

Product Bulletin



“An innovative seed dressing insecticide”

Why use Gaucho® treated seed?

- Gaucho is registered in a number of crops for the control of a wide variety of early season pests.
- Gaucho starts working the moment the seed is planted.
- The mode of action of Gaucho is around and within the seed, moving throughout the roots and leaves protecting the young seedling during the vulnerable establishment stage.
- The convenience of using Gaucho as a seed treatment allows other farm operations to be carried out, rather than having to apply soil or foliar applied insecticides as a separate operation.
- Gaucho is safe to beneficial species that are important in modern farm production systems.
- Gaucho is safe to the environment and to operators during handling and sowing if used as directed.
- All seed treated with Gaucho is treated professionally to ensure accurate application and maximum product performance.

CROP	PEST	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Canola	Aphids	Gaucho will protect canola seedlings from early season aphid damage.
Forage and seed pasture, e.g. grasses such as ryegrass, fescue and phalaris; clovers such as subterranean, white, red and strawberry; medics; lucerne	Blue oat mite, redlegged earth mite	Gaucho will protect emerging seedlings for 3-4 weeks after sowing. Crops must be monitored in the first 4 weeks of emergence to ensure Gaucho performance. For autumn sowing: After a pasture phase sow Gaucho treated seed following a well timed spring spray (prior to the development of diapause eggs) of Le-mat® 290 SL Insecticide. After a cropping phase a spring spray is not usually required, however if monitoring in spring finds moderate mite populations, a spring spray should be applied.
Forage brassicas (kale, turnips, rape and swedes)		For spring sowing: After a pasture phase apply a spray of Le-mat prior to sowing Gaucho treated seed.
Lupins		Gaucho does not affect the viability of rhizobia when Gaucho is mixed with inoculant and seed is sown immediately into a moist soil.
Cereals	Feeding damage caused by wheat aphid and corn aphid	Use higher rate for increased length of control and in areas of high risk.
	Spread of barley yellow dwarf virus	In high risk areas with over 500 mm rain or moderate risk areas with over 400 mm rain in seasons following summer rains, a synthetic pyrethroid top-up spray should be applied 7 to 8 weeks after sowing.

CROP	PEST	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Maize Sorghum Sunflower Sweet corn	Sugarcane wireworm (<i>Agrypnus variabilis</i>) Eastern false wireworm (<i>Pterohelaeus darlingensis</i>) Striate false wireworm (<i>Pterohelaeus alternatus</i>) Southern false wireworm (<i>Gonocephalum macleayi</i>) Black field earwig (<i>Nala lividipes</i>) Wingless cockroach (<i>Cosmozosteria</i> spp., <i>Calolampra elegans</i> , <i>C. solida</i>) Field cricket (<i>Teleogryllus commodus</i>) Black sunflower scarab (<i>Pseudoheteronyx basicollis</i>)	Apply only to high quality seed.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS:

- COTTON AND FOOD PRODUCING CROPS: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED
- STOCK: DO NOT GRAZE MAIZE, SORGHUM OR SWEET CORN PLANTS GROWN FROM TREATED SEED, OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD, WITHIN FOUR WEEKS OF SOWING
- STOCK: DO NOT GRAZE PASTURE, CANOLA, FORAGE BRASSICAS OR LUPIN PLANTS GROWN FROM TREATED SEED, OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD, WITHIN SIX WEEKS OF SOWING
- STOCK: DO NOT GRAZE CEREAL PLANTS GROWN FROM TREATED SEED, OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD, WITHIN NINE WEEKS OF SOWING

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

For insecticide resistance management, Gaucho is a Group 4A insecticide. Some naturally occurring insect biotypes resistant to Gaucho and other Group 4A insecticides may exist through normal genetic variability in any insect population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the insect population if Gaucho and other Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly. The effectiveness of Gaucho on resistant individuals could be significantly reduced. Since occurrence of resistant individuals is difficult to detect prior to use, Bayer CropScience Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Gaucho to control resistant insects. Gaucho may be subject to specific resistance management strategies.

STORAGE OF TREATED SEED

Do not store treated seed near foodstuffs or where likely to prove hazardous to humans or animals. If the seed is not used immediately after treatment it should be stored in a dry, well ventilated place. Although Gaucho has no effect on the viability of treated seed, subsequent germination can be adversely affected by poor storage conditions such as high moisture combined with high temperatures. No liability can therefore be accepted for the performance of stored treated seed.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK, WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Seed treated with this product must not be used for animal consumption or poultry feed or mixed with animal feed. Do NOT allow seed treated with this product to contaminate seed intended for animal consumption. Do NOT contaminate ponds, waterways and drains with this product, used containers or bags which have held treated seed. Do NOT feed treated seed or otherwise expose to wild or domestic birds. Any spillages of treated seed, however minor, must be cleaned up immediately, preferably by recovery and re-use. If disposal is required, ensure treated seeds are thoroughly buried and not accessible to birds and other wildlife.

PROTECTION OF OTHERS

When treated seed is stored it should be kept apart from other grain and the bags or other containers should be clearly marked to indicate the contents have been treated with this product. Do NOT allow seed treated with this product to contaminate seed intended for human consumption. Do NOT use treated seed for human consumption. Bags which have held treated seed are not to be used for any other purpose.

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