

FOR PROFESSIONAL USE ONLY AS AN AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL INSECTICIDE

Crop	Max single dose	Max. No. Of applications	Max. total dose	Latest time of application
Winter wheat, winter barley, winter oats winter rye & winter triticale	250 ml/ha	-	750 ml/ha	Before soft dough stage (GS 85)
Spring wheat, spring barley, spring oats, spring rye & spring triticale	250 ml/ha	-	500 ml/ha	Before soft dough stage (GS 85)
Brussels sprouts, 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 (GS 69)
Oilseed rape (winter)	300 ml/ha	-	1200 ml/ha	Before end of flowering (GS 69)
Sugar beet	300 ml/ha	-	300 ml/ha	30 days before harvest
Apples and pears	350 ml/ha	-	1050 ml/ha	7 days before harvest
Cucumber (protected), tomato (protected)	70 ml/100l	3 per crop	-	7 days before harvest
Pepper (protected)	50 ml/100l	3 per crop	-	7 days before harvest
Flower/foliage and woody ornamental plant production (outdoor & protected)	70 ml/100l	3 per crop	-	7 days before harvest

READ THE LABEL BEFORE USE. USING THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL MAY BE AN OFFENCE. FOLLOW THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR USING PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS.

POLUX®

Insecticide in form of an emulsifiable concentrate (EC)



INSECTICIDE

1L e

An emulsifiable concentrate formulation containing 25g/L (2.8%w/w) deltamethrin

A broad spectrum insecticide for the control of range of insect pests including aphids and caterpillars in a wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE
PROTECT FROM FROST

Batch number and expiry date:
Printed on packaging
Shelf-life: 2 years

Marketed by: To be confirmed

Authorization and producer:
Galenika-Fitofarmacija a.d.
Batajnici drum bb
11000 Belgrade, Serbia

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Safety information Polux
Contains 25g/L (2.8%w/w) deltamethrin and solvent naphtha (petroleum), light aromatic.



Danger
Flammable liquid and vapour
Harmful if swallowed
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye damage
Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation
May cause drowsiness or dizziness
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If exposed or concerned call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician

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

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

PCS No. 05946



CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION AND PESTS CONTROLLED

Crop	Application rate and water volume	Pest controlled	Recommendations
Wheat, barley oats, rye and triticale	0.2L/ha applied in 200L water	Barley yellow dwarf virus (BYDV) and some control of <i>Opomyza</i> , (yellow cereal fly)	Where there is a history of problems with BYDV: For crops are drilled before mid-September: treat when aphids first appear in the crop or in mid-October. When sprays are applied before early October a second treatment in early November, may be advantageous. For crops drilled mid-September to early October, treat anytime from mid-October to early-November. Where there is no history of BYDV or in crops drilled after early October: Treat from late October to early November if aphids are present or on advice from your specialist. Further treatments may be required during mild winters.
	0.25L/ha in applied in a minimum of 200L of water	<i>Opomyza</i> (yellow cereal fly)	For the control of yellow cereal fly, treat at the start of egg hatch (usually late January-February) or according to advice from your specialist. Crops are most at risk when they are drilled before mid-October in fields with a history of this pest.
Wheat, barley and oats	0.25L/ha applied in a minimum of 200L of water	Aphids on ears	Treat when two-thirds or more of the heads are infested with increasing numbers of aphids (5 aphids per head)
Brussels sprouts, cabbage, broad bean, combining pea, field bean, vining pea, cauliflower	0.3 L/ha applied in a minimum of 400L of water	Caterpillars and some control of aphids and whitefly	Apply as a preventative treatment or when pests or damage first seen.
	0.15L/ha applied in a minimum of 400L of water		For a pre-harvest clean up treatment a reduced dose may be used 7 days before harvest, but this must only be used when reduced persistence is required.
	0.3L/ha in 200-400L of water	Brassica flea beetle (<i>Phyllotreta spp.</i>)	Treat when damage is first observed and repeat at 14 day intervals as required.
Peas, broad beans and field beans	0.3L/ha applied in 200-400L of water	Pea and bean weevil	Treat at the first sign of damage caused by the adult weevils (leaf notching) and then repeat 2-3 later in the case of prolonged and heavy attack.
	0.25L/ha applied in 200-400L of water	Pea midge	Treat when pest warnings indicate control is necessary. A second application may be needed if the high risk continues.
Spring oilseed rape	0.3L/ha applied in a minimum of 200L of water	Pollen beetle	Apply at green bud stage if pollen beetle reach threshold numbers. Make a second if required.
	0.3L/ha in a minimum of 200L of water when applied during flowering	Cabbage seed weevil and brassica pod midge	When weevil numbers reach threshold levels apply at green to yellow bud stage, if the attack is prolonged a repeat treatment at flowering should be applied. This application at flowering will also give control of brassica pod midge.

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CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION AND PESTS CONTROLLED

Winter oilseed rape	0.25L/ha applied in 200L of water	Some control of Beet Western Yellows Virus (BWV)	Spray at the 2-4 leaf stage for best results but spraying at 5-10 leaves can give good control.
	0.25L/ha applied in 200L of water	Cabbage stem flea beetle and useful control of rape winter stem weevil	Apply when damage caused by the adults is evident, usually in late August-October. Treatment for flea beetle larvae should be applied once the larvae can be found in the stalks, usually in late October -early November. A second spray may be necessary to control later hatches of larvae.
	0.3L/ha applied in a minimum of 200L of water	Pollen beetle	Apply at green bud stage if pollen beetle reach threshold numbers. Make a second application if required.
	0.3L/ha applied in a minimum of 200L of water	Cabbage seed weevil and brassica pod midge	Apply at any time during flowering if cabbage seed weevil numbers are at threshold levels. Best results will be achieved with applications at the end of flowering on the main-cane (GS 49) usually at 75% petal fall. Later applications may not be as effective. Treatment for brassica pod midge should be based on previous knowledge of pest populations in the area. Brassica pod midge will also be controlled if present at the time of application.
Sugar beet	0.3L/ha applied in 200-400L of water	Flea beetle	Apply at the first sign of damage.
Apples	0.35L applied in a minimum of 200L of water or High Volume:0.02L per 100L of water	Caterpillars, apple grass aphid, apple sucker	Apply at green cluster stage.
		Codling and Tortrix moth, sawfly, late capsule	Apply after light or pheromone traps first record a steady emergence of moths. This is usually in mid-June or 10-14 days later. Repeat if necessary three weeks later. A third application may be necessary in late July-early August if Tortrix moths continue to be a problem.
Pears	0.35L applied in a minimum of 200L of water or High Volume:0.02L per 100L of water	Pear sucker	Apply Preblossom: At any stage between bud burst and white bud Post-blossom: At first signs of pest build-up, any time from petal fall onwards. Do not apply during blossom
Cucumber (protected), tomato (protected)	High volume only 0.07L per 100L of water	Aphids, caterpillars, mealy bugs, scale insects, whitefly,	Apply when the pests are first seen and repeat application as necessary. For whitefly the plants must be thoroughly treated especially the underside of the leaves.
Glasshouse cress-peppers	High volume only:0.05L per 100L of water	Reduction of caterpillars and some control of aphids, mealy bugs, scale insects, whitefly	Apply when pests are first seen and repeat application as necessary.
Flower/foliage and woody ornamental plant production (outdoor and protected)	High volume only:0.07L per 100L of water	Aphids, capsids, caterpillars, mealy bugs, scale insects, thrips, whitefly,	Apply when the pests are first seen and repeat application as necessary. For whitefly the plants must be thoroughly treated especially the underside of the leaves.

POLUX®

METHOD OF APPLICATION: Tractor mounted/trailed sprayer / orchard blast sprayer / knapsack

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

OPERATOR PROTECTION
WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the concentrate.
WHEN USING DO NOT EAT DRINK OR SMOKE
DO NOT BREATHE SPRAY
WASH CONCENTRATE from skin or eyes immediately
WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED skin before meals and after work
TAKE OFF IMMEDIATELY all contaminated clothing
IF YOU FEEL UNWELL seek medical advice (show the label where possible)
RISK MITIGATION:
Dangerous to bees. To protect bees and pollinating insects do not apply to crop plants when in flower. Do not use where bees are actively foraging. Do not apply when flowering weeds are present.
Tractor mounted/trailed sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 7m to surface water bodies
Air-assisted sprayer to apple and pear: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 50m to surface water bodies
Knapsack sprayer: To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 1m to surface water bodies. Direct spray away from water.
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Do not contaminate water with the product or its container. Do not clean application equipment near surface water. Avoid contamination via drains from farmyards and roads.
When applying by tractor mounted trailed sprayer:
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 7m to surface water bodies.
When applying by air-assisted sprayer to apple and pear:
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 50m to surface water bodies.
When applying by knapsack sprayer:
To protect aquatic organisms respect an unsprayed buffer zone of 1m to surface water bodies.
Direct spray away from water

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed and in a safe dry place designated as an agricultural store.
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS
RINSE THE CONTAINER THOROUGHLY by using an integrated pressure rinsing device or manually rinsing 3 times. Add washings to the spray tank at the time of filling and dispose of safely
DO NOT RE-USE CONTAINER for any purpose. Dispose of contents/- container to a licensed hazardous waste disposal contractor or collection site except for triple rinsed empty containers which can be disposed of as non-hazardous waste.
RESTRICTIONS
For Professional Use Only
DO NOT APPLY in a tank mix with triazole containing fungicides when bees are likely to be foraging in the crop. DO NOT SPRAY wet crops which are likely to cause spray run off.
DO NOT SPRAY crops which are under stress e.g. from drought, or chemical or physical stress.
Before applying to ornamentals it is advisable to test a small area prior to full scale commercial use as some varieties are sensitive. Polux is usually rainfast in about 1 hour after spraying.
Efficacy or persistence of Polux may be reduced when temperatures exceed 35°C. Polux can be applied during frosty weather so long as there is no ice on the foliage.
RESISTANCE
The active ingredient present in Polux is deltamethrin which is a sodium channel modulator belonging to the IRAC mode of action group 3A (Pyrethroids and Pyrethrins).
To prevent the development of resistance pesticides, with different modes of action or alternative control methods should be included in a treatment programme.
Alternating insecticides with a different mode of action is a recognized anti-resistance strategy and Polux should always be used in alternation with other insecticides with a different mode of action where possible.
For best results Polux should always be used at the recommended rate of use in sufficient water volume to gain the required uniform coverage and spray penetration.
Strains of some aphid species are resistant to many aphicides. Where aphids resistant to products containing pyrethroid insecticides occur, Polux 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, Polux is unlikely to give satisfactory control.

Note: resistant strains to the tobacco whitefly are also known to occur.
Pear suckers resistant to one or more groups of insecticides are widespread. Where strains resistant to products containing pyrethroid insecticides occur, Polux is unlikely to give satisfactory control. Where repeat treatments are necessary use different active ingredients.
MIXING AND SPRAYING
Check sprayers are thoroughly clean and all filters and jets are clear and damage free before use. It is recommended that the sprayer be washed with a detergent prior to use as some of the solvents in EC formulations can remove pesticides adhering to the spray tank and lines.
Half fill the spray tank with clean water and begin agitation. Immediately add the required quantity of Polux. Continue to fill the tank with water and continue agitation. Wash out any empty containers and add the washings to the spray tank as it fills. Continue agitation throughout the spraying operation.
Apply as a MEDIUM (as defined by BPC) quality spray, at a pressure of 2-3 bar (30-40psi) in 200-1500L of water/ha dependent on the crop and pest-see crop specific information. It is important that the amount of water allows good spray coverage of the foliage of the crop and this is especially important in beans, peas, glasshouse crops and ornamentals. Only use nozzles designed and recommended for the volume to be applied.
Clean sprayer thoroughly after use.
For use in tractor mounter/trailed sprayer, orchard blast sprayer and knapsack sprayer.
Pro-rata rates of use for knapsack sprayer application (glasshouse and ornamental uses)
Dose rate of 0.07L per 100 L of water use 7ml of Polux per 10L water in a knapsack.
Dose rate of 0.05L per 100L of water use 5ml of Polux per 10L of water in a knapsack.

DISCLAIMER/CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY

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