ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *aizawai*, Strain ABTS-1857 fermentation solids and solubles

Controls cabbage moth (diamondback moth), cabbage white butterfly, cabbage-centre grub and cabbage cluster caterpillar in cole crops as specified in the Directions for Use table.

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

XenTari WG *Bta* consists of especially prepared water dispersible granules containing live spores and endotoxin of a naturally occurring bacterium. This granule is mixed with water before application and can be applied through any standard spray equipment. XenTari WG controls the larvae (caterpillar stage) of certain important insect pests that attack crops.

XenTari WG *Bta* is toxic only to caterpillars of certain Lepidopterous insects (moths and butterflies). It does not harm beneficial insect and mite predators, and leaves no harmful crop residues.

XenTari WG *Bta* stops caterpillars feeding almost immediately but does not kill them immediately. This protects the crop from further damage. However, the non-feeding caterpillars may be seen on the plant before falling off, normally within 3 to 4 days.

**INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE WARNING**

For insecticide resistance management, XenTari WG *Bta* is a Group 11 insecticide.

Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to XenTari WG *Bta* and other Group 11 insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if XenTari WG *Bta* or other Group 11 insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of XenTari WG *Bta* on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Valent BioSciences or Sumitomo Chemical Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of XenTari WG *Bta* to control resistant insects. XenTari WG *Bta* may be subject to specific resistant management strategies. For further information contact your local supplier, Sumitomo Chemical Australia Pty Ltd representative or local agricultural department agronomist.

**MIXING**

Add the required quantity onto the surface of the water in the partially filled tank. Agitate thoroughly and add remainder of water, continue agitation until fully mixed, and maintain the suspension with agitation while mixing and spraying. Use spray within 12 hours of mixing. Addition of a non-ionic wetting agent at label rates assists coverage, particularly on waxy surfaces.

**APPLICATION**

As this product must be ingested, thorough spray coverage is essential to give uniform deposit of XenTari WG *Bta* at the site of larval feeding. If rain falls shortly after treatment, re-treatment may be necessary. To achieve the best control, apply XenTari WG *Bta* before crop damage occurs, when pest population is beginning to build and larvae are starting to hatch. Avoid waiting until populations have begun to damage crop and the infestation is “out of control”. XenTari WG *Bta* should not be used on “out of control” populations.

Use overhead and drop nozzles to obtain good coverage on both sides of foliage, using sufficient spray volume to ensure a uniform deposit on all plant surfaces. The water volume will depend on crop stage, humidity, spray equipment and local experience. Usually the selection of moderate to high spray volumes will provide the best results with most equipment. To obtain maximum assistance from beneficial insects, avoid use of broad spectrum insecticides during a program of XenTari WG *Bta* sprays.

**COMPATABILITY**

XenTari WG *Bta* is compatible with most insecticides and fungicides. **DO NOT** apply as a tank mix with, or within 2 days of application of alkaline products such as Bordeaux mixtures.

**PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT**

**DO NOT** contaminate ponds, waterways and drains with this product or used containers.
STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep out of reach of children. Store below 25°C (Air conditioning). Store in the closed, original container in a well ventilated area out of direct sunlight. DO NOT store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. DO NOT dispose of undiluted chemicals on-site. Dispose of at a local authority landfill. If not available bury the containers below 500 mm in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, vegetation and roots. Empty containers and product should not be burnt.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Will irritate the eyes and skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and open wounds. DO NOT inhale spray mist. When 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. If product on skin, immediately wash area with soap and water. If product in eyes, wash out immediately with water. After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre (phone 13 11 26).

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Additional information is listed in the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) available from Sumitomo Chemical Australia Pty Ltd.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

These goods are to be used only for the purpose and as specified on the label, and are not suitable for any other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or bear any liability on any basis for any loss, damage, cost or expense, arising in any way, directly or indirectly, in connection with the goods.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CROP (cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts)</th>
<th>INSECT PEST</th>
<th>RATE OF TREATMENT</th>
<th>CRITICAL COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cole crops</td>
<td>Cabbage moth (Diamondback moth) (Plutella xylostella)</td>
<td>50 g/100 L (minimum 500 g/ha) OR 500 or 750 g/ha</td>
<td>Apply at first sign of infestation but before crop damage occurs. Repeat as required or at regular intervals to ensure plants are adequately protected. Use the higher rate or shorter interval when conditions favour rapid development of cabbage moth. Add a non-ionic wetting agent. IMPORTANT: Crop monitoring and early attention to cabbage moth infestations after transplanting is highly recommended.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabbage whitebutterfly (Pieris rapae)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabbage-centre grub (Hellula hydralis)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cabbage cluster caterpillar (Crocidolomiapavonana)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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