorption and degradation
			Toxic to some non-target arthropods. Effects under field conditions reduced, with rapid recovery.
Lannate	Insecticide	Methomyl	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Control of a wide range of insects (particularly Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, Homoptera, Diptera and Coleoptera) and spider mites in fruit, vines, olives, hops, vegetables, ornamentals, field crops, cucurbits, flax, cotton, tobacco, soya beans, etc. Also used for control of flies in animal and poultry houses and dairies.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as recommended, except to some varieties of apple.
Malathion	Insecticide	Malathion	Non-systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action.
			Used to control Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera in a wide range of crops, including cotton, pome, soft and stone fruit, potatoes, rice and vegetables. Used extensively to control major arthropod disease vectors (Culicidae) in public health programmes, ectoparasites (Diptera, Acari, Mallophaga) of cattle, poultry, dogs and cats, human head and body lice (Anoplura), household insects (Diptera, Orthoptera), and for the protection of stored grain.

			Non-phytotoxic in general, if used as recommended, but glasshouse cucurbits and beans, certain ornamentals, and some varieties of apple, pear, and grape may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials (residual toxicity may be decreased).
Mankocide	Fungicide	Mancozeb	Fungicide with protective action.
			Control of many fungal diseases in a wide range of field crops, fruit, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, etc. More frequent uses include control of early and late blights (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Alternaria solani</i>) of potatoes and tomatoes; downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) and black rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) of vines; downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) of cucurbits; scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) of apples; Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) of bananas and melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) of citrus. Used for foliar application or as a seed treatment.
Manzate	Fungicide	Mancozeb	Fungicide with protective action.
			Control of many fungal diseases in a wide range of field crops, fruit, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, etc. More frequent uses include control of early and late blights (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Alternaria solani</i>) of potatoes and tomatoes; downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) and black rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) of vines; downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) of cucurbits; scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) of apples; Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) of bananas and melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) of citrus. Used for foliar application or as a seed treatment.
Match	Herbicide	Cyanazine	Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the roots (with translocation acropetally to the leaves), and also by the foliage.
			Used for general weed control (a) pre-emergence to the crop, in broad beans, maize and peas; (b) post-emergence in barley and wheat during the early tillering stage, in combination with a variety of other herbicides for the control of broad-leaved weeds. Other crops for which it is used include: cotton, oilseed rape, forestry, potatoes, soya beans, sugar cane.
			Selective if applied according to label recommendations.

Merlin	Herbicide	Isoxaflutole	pre-emergence or pre-plant Systemic by either root or foliar uptake.
			Inhibition leads to indirect inhibition of carotenoid biosynthesis, giving rise to chlorosis of new growth.
			Broad-spectrum grass and broad-leaved weed control in maize and sugar cane.
			can be enhanced by mixture with other active ingredients.
Metalaxy + Mancozeb 72 WP	Fungicide	Metalaxyl & Mancozeb	Mancozeb: Fungicide with protective action.
			Control of many fungal diseases in a wide range of field crops, fruit, nuts, vegetables, ornamentals, etc. More frequent uses include control of early and late blights (<i>Phytophthora infestans</i> and <i>Alternaria solani</i>) of potatoes and tomatoes; downy mildew (<i>Plasmopara viticola</i>) and black rot (<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>) of vines; downy mildew (<i>Pseudoperonospora cubensis</i>) of cucurbits; scab (<i>Venturia inaequalis</i>) of apples; Sigatoka (<i>Mycosphaerella</i> spp.) of bananas and melanose (<i>Diaporthe citri</i>) of citrus. Used for foliar application or as a seed treatment.
		Metalaxyl	Systemic fungicide with protective and curative action, absorbed through the leaves, stems, and roots.
			To control diseases caused by air- and soil- borne Peronosporales on a wide range of temperate, subtropical and tropical crops. Foliar sprays with mixtures of metalaxyl and protectant fungicides are recommended to control air-borne diseases caused by <i>Pseudoperonospora humuli</i> on hops, <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> on potatoes and tomatoes, <i>Peronospora tabacina</i> on tobacco, <i>Plasmopara viticola</i> on vines, <i>Bremia lactucae</i> on lettuce, and downy mildews on various vegetables. Soil applications of metalaxyl alone are used to control soil-borne pathogens causing root and lower stem rots on avocado and citrus. Seed treatments control systemic Peronosporaceae on maize, peas, sorghum and sunflowers, as well as damping-off (<i>Pythium</i> spp.) of various crops.
Methamidophos	Insecticide	Methamidophos	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Absorbed by the roots and leaves.

			Control of chewing and sucking insects, and spider mites on ornamentals, potatoes, pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, vines, hops, brassicas, beet, cotton, maize, tobacco, and other crops.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Metsulfuron-Methyl 60 WDG	Herbicide	Metsulfuron methyl	Selective systemic herbicide absorbed through the roots and foliage and translocated to the apex of the plants. Symptoms appear within days, with death within 2-4 weeks.
			Controls a wide range of grass and broad-leaved weeds in wheat, barley, rice, oats and triticale by post-emergence application
Monitor	Insecticide	Methamidophos	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Absorbed by the roots and leaves.
			Control of chewing and sucking insects, and spider mites on ornamentals, potatoes, pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, vines, hops, brassicas, beet, cotton, maize, tobacco, and other crops.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Monocrotophos	Insecticide	Monocrotophos	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Penetrates plant tissue rapidly.
			Control of a broad spectrum of pests, including sucking, chewing, and boring insects, and spider mites on cotton, citrus, olives, rice, maize, sorghum, sugar cane, sugar beet, peanuts, potatoes, soya beans, vegetables, ornamentals, and tobacco.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed, although slight injury may be caused to some varieties of apple, pear, cherry, peach, and sorghum.
			Incompatible with pesticides which are alkaline in reaction.
M-Pede	Insecticide	Oleic Acid	Destroys insect cuticle.
			Potassium and sodium salts used as an insecticide for control of soft-bodied pests (aphids, whitefly, spider mites) on vegetables, fruit and ornamentals, and as a fungicide for control of powdery mildew. The acids may be used for weed control in non-cultivation sites.
			'M-Pede' is also used as a surfactant to improve the activity of other insecticides.

Nabu	Herbicide	Sethoxydim	Selective systemic herbicide, absorbed predominantly by the foliage, and, to a lesser extent, by the roots.
			Translocated rapidly both acropetally and basipetally.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses (except <i>Poa</i> spp.) in broad-leaved crops, including cotton, oilseed rape, soya beans, sugar beet, fodder beet, sunflowers, spinach, potatoes, tobacco, peanuts, strawberries, alfalfa, flax and vegetables.
			Incompatible with organic and inorganic copper compounds.
			Non-phytotoxic to broad-leaved crops, but phytotoxic to most monocotyledonous crops (except onions, garlic and asparagus).
Ninja	Insecticide	Cypermethrin & Methamidophos	Cypermethrin: Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
		Methamidophos	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Absorbed by the roots and leaves.
			Control of chewing and sucking insects, and spider mites on ornamentals, potatoes, pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, vines, hops, brassicas, beet, cotton, maize, tobacco, and other crops.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Padan	Insecticide	Cartap Hydrochloride	Systemic insecticide with stomach and contact action. Insects discontinue feeding, and die of starvation.

			Cartap hydrochloride is used, for control of chewing and sucking insects (particularly Lepidoptera and Coleoptera), at almost all stages of development, on many crops, including rice (<i>Chilo suppressalis</i> , <i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i> , <i>Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus</i> and rice-leaf beetle), potatoes, cabbage and other vegetables (Agromyzidae, <i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> and <i>Plutella xylostella</i>); also on soya beans, peanuts, sunflowers, maize, sugar beet, wheat, pearl barley, pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, vines, chestnuts, ginger, tea, cotton, and sugar cane.
			Not compatible with pesticides which are alkaline.
			May be phytotoxic to cotton, tobacco, and apples, under certain soil and climatic conditions.
Paraquat	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	Non-selective contact herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.
			Broad-spectrum control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants, and clay-containing inert materials.
Paraquat Dichloride	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	Non-selective contact herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.
			Broad-spectrum control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants, and clay-containing inert materials.
Phostoxin	Insecticide	Phosphine	Insecticide and rodenticide which is a respiratory, metabolic, and nerve poison.
			Fumigation control of insect and rodent pests in stored grains in sealed containers or structures
			Phytotoxic to living plants, fresh vegetables and fruits
			Stable when dry but reacts with atmospheric moisture to produce phosphine which is a potent mammalian poison.
Pirate	Insecticide	Chloropyrifos	Non-systemic insecticide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action.
			Control of Coleoptera, Diptera, Homoptera and Lepidoptera in soil or on foliage in over 100 crops, including pome fruit, stone

			fruit, citrus fruit, nut crops, strawberries, figs, bananas, vines, vegetables, potatoes, beet, tobacco, soya beans, sunflowers, sweet potatoes, peanuts, rice, cotton, alfalfa, cereals, maize, sorghum, asparagus, glasshouse and outdoor ornamentals, turf, and in forestry. Also used for control of household pests (Blattellidae, Muscidae, Isoptera), mosquitoes (larvae and adults) and in animal houses
			Non-phytotoxic to most plant species when used as recommended. Poinsettias, azaleas, camellias, and roses may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Pronto 35 SC	Insecticide	Imidacloprid	Systemic insecticide with translaminar activity and with contact and stomach action. Readily taken up by the plant and further distributed acropetally, with good root-systemic action.
			Also used to controls fleas in dogs and cats.
			Control of sucking insects, including rice-, leaf- and planthoppers, aphids, thrips and whitefly. Also effective against soil insects, termites and some species of biting insects, such as rice water weevil and Colorado beetle
			Has no effect on nematodes and spider mites
			Used as a seed dressing, as soil treatment and as foliar treatment in different crops, e.g. rice, cotton, cereals, maize, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, citrus fruit, pome fruit and stone fruit.
Propanil	Herbicide	Propanil	Selective contact herbicide with a short duration of activity.
			Contact herbicide used post-emergence in rice, to control broad-leaved and grass weeds, including <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> spp., <i>Echinochloa</i> spp., <i>Panicum</i> spp. and <i>Setaria</i> spp.
			Phytotoxic to many broad-leaved crops. Normally phytotoxic to crops which have been treated with organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.
			Incompatible with a number of pesticides, particularly carbamates and organophosphates. Incompatible with liquid fertilisers.

Reglone	Herbicide	Diquat Dibromide	Non-selective contact herbicide and desiccant, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.
			Pre-harvest desiccation of cotton, flax, alfalfa, clover, lupins, oilseed rape, poppies, soya beans, peas, beans, sunflowers, cereals, maize, rice, sugar beet, and other seed crops; destruction of potato haulms; and stripping of hops. Control of annual broad-leaved weeds in vines, pome fruit, stone fruit, bush fruit, strawberries (also control of runners), citrus fruit, olives, hops, vegetables, ornamental plants and shrubs, and other crops. Control of emergent and submerged aquatic weeds. Weed control on non-crop land. Weed control and tassel inhibition in sugar cane.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants (e.g. alkyl sulfonates or alkyl aryl sulfonates), and alkali-metal salts of hormone-type herbicides.
Rizolex	Fungicide	Tolclofos-methyl	Non-systemic contact fungicide with protective and curative action.
			Control of soil-borne diseases caused by <i>Rhizoctonia</i> , <i>Corticium</i> , <i>Sclerotium</i> and <i>Typhula</i> spp. on potatoes, sugar beet, cotton, peanuts, vegetables, cereals, ornamentals, bulb flowers, lawn turf, etc. Used as a seed, bulb or tuber treatment, soil drench, foliar spray, or by soil incorporation.
			Incompatible with alkaline compounds.
Rogor Blue	Insecticide	Dimethoate	Systemic insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Control of a wide range of Acari, Aphididae, Aleyrodidae, Coccidae, Coleoptera, Collembola, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Pseudococcidae and Thysanoptera in cereals, citrus, coffee, cotton, fruit, grapes, olives, pastures, beetroot, potatoes, pulses, tea, tobacco, ornamentals, ornamental shrubs, and vegetables. Also used for control of flies in animal houses.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed, except to some varieties of lemon, peach, fig, olive, walnut, hop, tomato, bean, cotton, and pine. Russetting is possible with Red Delicious and Golden Delicious apples, and with some ornamentals. Phytotoxicity is dependent on crop variety and climate.

			Incompatible with alkaline materials and with sulfur-based formulations.
Round Up Ultra	Herbicide	Glyphosate	Non-selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with rapid translocation throughout the plant.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds
			Inactivated on contact with soil.
			Mixing with other herbicides may reduce the activity of glyphosate.
Roundup EZ	Herbicide	Glyphosate	Non-selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with rapid translocation throughout the plant.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds
			Inactivated on contact with soil.
			Mixing with other herbicides may reduce the activity of glyphosate.
Sempra	Herbicide	Halosulfuron methyl	Systemic herbicide, absorbed by the root system and/or leaf surface, and translocated to meristem tissues.
			control of annual broad-leaved weeds and nutsedge species, in maize, sugar cane, rice, sorghum, nuts and turf.
			Some hybrids or varieties of sweet corn and popcorn may be sensitive.
Sev7en	Insecticide	Carbaryl	Insecticide with contact and stomach action, and slight systemic properties.
			Control of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and other chewing and sucking insects, on more than 120 different crops, including vegetables, tree fruit (including citrus), mangoes, bananas, strawberries, nuts, vines, olives, okra, cucurbits, peanuts, soya beans, cotton, rice, tobacco, cereals, beet, maize, sorghum, alfalfa, potatoes, ornamentals, forestry, etc. Control of earthworms in turf. Used as a growth regulator for fruit thinning of apples. Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
			Non-phytotoxic if used as directed. Under certain conditions, some varieties of apple and pear may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture, lime, and lime sulfur.

Sevin	Insecticide	Carbaryl	Insecticide with contact and stomach action, and slight systemic properties.
			Control of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and other chewing and sucking insects, on more than 120 different crops, including vegetables, tree fruit (including citrus), mangoes, bananas, strawberries, nuts, vines, olives, okra, cucurbits, peanuts, soya beans, cotton, rice, tobacco, cereals, beet, maize, sorghum, alfalfa, potatoes, ornamentals, forestry, etc. Control of earthworms in turf. Used as a growth regulator for fruit thinning of apples. Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
			Non-phytotoxic if used as directed. Under certain conditions, some varieties of apple and pear may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture, lime, and lime sulfur.
S-Metolachlor	Herbicide	S-Metolachlor	Selective herbicide, absorbed predominantly by the hypocotyls and shoots. Inhibits germination.
			Control of annual grasses (<i>Echinochloa</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> , <i>Setaria</i> , <i>Brachiaria</i> , <i>Panicum</i> , and <i>Cyperus</i>) and some broad-leaved weeds (<i>Amaranthus</i> , <i>Capsella</i> , <i>Portulaca</i>) in maize, sorghum, cotton, sugar beet, fodder beet, sugar cane, potatoes, soya beans, peanuts, sunflowers, various vegetables, and pulse crops. Applied pre-plant incorporated, pre-emergence or early post-emergence. Often used in combination with broad-leaved herbicides, to extend the spectrum of activity.
			Tolerated by most broad-leaved crops, maize, sorghum (when safened with fluxofenim or oxabetrinil).
Storm	Rodenticide	Flocoumafen	Second-generation indirect anticoagulant rodenticide
			Control of rodents
			Effective against rodents which have become resistant to other anticoagulant rodenticides.
			In addition to use around buildings, it is effective in controlling rodents in field and plantation crops including cocoa, cotton, oilpalm, rice and sugar cane.
Superoxone	Herbicide	Paraquat Dichloride	Non-selective contact herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with some translocation in the xylem.

			Broad-spectrum control of broad-leaved weeds and grasses
			Incompatible with alkaline materials, anionic surfactants, and clay-containing inert materials.
Supona	Insecticide	Chlorfenvinphos	Insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Long residual activity
			Soil application for control of root flies, rootworms, and other soil insects in vegetables; frit flies in maize; wheat bulb flies in wheat; bean seed flies; and phorid and sciarid flies in mushrooms; using granular formulations. Foliar application for control of Colorado beetles on potatoes; scale insects and mite eggs on citrus fruit; stem borers and leafhoppers on rice; stem borers on maize and sugar cane; and whitefly on cotton; using liquid formulations. Used in public health for control of mosquito larvae. Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed. Some injury may occur if applied directly to the seeds of certain crops.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Swift Gel	Insecticide	Fipronil	Broad-spectrum insecticide, toxic by contact and ingestion.
			Moderately systemic and, in some crops, can be used to control insects when applied as a soil or seed treatment. Good to excellent residual control following foliar application.
			Control of multiple species of thrips on a broad range of crops by foliar, soil or seed treatment. Control of corn rootworm, wireworms and termites by soil treatment in maize. Control of boll weevil and plant bugs on cotton, diamond-back moth on crucifers, Colorado potato beetle on potatoes by foliar application. Control of stem borers, leaf miners, planthoppers, leaf folders/rollers and weevils in rice
			Insects resistant or tolerant to pyrethroid, cyclodiene, organophosphorus and/or carbamate insecticides are susceptible to fipronil
Terbutryn	Herbicide	Terbutryn	Selective herbicide, absorbed by the roots and foliage, with translocation acropetally through the xylem, and accumulation in the apical meristems.

			Used pre-emergence in winter cereals, to control <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> (blackgrass) and <i>Poa annua</i> (annual meadow grass). Among the autumn-germinating broad-leaved weeds controlled are <i>Stellaria media</i> (chickweed), <i>Matricaria</i> (mayweed), <i>Papaver</i> (poppies) and <i>Veronica</i> (speedwell), but <i>Galium aparine</i> (cleavers) are rather resistant. Other pre-emergence uses are on sugar cane and sunflowers, and, in mixture with terbuthylazine, on beans, peas and potatoes. In mixture with metolachlor, used in cotton and peanuts. Also used post-emergence in cereals, in sugar cane, and as a directed spray in maize.
			Not safe for post-emergence use in cereals which are under stress.
Thionil	Herbicide	Propanil	Selective contact herbicide with a short duration of activity.
			Contact herbicide used post-emergence in rice, to control broad-leaved and grass weeds, including <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> , <i>Digitaria</i> spp., <i>Echinochloa</i> spp., <i>Panicum</i> spp. and <i>Setaria</i> spp.
			Phytotoxic to many broad-leaved crops. Normally phytotoxic to crops which have been treated with organophosphate or carbamate insecticides.
			Incompatible with a number of pesticides, particularly carbamates and organophosphates. Incompatible with liquid fertilisers.
Torpedo	Insecticide	Cypermethrin & Chloropyrifos	Chloropyrifos: Non-systemic insecticide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action.
			Control of Coleoptera, Diptera, Homoptera and Lepidoptera in soil or on foliage in over 100 crops, including pome fruit, stone fruit, citrus fruit, nut crops, strawberries, figs, bananas, vines, vegetables, potatoes, beet, tobacco, soya beans, sunflowers, sweet potatoes, peanuts, rice, cotton, alfalfa, cereals, maize, sorghum, asparagus, glasshouse and outdoor ornamentals, turf, and in forestry. Also used for control of household pests (Blattellidae, Muscidae, Isoptera), mosquitoes (larvae and adults) and in animal houses

			Non-phytotoxic to most plant species when used as recommended. Poinsettias, azaleas, camellias, and roses may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
		Cypermethrin	Non-systemic insecticide with contact and stomach action.
			Exhibits anti-feeding action. Good residual activity on treated plants.
			Control of a wide range of insects, especially Lepidoptera, but also Coleoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, and other classes, in fruit (including citrus), vines, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, lettuce, capsicums, tomatoes, cereals, maize, soya beans, cotton, coffee, cocoa, rice, pecans, oilseed rape, beet, ornamentals, forestry, etc.
			Control of flies and other insects in animal houses; and mosquitoes, cockroaches, houseflies and other insect pests in public health.
			Also used as an animal ectoparasiticide.
Touchdown IQ	Herbicide	Glyphosate Trimesium	Non-selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with rapid translocation throughout the plant.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds
			Inactivated on contact with soil.
			Mixing with other herbicides may reduce the activity of glyphosate.
Triazophos	Insecticide	Triazophos	Broad-spectrum insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action. Non-systemic, but penetrates deeply into plant tissues.
			Control of aphids, thrips, midges, beetles, lepidopterous larvae, cutworms and other soil insects, spider mites and other species of mite, etc. in ornamentals, fruit trees, vegetables, cotton, rice, vines, bananas, strawberries, oilseed rape, cereals, sugar beet, sugar cane, maize, soya beans, peanuts, guavas, mangoes, oil palms, olives, coffee, grassland, and in forestry. Also controls some free-living nematodes, particularly in ornamentals and strawberries, and as a bulb dip for tulips and garlic.

Trigard	Insecticide	Cyromazine	Insect growth regulator with contact action, which interferes with moulting and pupation.
			When used on plants, action is systemic: applied to the leaves, it exhibits a strong translaminar effect; applied to the soil, it is taken up by the roots and translocated acropetally.
			Control of Diptera (house fly) larvae in chicken manure by feeding to the poultry or treating the breeding sites. Also used to control flies on animals.
			Used as a foliar spray to control leaf miners (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.) in vegetables (e.g. celery, melons, tomatoes, lettuce), mushrooms, potatoes and ornamentals
Velpar	Herbicide	Hexazinone	Non-selective, primarily contact herbicide, absorbed by the leaves and roots, with translocation acropetally.
			A post-emergence contact herbicide effective against many annual and biennial weeds and, except for <i>Sorghum halepense</i> , most perennial weeds.
			Used for selective control in alfalfa, pineapples, sugar cane and in plantations of certain coniferous species; also on non-crop areas, but not on sites adjacent to deciduous trees or other desirable plants.
			Should not be used for weed control in larch (<i>Larix</i> spp.) or in areas planted with deciduous species.
Vertimec	Insecticide	Abamectin	Insecticide and acaricide with contact and stomach action.
			Has limited plant systemic activity, but exhibits translaminar movement.
			Control of motile stages of mites, leaf miners, suckers, beetles, etc. on ornamentals, citrus fruit, vegetables and other crops.
			Phytotoxic when mixed with Captan.
Vydate L	Insecticide	Oxamyl	Contact and systemic insecticide, acaricide, and nematicide. Absorbed by the foliage and roots, with translocation
			Control of chewing and sucking insects (including soil insects, but not wireworms), spider mites, and nematodes in ornamentals, fruit trees, vegetables, cucurbits, beet, bananas, pineapples, peanuts, cotton, soya beans, tobacco, potatoes and other crops.

			Non-phytotoxic when used as directed. Some strawberry varieties may be injured.
			Incompatible with alkaline materials.
Weedkiller	Herbicide	Glyphosate	Non-selective systemic herbicide, absorbed by the foliage, with rapid translocation throughout the plant.
			Control of annual and perennial grasses and broad-leaved weeds
			Inactivated on contact with soil.
			Mixing with other herbicides may reduce the activity of glyphosate.
Xentari	Insecticide	Bacillus Thuringiensis	Insecticide with stomach action. Following ingestion, the crystals of endotoxin are solubilised; the epithelial cells of the gut are damaged, insects stop feeding and eventually starve to death.
			Used for control of lepidopterous larvae in agriculture, horticulture and forestry
			Compatible with a number of acaricides, insecticides, fungicides, spreaders, stickers and wetters, but not compatible with alkaline products.