

Thimet® 200G

SYSTEMIC GRANULAR INSECTICIDE

Thimet contains 200 g/kg phorate (MOA Group 1B)



Dependable Early-Season Pest Control

Benefits of THIMET® 200G

- Systemic activity controls foliar and soil borne pests
- Longer control than foliar sprays or seed treatments
- Minimal impact on beneficial arthropods
- Closed handling system for improved WHS

Background

THIMET 200G, market leading soil insecticide, effectively controls certain soil borne and sucking pests in cotton. With proven systemic activity, THIMET 200G protects emerging crops for longer than seed treatments and stops pests before they attack roots and reduce yield. Applied when planting cotton, it will control a broad range of insects and mites.

Mode of Action

THIMET 200G contains 200 g/kg of phorate, a member of the organophosphate (OP) family that are classified as Group 1B insecticides. Phorate is an anti-cholinesterase compound which targets the nervous system of insects and provides rapid knockdown of labelled pests. From the soil matrix, the insecticide is readily taken up by the crop's roots and then widely distributed throughout the plant, providing whole plant protection. The activity of THIMET 200G is via ingestion or contact. Foliar pests ingest phorate when feeding on the plant's tissue or sap, while soil pests will be exposed via soil contact or ingestion when feeding on the crop. Phorate is a different mode of action insecticide than available seed treatments, therefore, suitable for resistance management.



Application and Equipment

THIMET 200G is available in both SmartBox® and Lock'N Load® closed transfer delivery systems, applied through a granular applicator fitted to a planter. These applicators have a coupling which matches the female coupling installed in the container lid. Remove the cap, invert the container and attach it onto the applicator box. This action will open the valve on the container and allow product to flow into the applicator.

The SmartBox application system uses electronic metering to accurately and safely apply low rates of the granular product into the furrow at planting. This system provides the user with on-the-go flexibility, while monitoring and altering various operation parameters. Additionally, there are sensors to shut off the system when the planter is raised, and alerts to notify the user of a possible plugged row tube, non-flowing meter or an empty chemical box.

After planting, replace the lids on all empty THIMET 200G Lock'N Load and SmartBox containers and return to your chemical dealer for collection.

Irrigate the treated field as soon as possible after application, as the moisture will not only allow the crop to germinate successfully, but it will also allow the release of phorate from the granules into the soil matrix and initiate protection. Phorate does not readily leach from the zone of application.

Application Rate

Where the label specifies a rate range, use of the highest rate is necessary under expected high pest pressure to obtain extended periods of control, or on heavier soils, and only when seedbed conditions favour good emergence of seedlings. See the extract of the Directions for Use table on page 4 for rates applicable to each pest and regions.

Target Pests

THIMET 200G will control both soil borne and terrestrial pests of cotton.

Soil borne pests

Soil pests are a challenge to control due to soil and pest density variability across a field, difficulty in monitoring, and the need for adequate insecticide contact and coverage. The crop stages where soil pests present the highest risk are at seeding, germination and early stand establishment. The application of the granules into the furrow at planting ensures the control of pests from seed germination through to early emergence. Soil moisture facilitates the gradual release of the active ingredient from the granules, creating a zone of protection around the germinating seedling, while also becoming available in the soil matrix for rapid uptake by the developing roots, protecting the crop from feeding damage and maximising establishment.

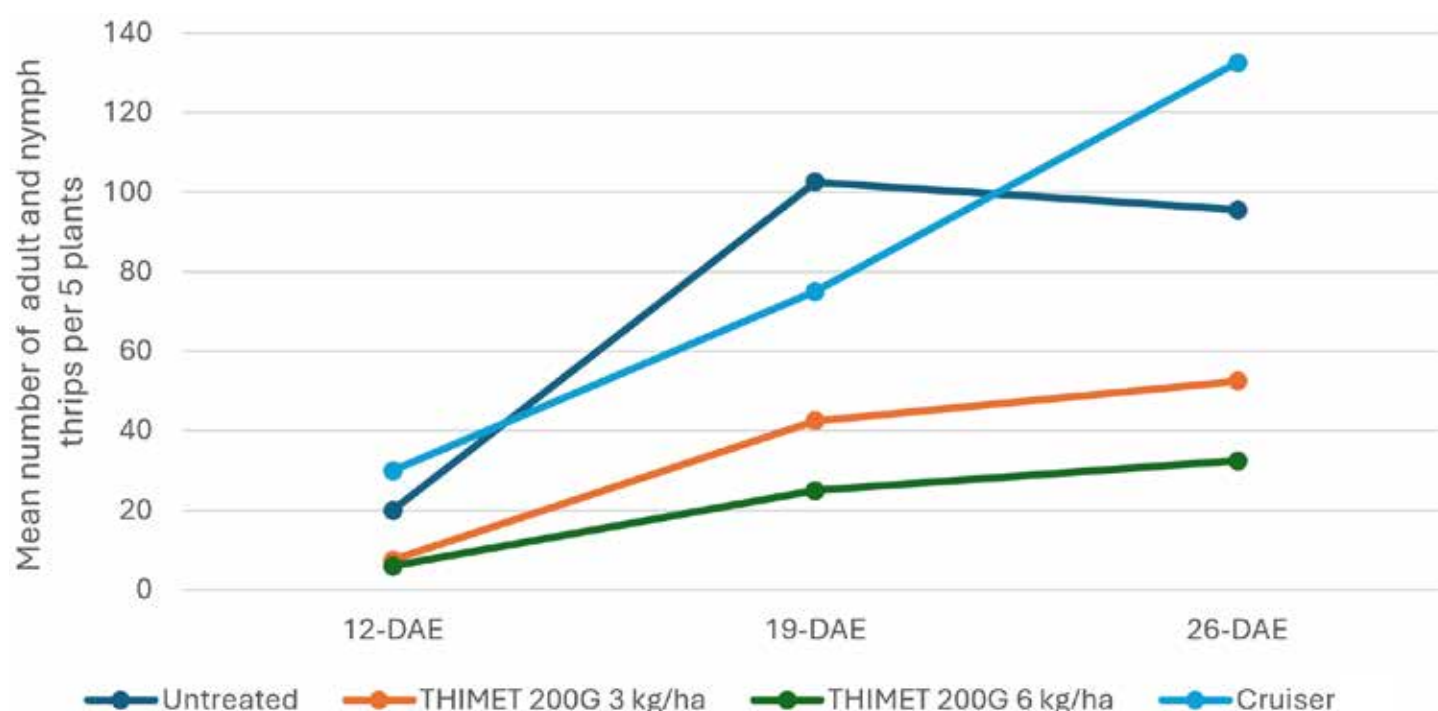
THIMET 200G is labelled for the control of the soil-dwelling larval stage of wireworms and false wireworms. Wireworm larvae attack germinating seeds, impacting emergence and reducing the plant stand. Also, young plants are susceptible to feeding damage that often presents as ring-barked stems, wilting and sudden death. Feeding damage on cotton roots can lead to increased risk of fungal infection, particularly as wireworms favour the wettest areas of the paddock.

Foliar pests

Large infestations of aphids early season can result in significant yield reductions because of their feeding on the leaf surface of young cotton, causing downward cupping of leaves and a reduction of photosynthetic area. Furthermore, aphids can vector viruses, such as cotton bunchy top disease. The soil application of THIMET 200G has very little impact on the key beneficial species for aphids, therefore, it is suitable for IPM. Identification of aphid species is important to understand whether there is potential for resistance to OP insecticides (such as phorate). Populations of OP-resistant cotton aphids and green peach aphids exist (and have cross resistance to pirimicarb), therefore, if the number of beneficial insects is low and the aphid population continues to grow, it is important to apply a foliar spray of another mode of action insecticide, such as INTRUDER* (acetamiprid, Group 4A). For cowpea aphids, OP resistance has not been reported.

Mirid pests of cotton include green mirids, brown mirids and apple dimpling bugs. Early-season THIMET 200G protects cotton from damage to, and death of, plant terminals caused by mirids, and limits shedding of young squares by preventing damage to developing ovules or anthers. If mirids reach economic thresholds, then an insecticide of a different mode of action should be applied, such as STARKLE* (dinotefuran, Group 4A).

Mean number of thrips per five plants at 12, 19 and 26 days after emergence (DAE)



Rasping pests

Thrips and spider mites are two groups of rasping pests that infest cotton, and can impact the crop early in development.

Heavy thrips infestation while the crop is establishing can result in delayed maturity, increased stress and lower yields via their feeding on growing terminals and distortion of young leaves, which is particularly problematic during cool starts.

There are several species of spider mites which feed on cotton, with two-spotted mite (TSM) having the greatest impact. TSM feeding on the underside of the leaf causes the top side of the leaf to display red patches, and under heavy infestation, entire leaves will become red and be shed by the plant. The speed of the TSM life cycle increases with increasing temperatures. The occurrence of resistance to organophosphates in spider mites is frequent across major cotton regions. THIMET 200G, being soil applied, will limit the impact on predatory mites and other beneficial beetles and bugs which assist in the control of spider mites.

Impact on Beneficial Species

THIMET 200G application into the furrow at planting has a very low impact on most beneficial arthropod species. This is because most beneficial species are not completing their life cycle underground within the cotton field or not feeding on the crop. There are some exceptions, such as thrips, which can be a pest which feed on the crop while also feeding on other pests, such as spider mites or silverleaf whitefly.

Resistance Management

Follow the Insecticide Resistance Management Strategy set for each pest. THIMET 200G is a group 1B organophosphate. Current and up-to-date guidelines for strategies are available in the CottonInfo Cotton Pest Management Guide: <https://cottoninfo.com.au/publications/cotton-pest-management-guide>

Withholding Period

Harvest:

Do not harvest cotton for 10 weeks after application.

Grazing:

Do not graze or cut for stock food for 10 weeks after application.

Safety

The Lock'N Load and SmartBox closed handling systems help in reducing worker exposure to THIMET 200G, which is classified as an S7 – Dangerous Poison. The product has very high acute mammalian toxicity and potential routes for exposure and poisoning via skin absorption, eye absorption, inhalation or ingestion. Prior to use, always inspect personal protective equipment (PPE) to ensure it is clean and in good condition. Regularly replace respirator cartridges in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. When handling or using the product, always wear the correct PPE as directed by the label, avoid contact with skin or eyes and do not inhale dust. Do not touch or rub eyes, nose or mouth with hand when handling granules. Refer to the SDS and the First Aid section of the label for further information. If poisoning occurs, get to a doctor or hospital quickly.

Remove unprotected persons from operating area and take precautions to prevent persons or animals from recovering granules from the soil surface by covering operational spills with soil. If major spills occur, these should be collected and disposed of according to label instructions.

Store in the closed original container in a dry, cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs, seeds and fertilisers.

If calibration of machinery is required, use an inert granule – not THIMET 200G – and ensure the correct PPE is worn.

Environment

Ensure granules are not applied to the soil surface where they could be recovered by birds, wildlife or domestic animals. Furthermore, in the event of heavy rain, exposed granules could be washed into waterways and pose a risk to fish and crustacea.

Directions for Use Table

The following is an extract of the product label and does not constitute the complete directions for use. The product label should be read thoroughly before opening the packaging.

CROP	PEST	STATE	APPLICATION RATE PER HA OF THIMET 200G	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Cotton	Aphids, Thrips, Jassids, Two-spotted mites	Qld only	3 kg	Distribute the granules evenly in the furrow at planting time or incorporate into the soil as a side dressing deep enough to avoid disturbance by future cultivations. Irrigate as soon as possible after treatment.
		NSW & WA only	3 kg	Use 3 kg/ha where a short period of protection is required.
			5.5 to 8.5 kg	Use 5.5 to 8.5 kg/ha to obtain extended period of control, using the highest rate on heavier soils and only when seedbed conditions favour good emergence of seedlings.
	Mirids	Qld & WA only	5 kg	Suppression only. Refer to above comments re: distribution of granules.
	Wireworms, False wireworms	Qld, NSW & WA only	3 kg	Distribute the granules evenly in the furrow at planting time only.



Information and data referred to herein were generated using products and rates that were registered at the time, may include extracts from the product label and does not constitute the complete directions for use. Always read and follow product labels.
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