

GAT Decline 2.5 EC

INSECTICIDE

GAT Decline 2.5 EC is a broad-spectrum insecticide for the control of aphids, caterpillars and a range of other pests in a wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops.

Active substance:

Deltamethrin 25.0 g/l

Formulation:

Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)

1 Litre e

**For use as an agricultural / horticultural insecticide.
PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY**

Crops:

Wheat (winter and spring), barley (winter and spring), oats (winter and spring), oilseed rape (winter and spring), Brussels sprout, cabbage, broad bean, combining pea, field bean, vining pea, cauliflower, sugar beet, apples, cucumber (protected), tomatoes (protected), pepper (protected), flower / foliage and woody ornamental plant production (outdoor and protected).

Maximal individual dose / Maximal total dose / Latest time of application:

Details are given in the statutory area on the attached leaflet.

Specific uses / restrictions:

See directions for use table

READ DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ATTACHED LEAFLET

Boom Sprayers: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 7m to surface water bodies.

Broadcast air-assisted sprayers: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 50m to surface water bodies..

Hand held sprayers: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 1m to surface water bodies.

Method of application:

Tractor mounted /
trailed sprayer / orchard
blast sprayer / knapsack
Ebenfurth, Austria

Authorization holder:

GAT Microencapsulation GmbH
Gewerbezone 1
2490 Ebenfurth, Austria

Batch number and expiry date: elsewhere on the packaging.

PCS No. 04422

Warning

Flammable liquid and vapour.

Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

To avoid risks to human health and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

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

IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Do NOT induce vomiting.

Dispose of contents/container to a licensed waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.

Do not clean application equipment near surface water / Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.

The material and its container must be disposed in a safe way.

Medical advice (in German and English)

24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER:

+49 (0)551 192 40



GHS02



GHS05



GHS07



GHS08



GHS09

**Shake well before use.
Protect from frost.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE of GAT Decline 2.5 EC
PCS No.: 04422

This information is approved as part of the Product Label. All instructions within this section must be read carefully in order to obtain safe and successful use of this product.

IMPORTANT:

For use as an agricultural / horticultural insecticide

CROP	Maximal individual dose	Maximal numbers of applications	Maximal total dose	Latest time of application
Winter wheat, winter barley, winter oats	250 ml/ha	-	750 ml/ha	Before soft dough stage (GS 85)
Spring wheat, spring barley, spring oats	250 ml/ha	-	500 ml/ha	Before soft dough stage (GS 85)
Brussels sprout, cabbage, broad bean, combining pea, field bean, vining pea	300 ml/ha	-	600 ml/ha	7 days before harvest
Cauliflower	300 ml/ha	-	900 ml/ha	7 days before harvest
Oilseed rape (spring)	300 ml/ha	-	900 ml/ha	Before end of flowering (GS69)
Oilseed rape (winter)	300 ml/ha	-	1200 ml/ha	Before end of flowering (GS69)
Sugar beet	300 ml/ha	-	300 ml/ha	30 days before harvest
Apples	300 ml/ha	-	1050 ml/ha	7 days before harvest
Cucumber (protected), tomatoes (protected)	70 ml/100 litres water	3 per crop	-	7 days before harvest
Pepper (protected)	70 ml/100 litres water	3 per crop	-	7 days before harvest
Flower/foilage and woody ornamental plant production (outdoor & protected)	70 ml/100 litres water	3 per crop	-	-

Specific pests controlled:

Wheat and Barley: For the control of **Barley yellow dwarf virus** (and some control of *Opomyza*). **Dose: 200 ml/ha**
 For the control of *Opomyza* (yellow cereal fly). **Dose: 250 ml/ha rate**

Wheat, Barley and oats: For the control of **Aphids on ears**. **Dose: 250 ml/ha**

Brussels sprouts, cabbage and cauliflower: For the control of Caterpillars (and some control of **aphids** †† and **whitefly**). **Brassica flea beetle** (*Phyllotreta* spp.).
Dose: 300 ml/ha

Peas and Beans (broad, and field): For the control of **pea and bean weevil**.
Dose: 300 ml/ha
Pea midge. Dose: 250 ml/ha

Peas: For the control of **Pea moth** (and some control of **pea aphids**).
Dose: 250 ml/ha

Sugar Beet: For the control of **Flea beetle**.
Dose: 300 ml/ha

Spring Oilseed Rape: For the control of **Pollen beetle**.
Dose: 300 ml/ha

For the control of **Cabbage seed weevil, brassica pod midge** Applications during flowering will also give control of **brassica pod midge**.
Dose: 300 ml/ha

Winter Oilseed Rape: For some control of **Beet Western Yellows Virus (BWYV)**.

Dose: 250 ml/ha

For control of **Cabbage stem flea beetle** and useful control of **rape winter stem weevil**.

Dose: 250 ml/ha

For control of **Pollen beetle**.

Dose: 300 ml/ha

For control of **Cabbage seed weevil, brassica pod midge**. Applications for **seed weevil** will also control **brassica pod midge**.

Dose: 300 ml/ha

Apples: For the control of **caterpillars, apple sucker, apple grass aphid, codling and tortrix moth, sawfly, late capsid**.

Dose: 350 ml/ha

Protected cucumbers, tomatoes, flower/foilage and woody ornamentals: For the control of **Whitefly‡, scale insects, aphids, caterpillars, mealy bugs**.

Dose: High volume only 70 ml per 100 litres of water.

Protected peppers: For the reduction of **caterpillars**: apply when pest first seen

Dose: High volume only 50 ml per 100 litres of water

Outdoor flower/foilage and woody ornamentals: For the control of **Whitefly‡, scale insects, caterpillars, capsids, thrips, aphids, mealy bugs**.

Dose: High volume only 70 ml per 100 litres of water*

†† Strains of some aphid species are resistant to many aphicides. Where aphids resistant to products containing pyrethroid insecticides occur, GAT Decline 2.5 EC is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

‡ Glasshouse whitefly strains resistant to one or more groups of insecticides are widespread. Where strains resistant to products containing pyrethroid insecticides occur, GAT Decline 2.5 EC is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

Note: resistant strains of the tobacco whitefly are also known to occur.

CEREALS:

-Wheat and Barley: Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) aphids + some control of *Opomyza*

Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) aphids:

Timing / Notes: Where BYDV has been a problem: For crops drilled before mid-September spray when aphids first found in the crop or in mid-October. If the crop is sprayed before early October, a second spray in early November may be beneficial. For crops drilled mid-September to early October spray any time from mid-October to early November. Where BYDV has not been a problem or if drilled after early October: Spray any time from late October to early November if aphids found or on specialist advice. In mild winters further sprays may be needed.

Rate of use: 200 ml/ha

Water volume: 200l water/ha

Yellow cereal fly (Opomyza):

Timing / Notes: For control of *Opomyza* (yellow cereal fly) apply at start of egg hatch (normally late January to February) or according to specialist advice. Crops most at risk are those drilled before mid-October in fields with a history of *Opomyza*.

Rate of use: 250 ml/ha

Water volume: 200 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on wheat and barley for control of BYDV aphids and *Opomyza* is up to and before soft dough stage (GS 85), not less than 30 days before harvest.

-Wheat, barley and oats: aphids on ears

Aphids on ears:

Timing / Notes: Apply when two-thirds or more of heads are infested and numbers increasing (equivalent to 5 aphids per head).

Rate of use: 250 ml/ha

Water volume: 200 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on wheat, barley and oats for control of aphids on ears is up to and before soft dough stage (GS 85), not less than 30 days before harvest.

BRUSSELS SPROUT, CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER:

- Brussels sprout, cabbage, cauliflower: caterpillars (and some control of aphids †† and whitefly, brassica flea beetle (*Phyllotreta* spp.))

Caterpillars (and some control of aphids†† and whitefly):

Timing / Notes: For **Non-routine treatment** apply at the first stage of attack or as a preventive spray.

For pre-harvest clean up a reduced dose may be used when only short persistence of the product is required and applied 7 days prior harvest.

Rate of use: 150 ml/ha

Water volume: 400 litres water/ha

Brassica flea beetle (*Phyllotreta* spp.):

Timing / Notes: apply when damage is first seen. Repeat at 14-day intervals if necessary. Maximum 2 applications for Brussels sprout and cabbage, maximum 3 applications for cauliflower.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: 200-400 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on Brussels sprout, cabbage and cauliflower for control of aphids, whitefly and *Phyllotreta* spp. is 7 days before harvest.

PEAS and BEANS:

-Broad bean, field bean: pea and bean weevil, pea midge

Pea and bean weevil:

Timing / Notes: apply at first signs of adult damage (leaf notching). Repeat after 2-3 weeks if prolonged and heavy attack.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: 200-400 litres water/ha

Pea midge:

Timing / Notes: apply sprays when local warnings indicate for control of pea midge and improvement in pod numbers. A second application may be necessary if the risk remains high.

Rate of use: 250 ml/ha

Water volume: 200-400 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on broad beans and field beans for control of pea and bean weevil and pea midge is 7 days before harvest.

-Combining pea, vining pea: pea moth (and some control of pea aphids)

Pea moth (and some control of pea aphids):

Timing / Notes: apply according to the pea moth pheromone trapping system in conjunction with specialist advice

Rate of use: 250 ml/ha

Water volume: at least 400 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on peas for control of pea moth and pea aphids is 7 days before harvest.

SUGAR BEET:

Sugar beet: flea beetle

Flea beetle:

Timing / Notes: apply at first signs of adult damage.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: 200-400 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on sugar beet for control of flea beetles is 30 days before harvest.

OILSEED RAPE

-Spring oilseed rape: pollen beetle, cabbage seed weevil, brassica pod midge

Pollen beetles:

Timing / Notes: apply at green bud stage: if pollen beetle numbers are at threshold levels. A second application may be necessary if pest attack is prolonged.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: at least 200 litres water/ha

Cabbage seed weevil and brassica pod midge:

Timing / Notes: apply at green to yellow bud stage if cabbage seed weevil numbers are at threshold levels. Repeat during flowering if pest attack is prolonged. Applications during flowering will also give control of brassica pod midge.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: at least 200 litres water/ha when applied during flowering.

The latest time of application on spring oilseed rape for control of pollen beetle, cabbage seed weevil, brassica pod midge is end of flowering (GS69), not less than 45 days before harvest.

-Winter oilseed rape: Beet Western Yellow Virus (BWYV), cabbage stem flea beetle, rape winter stem weevil, pollen beetles, cabbage seed weevil, brassica pod midge

Beet Western Yellow Virus (BWYV):

Timing / Notes: best results will be obtained by spraying at the 2-4 leaf stage, but spraying at 5-10 leaves can give good control.

Rate of use: 250 ml/ha

Water volume: 200 litres water/ha

Cabbage stem flea beetle and useful control of rape winter stem weevil:

Timing / Notes: apply when adults are seen to be causing leaf damage, usually late August to October. Spray for flea beetle larvae once they can be found in leaf stalks, usually late October / early November. A second spray may be necessary to control later hatches.

Rate of use: 250 ml/ha

Water volume: 200 litres water/ha

Pollen beetles:

Timing / Notes: apply at the green bud stage: if pollen beetles are at thresholds levels. A second application may be necessary if pest attack is prolonged.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: at least 200-300 litres water/ha

Cabbage seed weevil and brassica pod midge:

Timing / Notes: GAT Decline 2.5 EC can be applied at any time during flowering period if cabbage seed weevil numbers are at threshold levels, but best results will be obtained from applications made at the end of flowering at the main raceme (GS 67), usually 75% petal fall. Later applications may not prove effective as GAT Decline 2.5 EC is primarily a contact insecticide. There is not spray threshold for brassica pod midge. Treatment decision should be based on previous local experience. Applications for seed weevil will also control brassica pod midge.

Rate of use: 300 ml/ha

Water volume: at least 200 litres water/ha

The latest time of application on winter oilseed rape for control of Beet Western Yellow Virus (BWYV), cabbage stem flea beetle, rape winter stem weevil, pollen beetles, cabbage seed weevil, brassica pod midge is end of flowering (GS69), not less than 45 days before harvest.

APPLES:

Apples: caterpillars, apple sucker, apple grass aphid, codling moth, tortrix moth, sawfly, late capsid

Caterpillars, apple sucker, apple grass aphid, tortrix moth, sawfly, late capsid:

Timing / Notes: For caterpillars, apple sucker and apple grass aphid apply at green cluster. For codling moth, tortrix moth, sawfly and late capsid apply at about mid-June or 10-14 days after light of pheromone traps first record of steady emergence of moths. A further application may be applied three weeks later. A third spray may be necessary in late July or early August if tortrix moths are a problem.

Rate of use: 350 ml/ha

Water volume: at least 200 l/ha

Or high volume: 20 ml per 100 litres water

The latest time of application on apples for control of caterpillars, apple sucker, apple grass aphid, codling moth, tortrix moth, sawfly, late capsid is 7 days before harvest.

GLASSHOUSE CROPS:

-Cucumbers, tomatoes and flower / foliage and woody ornamentals:
whitefly‡, scale insects, aphids, caterpillars, mealy bugs

Whitefly, scale insects, aphids, caterpillars, mealy bugs:

Timing / Notes: apply when pest first seen. For whitefly, thoroughly wet plants, especially leaf under-surface. Repeat application as required.

Rate of use / Water volume: high volume only 70 ml / 100 litres water

The latest time of application on protected cucumbers and tomatoes for control of whitefly, scale insects, aphids, caterpillars and mealy bugs is 7 days before harvest.

-Peppers: caterpillars

Caterpillars:

Timing / Notes: For the reduction of caterpillars apply when pest first seen. Repeat application as required. Some effects on whitefly, scale insects, aphids and mealy bugs may also be seen.

Rate of use / Water volume: high volume only 50 ml / 100 litres water

The latest time of application on protected pepper for control of caterpillars is 7 days before harvest.

OUTDOOR FLOWER / FOLIAGE AND WOODY ORNAMENTALS:

Outdoor flower / foliage and woody ornamentals:
whitefly‡, scale insects, caterpillars, capsids, thrips, aphids, mealy bugs

Whitefly, scale insects, caterpillars, capsids, thrips, aphids, mealy bugs:

Timing / Notes: apply when pests first seen. For whitefly, thoroughly wet plants, especially leaf under-surface. Repeat as required. For the reduction of caterpillars apply when pest first seen. Repeat application as required. Some effects on whitefly, scale insects, aphids and mealy bugs may also be seen.

Rate of use / Water volume: high volume only 70 ml / 100 litres water

MIXING:

Prior to mixing GAT Decline 2.5 EC it is particularly important to thoroughly wash out the sprayer using a recommended detergent. Solvents in EC formulations can remove pesticides adhering to the tank and other parts of the sprayer.

Shake well before use. Add the required quantity immediately at the beginning of filling the spray tank with water. Keep the spray agitation in action and add the required quantity of water. Continue agitation until spraying is completed Wash out container thoroughly after spraying.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY INFORMATION

First Aid Measures:

General information: In case of accident or feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately. Change contaminated, saturated clothing.

After inhalation: Remove affected person from the immediate area. If unconscious, place in recovery position and seek medical advice.
Ensure supply of fresh air.

After skin contact: Wash off immediately with soap and plenty of water.

After eye contact: Remove contact lenses, irrigate copiously with clean fresh water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eyelids apart and seek medical advice. Eye treatment by an oculist.

After ingestion: Do not induce vomiting – aspiration hazard. Summon a doctor immediately.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Storage and disposal:

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Keep container tightly closed. If workplace exposure limits are exceeded, respiratory protection approved for this particular job must be worn.

Do not eat or drink during work - no smoking.

Keep away from sources of ignition –refrain from smoking. Take precautionary measures against static charges.

Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

Keep only in the original container.

Do not store together with oxidizing agents.

Keep container tightly closed in a cool, well -ventilated place.

Empty containers must be triple rinsed prior to disposal.

This information is based on our present state of knowledge. However, it should not constitute a guarantee for any specific product properties and shall not establish a legally valid relationship.

SPECIMEN -
2015 to date