



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 19, 2026

Mark Mongiovi
Regulatory Manager
Nufarm Americas Inc.
4000 Aerial Center Pkwy, Suite 101
Morrisville, NC 27560

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Lambda Cyhalothrin
Product Name: Kaiso 24 WG Insecticide
EPA Registration Number: 228-526
Case Number: 473114
Application Dates: 2/4/2022

Dear Mark Mongiovi:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Lambda Cyhalothrin Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for

shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Lauren Weissenborn by phone via email at weissenborn.lauren@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Cathryn Britton". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'C'.

Cathryn Britton
Chief, Risk Management and Implementation
Branch V
Pesticide Re-evaluation Division (7508M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS**
FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS, OR PERSONS
UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY
THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Lambda-Cyhalothrin GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

KAISO™ 24 WG

Insecticide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Lambda-cyhalothrin'

(1 a(S*),3a(Z))-(±)-cyana(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3 trifluoro-1 -propenyl)-2,

2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate 24.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 76.0%

TOTAL 100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la
explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find
someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

| FIRST AID | |
|--|---|
| IF SWALLOWED | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| IF IN EYES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| HOT LINE NUMBER | |
| <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.</p> | |

EPA Reg. No. 228-526

EPA Est No.

NET CONTENTS: _____

MANUFACTURED[BY] FOR:

Nufarm Americas, Inc.

11901 S. AUSTIN AVE.

ALSIP, IL 60803

228-526.20260211

ACCEPTED

02/19/2026

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 228-526

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING - AVISO**

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hrs. after exposure and may last 2 - 30 hrs., without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 1 70.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife.

For terrestrial uses: do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

For outdoor use only. Initial and residual control are contingent upon thorough crop coverage. Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre by air or 10 gals per acre by ground unless otherwise specified in this label. When foliage is dense or pest pressure is high (heavier insect or egg pressure, larger larval stages), use of higher application volumes and/or higher use rates may improve initial and residual control.

For cutworm control, this product may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil-incorporated applications, use higher rates for improved control.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, this product contains a Group 3A insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to this product and other Group 3A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 3A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the target pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IARC):
 - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
 - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
 - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.

- The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest-management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Nufarm at 1-800-345-3330.

Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators. Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. For additional resources on pollinator best management practices, visit <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators>.

Managed pollinator protection plans are developed by states/tribes to promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides. If available, visit state plans for additional information on how to protect pollinators.

How to report bee kills: It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 mph or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 mph, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 ft. above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

Boom-less Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.

Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use large droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Vegetative Filter Strips

Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds). Only apply this product onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 25 feet exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:

- For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).
 - For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.
- In all other areas, a vegetative filter strip with a minimum width of 25 feet is required, unless the following conditions are met. The vegetative filter strip requirement may be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet if at least one of the following applies:
 - The area of application is considered prime farmland (as defined in 7 CFR § 657.5).

- Conservation tillage is being implemented on the area of application. Conservation tillage is defined as any system that leaves at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting. Conservation tillage practices can include mulch-till, no-till, or strip-till.
- A functional terrace system is maintained on the area of application.
- Water and sediment control basins for the area of application are functional and maintained.
- The area of application is less than or equal to 10 acres.

In the State of New York, a 25 ft. vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip untraversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft. vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 150 ft. buffer strip (or 450 ft. buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

For further guidance on vegetative filter strips, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: *Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services.* <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0175>

Ground Application:

- Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Non-ULV Aerial Application:

- Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

TANK MIX APPLICATION

When tank mixing with any other agricultural products, **always add this product last.** Fill the tank with 1/2 - 2/3 volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of this product to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. It is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation for best results. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

While this product has good flexibility for tank mixing with other agricultural products, a jar test for physical compatibility is recommended for untried mixtures, using proper ratios and mixing sequences of all ingredients to be included in the mixture.

This product is a water dispersible granule formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with this product. If adjuvants are used, use only:

- Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent, or
- Nonphytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), including once-refined Vegetable Oil Concentrate (VOC), or,
- Methylated Sunflower Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. is non phytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with this product on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:

- Crop Oil Concentrate
- Methylated Sunflower Oils
- Urea-Ammonium Nitrate

It is recommended that the following not be used in combination with this product as diluents or adjuvants:

- Nonemulsifiable oils,
- Diesel Fuel
- Straight Mineral Oil

CHEMIGATION

Sprinkler Irrigation Application

Apply this product at rates and timing described elsewhere in this label. As local recommendations differ, consult your local State Extension Service or other local experts for recommendations on adjuvant or diluent types, (see **TANK MIX APPLICATION**) rates and mixing instructions. These recommendations should be proven, through university and extension field trials, to be effective with this product applied by chemigation.

Check the irrigation system to insure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period.

Apply by injecting the recommended rate of this product into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. It is recommended that the product be injected into the main irrigation line ahead of a right angle turn in the line to insure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is

completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system.

In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of this product for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

It is not recommended that this product be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions - Sprinkler Irrigation Applications

- A. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- B. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- C. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- D. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- E. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- F. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
- G. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- H. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- I. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- J. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- K. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- L. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.
- M. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- N. Do not apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

**SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
AGRICULTURAL USES
ALFALFA AND ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED**

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Alfalfa and Alfalfa Grown for Seed | Alfalfa Caterpillar Army Cutworm Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Leafhopper species Looper species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar Webworm species | 0.015 - 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Alfalfa Seed Chalcid (Adult) Alfalfa Weevil Armyworm Bean Leaf Beetle (Adult) Blister Beetle species Blue Alfalfa Aphid Clover Leaf Weevil species Clover Root Borer (Adult) Clover Root Curculio species (Adult) Clover Stem Borer (Adult) Corn Earworm Cowpea Aphid Cowpea Curculio (Adult) Cowpea Weevil (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Fall Armyworm ¹ Grape Colaspis (Adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (Adult) Green Peach Aphid ³ Japanese Beetle (Adult) Meadow Spittlebug Mexican Bean Beetle Pea Aphid Pea Weevil (Adult) Plant Bug species including Lygus species ³ Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Stink Bug species Sweet Clover Weevil (Adult) Thrips species ⁴ Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Whitefringed Beetle species (Adult) Yellowstriped Armyworm | 0.02 - 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Beet Armyworm ^{1,3} Blotch Leafminer ³ Spider Mites ² | 0.03 | 2.0 |

¹ Use higher rates for large larvae.

² Suppression only.

³ See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

⁴ Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

Remarks:

- Apply only to fields planted to pure stands of alfalfa.
- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground and higher use rates are recommended. Use higher rates for increased residual control.
- Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2-3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.
- Do not apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.12 pts.)/A per cutting.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.48 pts.)/A per season.
- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

CANOLA

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--------|---|---------------|------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Canola | Armyworm species Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Cutworm species Diamondback Moth Flea Beetle Grasshoppers Looper species Lygus Bug | 0.015 to 0.03 | 1.0 to 2.0 |
| | Cabbage Aphid | 0.03 | 2.0 |

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.375 lb.) per acre per year.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

CEREAL GRAINS

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Corn (at Plant): Field Corn Popcorn Seed Corn Sweet Corn | Corn Rootworm Larvae: Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species Lesser Cornstalk Borer Red Import Fire Ant ¹ Seedcorn Beetle Seedcorn Maggot White Grub species Wireworm species | 0.005 lbs. a.i. per 1000 ft. of row ² | 0.33 oz. per 1000 ft. of row ² |

¹Suppression only.

Remarks:

- Banded Applications - Apply at planting as a 5-7 inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow openers and the press wheels or as a band application behind the press wheel.
- In-Furrow Applications - Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow openers and in front of the press wheel.
- Apply a minimum of 3 gallons finished spray per acre.
- Do not harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of application.
- Do not apply more than 0.032 lb. a.i. (0.133 lb.) per acre per crop at plant.
- For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn do not apply more than 0.032 lb. a.i. (0.133 lb.) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn do not apply more than 0.032 lb. a.i. (0.133 lbs.) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

The single maximum application rate is 0.032 lb. a.i./acre for sweet corn, field corn, popcorn, and sweet corn.

DO NOT apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn: Do not allow workers to perform hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling for 48 hours after application. Notify workers of this prohibition.

| Lbs. a.i. and oz./A of this product applied at 0.33 oz./1000 ft. of Row for Various Row Spacing ² | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Row Spacing | 40" | 38" | 36" | 34" | 32" | 30" |
| Linear ft./A | 13,068 | 13,756 | 14,520 | 15,374 | 16,355 | 17,424 |
| Lbs. a.i./A | 0.067 | 0.07 | 0.075 | 0.079 | 0.084 | 0.09 |
| Oz./A | 4.3 | 4.54 | 4.8 | 5.07 | 5.4 | 5.75 |

CEREAL GRAINS (continued)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|--|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Corn (Foliar) Field Corn Popcorn Seed Corn | Corn Earworm ¹ Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Meadow Spittlebug Western Bean Cutworm ¹ | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Armyworm ² Bean Leaf Beetle Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid ³ Cereal Leaf Beetle Corn Leaf Aphid ³ Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western English Grain Aphid ³ European Corn Borer ¹ Fall Armyworm ² Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hop Vine Borer ¹ Japanese Beetle (Adult) Lesser Cornstalk Borer Sap Beetle (Adult) Seedcorn Beetle Southwestern Corn Borer ¹ Stalk Borer ¹ Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm ^{1,4} Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm ² | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Beet Armyworm ⁴ Chinch Bug Green Bug ^{3,4} Mexican Rice Borer ¹ Rice Stalk Borer ¹ Southern Corn Leaf Beetle ³ Sugarcane Borer ¹ | 0.03 | 2.0 |

- ¹For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or ear.
- ²Use higher rates for large larvae.
- ³Suppression only.
- ⁴See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 3-to-5-day intervals if needed. This product may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial applied corn rootworm control program use a minimum of 0.03 lb. a.i. (2.0 oz.) per acre.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn fodder as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- Do not apply more than 0.032 lb. a.i. (0.133 lb.) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- Do not apply more than 0.032 lb. a.i. (0.133 lb.) per acre after silk initiation. Do not apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.125 lb.) per acre after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).

The single maximum application rate is 0.032 lb. a.i./acre.

DO NOT apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn: Do not allow workers to perform hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling for 48 hours after application. Notify workers of this prohibition.

CEREAL GRAINS (continued)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Sweet Corn (Foliar) | Aphid species ^{2,3} Armyworm ¹ Aster Leafhopper Beet Armyworm ^{1,3} Chinch Bug Common Cornstalk Borer Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm ¹ Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Sap Beetle (Adult) Southern Armyworm ¹ Southwestern Corn Borer Spider Mite species ² Stink Bug species Tarnished Plant Bug Webworm species Western Bean Cutworm Yellowstriped Armyworm ¹ | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Corn Silkfly (Adult) ² | 0.03 | 2.0 |

- 1 Use higher rates for large larvae.
- 2 Suppression only.
- 3 See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods and should be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (biabrotica species) as part of an aerial applied corn rootworm control program use a minimum of 0.025 lb. a.i. (1.60 oz.) per acre.
- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- Do not apply more than 0.032 lb. a.i. (0.133 lbs.) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

The single maximum application rate is 0.032 lb. a.i./acre.

DO NOT apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. 48-hour

REI for the following activities:

- Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn grown for seed.
- Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of popcorn grown for seed.
- Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed.
- Hand harvesting of sweet corn grown for grain.

CEREAL GRAINS (continued)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|----------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Rice Wild Rice | Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid Chinch Bug Fall Armyworm Grasshopper species Greenbug Leafhopper species Rice Stink Bug Rice Water Weevil (Adult) Riceworm Sharpshooter species True Armyworm Yellow Sugarcane Aphid Yellowstriped Armyworm | 0.025 to 0.04 | 1.67 to 2.67 |
| | European Corn Borer ¹ Mexican Rice Borer ¹ Rice Seed Midge ¹ Rice Stalk Borer ¹ Sugarcane Borer ¹ | 0.03 to 0.04 | 2.0 to 2.676 |

¹For control before the larvae bores into the plant stalk.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of application should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days, by scouting.
- This product can be safely used when propanil products are being used for weed control.
- Apply by air or by ground equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. In addition, adding an emulsified crop oil (e.g., 1 pt. per acre) when lower aerial application volumes are used is recommended to help improve coverage, reduce evaporation and improve efficacy.
- For control of rice water weevil in dry-seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0 to 5 days after permanent flood establishment. Do not exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- For control of rice water weevil in water-seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by

scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice wafer weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3 to 5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7 to 10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.

- California: In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, this product may be applied at the 1-3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2 leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults, based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. This product may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of this product, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.
- For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near panicle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.
- Do not release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.5 lb..)per acre per season.
- Do not apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.167 lb.) per acre within 21 to 27 days of harvest.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustacea.
- Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

CEREAL GRAINS (continued)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|-----------------|--|---------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Sorghum (Grain) | Cutworm species Sorghum Midge | 0.015 to 0.02 | 1.0 to 1.33 |
| | Armyworm Beet Armyworm ³ Corn Earworm European Corn Borer ² Fall Armyworm ¹ Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Lesser Cornstalk Borer ² Southwestern Corn Borer ² Stink Bug species Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm ¹ | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Chinch Bug Mexican Rice Borer ² Rice Stalk Borer ² Sugarcane Borer ² | 0.03 | 2.0 |

¹ Use higher rates for large larvae.

² For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk.

³ See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3 to 5 day intervals if needed. This product may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- Do not apply more than 0.08 lb. a.i. (0.33 lb.) per acre per season,
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.25 lb.) per acre per season after crop emergence.
- Do not apply more than 0.02 lb. a.i. (0.08 lb.) per acre per season once crop is in soft-dough stage.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

CEREAL GRAINS (continued)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|--|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Barley Buckwheat Oats Rye Triticale Wheat Wheat Hay | Army Cutworm Cutworm species | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Armyworm Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid ¹ Cereal Leaf Beetle English Grain Aphid ¹ Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hessian Fly ⁴ Orange Blossom Wheat Midge Russian Wheat Aphid ¹ Stink Bug species Yellowstriped Armyworm | 0.02 to 0.3 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Grass Sawfly | 0.025 to 0.03 | 1.67 to 2.0 |
| | Chinch Bug Corn Leaf Aphid ² Greenbug ^{1,3} Mite species ² | 0.03 | 2.0 |

¹Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once crop has started to boot, this product may provide suppression only. Higher rates and increased coverage will be necessary.

²Suppression only.

³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

⁴Make applications when adults emerge.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3 to 5-day intervals if needed. This product may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. This product may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.25 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

COLE CROPS (HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cavalo Broccolo Cauliflower Chinese Broccoli | Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cabbage Webworm Cutworm species Imported Cabbageworm Southern Cabbageworm | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| (gai lon) Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Kohlrabi | Aphid species ^{2,3} Armyworm Beet Armyworm ^{1,3} Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth ³ Fall Armyworm ¹ Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug species including Lygus species ³ Spider Mite species ² Stink Bug species Thrips species ² Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitey species ^{2,3} Yellowstriped Armyworm | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |

¹For control of first and second instar only.

²Suppression only.

³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds,
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (1.0 lbs.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

COTTON

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--------|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Cotton | Cutworm species Soybean Thrips Tobacco Thrips | 0.015 - 0.02 | 1.0 to 1.33 |
| | Cabbage Looper Cotton Fleahopper Cotton Leafperforator Cotton Leafworm Lygus Bug species ³ Pink Bollworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar | 0.02 - 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Bandedwing Whitefly ^{2,3} Beet Armyworm ^{1,3} Boll Weevil Brown Stink Bug Cotton Aphid ^{2,3} Cotton Bollworm European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm Green Stink Bug Southern Green Stink Bug Sweet Potato Whitefly ^{2,3} Tobacco Budworm ³ Two-spotted Spider Mite ² | 0.025 - 0.04 | 1.67 to 2.67 |

¹For control of the first and second instar only.

²Suppression only.

³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage.
- Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. This product may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least one quart of finished spray per acre.
- Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 0.02 lb. a.i. per acre may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring.
- For boll weevil control, spray on a 3-to-5-day schedule.
- When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, this product also provides ovicidal control of unhatched Heliothine species eggs.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas.
- Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (0.83 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--|---|--------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Chayote (fruit) Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron Melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd (edible) Lagenaria species – includes: hyotan, cucuzza <i>Luffa acutangular</i> , <i>L. cylindrical</i> – includes: hechima, Chinese okra Momordica species – includes: balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) – includes: true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon Pumpkin Squash, summer (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>Meloepo</i>) – includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini Squash, winter (<i>Curcubita maxima</i> ; <i>C.</i> <i>moschata</i>) – includes: butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash (<i>C.</i> <i>mixta</i> , <i>C. pepo</i>) – includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash Watermelon – includes: hybrids and/or varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> | Armyworm species Blister Beetle species Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cricket species Cucumber Beetle species (Adults) Cutworm species Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species June Beetle species Leaffooted Bug Leafhopper species Lygus Bug species ¹ Melonworm Pickleworm Plant Bug species Rindworm species complex Saltmarsh Caterpillar Squash Beetle Squash Bug species Squash Vine Borer species Stink Bug species Thrips species ^{1,2} Tobacco Budworm ¹ Webworm species | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Aphid species ¹ Leafminer species ^{1,3} Whitefly species ^{1,3} Spider Mite species ³ | 0.03 | 2.0 |

¹ See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

² Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

³ Suppression only

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons total solution per acre. When applying by ground, a minimum of 10 gallons total solution per acre is recommended.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of this product.
- Do not apply more than 0.18 lb. a.i. (0.75 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

FRUITING VEGETABLES

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Eggplant Ground cherry Pepino Peppers (bell and nonbell) Tomatillo Tomato | Cabbage Looper Cutworm species Hornworm species | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Aphid species ^{2,3} Beet Armyworm ^{1,3} Blister Beetle species Colorado Potato Beetle ³ Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) European Corn Borer ⁴ Fall Armyworm ¹ Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Leafminer species ² Meadow Spittlebug Pepper Weevil (Adult) ² Plant Bug species Southern Armyworm ¹ Spider Mite species ² Stalk Borer ⁴ Stink Bug species Thrips ⁵ Tobacco Budworm ³ Tomato Fruitworm Tomato Pinworm Tomato Psyllid ^{2,3} Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly species ^{2,3} YellowstripedArmyworm ¹ | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |

¹For control of first and second instar only.

²Suppression only.

³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

⁴For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or fruit.

⁵Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.36 lb. a.i. (1.5 lbs.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

GRASS FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--|--|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Pasture and Rangeland Grass Grass Grown for Hay or Silage Grass Grown for Seed | Army cutworm Cutworm species Essex Skipper Striped Grass Looper | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Beet Armyworm Billbug species ³ Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid ¹ Black Grass Bug Black Turfgrass Beetle (Adult) Blue Stem Midge Cereal Leaf Beetle Chinch Bug Crane Fly species Cricket species English Grain Aphid ¹ Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle species Grass Mealybug Grass Sawfly (Adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (Adult) Greenbug ^{1,2} Japanese Beetle (Adult) Katydid species Leafhopper species Mite species ³ Russian Wheat Aphid ¹ Southern Armyworm Spittlebug species Stink Bug species Sugarcane Aphid Thrips species Tick species True Armyworm Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |

¹ Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves.

² See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

³ Suppression only

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons total solution per acre. When applying by ground, a minimum of 7 gallons total solution per acre is recommended.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- For chinch bug control, this product may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations. In this situation, a second application using an alternate chemistry may be needed.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. This product may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternate chemistry may be needed.
- Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage zero days after application. Do not cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application.
- Grass grown for seed:
 - Straw, hay and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.
- Do not apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.125 lb.) per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland and grasses grown for seed. A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb. a.i. per acre which have not been cut between applications.
- Do not apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.375 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (BEANS AND PEAS)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Edible Podded (Only) <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> - jackbean <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> - sword bean <i>Glycine max</i> - soybean (immature seed) Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled <i>Ca janus cajan</i> - Pigeon pea <i>Phaseolus</i> species - includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans <i>Pisum</i> species - includes: dwarf, edible - pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas <i>Vigna</i> species - includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, and Southern pea | Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Mexican Bean Beetle Saltmarsh Caterpillar Velvetleaf Caterpillar | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Alfalfa Caterpillar Aphid species ⁴ Armyworm ² Bean Leaf Beetle Bean Leafskeltonizer Blister Beetle species Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle species (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Curculio and Weevil species ¹ (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm ² Flea Beetle species (Adult) Flea Hopper species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Leather species Looper Species Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady Butterfly (Larva) Plant Bug species including Lygus species ⁴ Stalk Borer ¹ Stink Bug species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips species ^{4,5} Tobacco Budworm ⁴ Webworm species Western Bean Cutworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm ² Yellowstriped Armyworm ² | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled <i>Vicia faba</i> - broadbean (favabean) Dried Shelled (Only) <i>Cicer arietinum</i> - chickpea (garbonzo bean) <i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> - guar <i>Lablab purpureus</i> - Lablab bean (hyacinth bean) <i>Lupines</i> species - includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines <i>Lens esculata</i> - Lentils | Beet Armyworm ^{3,4} Leafminer species ^{3,4} Lesser Cornstalk Borer ³ Soybean Looper ^{3,4} Spider Mite species ³ Whitefly species ^{3,4} | 0.03 | 2.0 |

¹For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or pods.

²Use higher rates for large larvae.

³For suppression only.

⁴See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

⁵Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- For dried shelled legume vegetables, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb .a.i. (0.5 lb.) per acre per season.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and beans, do not graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (SOYBEANS)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|----------|---|----------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Soybeans | Bean Leaf Beetle | 0.015 to 0.025 | 0.96 to 1.60 |
| | Cabbage Looper | | |
| | Corn Earworm | | |
| | Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western | | |
| | Cutworm species | | |
| | Green Cloverworm | | |
| | Mexican Bean Beetle | | |
| | Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar | | |
| | Potato Leafhopper | | |
| | Saltmarsh Caterpillar | | |
| | Soybean Aphids ⁴ | | |
| | Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper | | |
| | Thrips species ⁵ | | |
| | Velvetbean Caterpillar | | |
| | Woollybear Caterpillar | | |
| | Armyworm ¹ | 0.025 to 0.03 | 1.67 to 2.0 |
| | Blister Beetle species | | |
| | European Corn Borer | | |
| | Fall Armyworm ¹ | | |
| | Grasshopper species | | |
| | Japanese Beetle (Adult) | | |
| | Plant Bug species | | |
| | Silverspotted Skipper | | |
| | Stink Bug species | | |
| | Tobacco Budworm ³ | | |
| | Webworm species | | |
| | Yellowstriped Armyworm ¹ | | |
| | Beet Armyworm ^{2,3} | 0.03 | 2.0 |
| | Lesser Cornstalk Borer ² | | |
| | Soybean Looper ^{2,3} | | |
| | Spider Mite species ² | | |

1 Use higher rates for large larvae.

2 Suppression only.

3 See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

4 Use lower rates for early season applications and/or lighter populations.

5 Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Do not graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- Apply with ground or eerier equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrofica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program use a minimum of 0.02 lb. a.i. (1.33 oz.) per acre.
- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.25 lb.) per acre per season.

LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF)

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Lettuce (Head and Leaf) | Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Aphid species ^{2,3} Armyworm Beet Armyworm ^{1,3} Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth ³ European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm ¹ Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug species including Lygus species ³ Southern Armyworm Spider Mite species ² Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm ³ Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly species ^{2,3} | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |

¹For control of first and second instar only.

²Suppression only.

³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.3 lb. a.i. (1.25 lbs.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

ONION (BULB) AND GARLIC

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Onion (Bulb) and Garlic | Cutworm species Leaf miner species (Adult) Onion Maggot (Adult) Seedcorn Maggot (Adult) | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Aphid species ² Armyworm species ¹ Flower Thrips ^{2,3} Onion Thrips ³ Plant Bug species Stink Bug species Tobacco Thrips ³ Western Flower Thrips ^{2,3} | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |

- ¹For control of the first and second instar only.
- ²Suppression only.
- ³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Use the higher label rates as thrips population increases and avoid rescue situations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre.
- For thrips control by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, 1/4% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant (follow manufacturers use directions) may enhance the deposition of the spray and increase plant coverage.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (1.0 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

PEANUTS

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---------|---|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Peanuts | Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Potato Leafhopper Rednecked Peanut Worm Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Earworm Fall Armyworm ¹ Grasshopper species Southern Corn Rootworm (Adult) Stink Bug species Tobacco Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whitefringed Beetle (Adult) | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Aphid species ² Beet Armyworm ^{2,3} Lesser Cornstalk Borer ² Soybean Looper ^{2,3} Spider Mite species ² | 0.03 | 2.0 |

- 1 Use higher rates for large larvae.
- 2 Suppression only.
- 3 See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.50 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

POME FRUITS

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|--|--------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Apple Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Oriental Pear Pear Quince | Apple Aphid Apple Maggot (Adult) Cherry Fruit Fly species (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle Leafhopper species Leafroller species Lesser Appleworm Omnivorous Leafroller Orange Tortrix Oriental Fruit Moth Pear Psylla ¹ Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug species Plum Curculio Rosy Apple Aphid San Jose Scale (fruit infestations only) Spirea Aphid ¹ Stink Bug species Tent Caterpillar species Tentiform Leaf Miner species Tree Borer species Tufted Apple Budworm Webworm species | 0.02 to 0.04 | 1.33 to 2.67 |

¹Suppression only

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (0.83 lb.) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (0.67 lb.) per acre per year post bloom.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

STONE FRUITS

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Apricot Chickasaw Plum Damson Plum Japanese Plum Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune Sweet and Tart Cherry | American Plum Borer Apple Maggot (Adult) Black Cherry Aphid Cherry Fruit Fly species (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle June Beetle Leafhopper species Leaf roller species Oriental Fruit Moth Peach Twig Borer Peachtree Borer species Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug species Plum Curculio Rose Chafer Stink Bug species Tent Caterpillar species Thrips species | 0.02 to 0.04 | 1.33 to 2.67 |

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (0.83 lb.) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (0.67 lb.) per acre per year post bloom.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

SUGARCANE

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|-----------|---|---------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Sugarcane | Mexican Rice Borer ¹ Pygmy Mole Cricket Rice Stalk Borer ¹ Sugarcane Aphid ³ Sugarcane Beetle (Adult) ² Sugarcane Borer ¹ West Indian Crane fly Yellow Sugarcane Aphid ³ | 0.025 to 0.04 | 1.67 to 2.67 |

¹For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk.

²Suppression only of beetles active above ground.

³See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (0.67 lb.) per acre per season.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

SUNFLOWER

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|-----------|--|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Sunflower | Cutworm species Sunflower Beetle | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Banded Sunflower Moth Fall Armyworm ¹ Grasshopper species Head-Clipper Weevil (Adult) Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Seed Weevil (Adult) Spotted Cabbage Looper Stem Weevil (Adult) Stink Bug species Sunflower Maggot (Adult) Sunflower Moth Woollybear Caterpillar | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.32 to 2.0 |
| | Beet Armyworm ^{2,3} Spider Mite species ² | 0.03 | 1.92 |

¹ Use higher rates for large larvae.

² Suppression only.

³ See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of sunflower heads and/or foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.5 lb.) per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.375 lb.) per acre per season after bloom initiation.
- Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

TOBACCO

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---------|--|---------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Tobacco | Armyworm species ¹ Blister Beetle species Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Cutworm species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Katydid species Plant Bug species ³ Potato Tuberworm Salt Marsh Caterpillar Stinkbug species Tobacco Aphid species ^{2,3} Tobacco Budworm ² Tobacco Flea Beetle (Adult) Tobacco Hornworm Tobacco Thrips species ² Tomato Hornworm Tree Cricket species Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Webworm species | 0.015 to 0.03 | 0.96 to 1.92 |

- 1 For control of first and second instars only.
 2 Suppression only.
 3 See Resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply within 40 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.375 lb.) per acre per year.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

TREE NUTS

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|--|---|--------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Almond Beech Nut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (Hazlenut) Hickory Nut Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut) Pistachio Walnut, Black Walnut, English (Persian) | Ants Chinch Bug Codling Moth Filberfworm Leaffooted Bug Leaf roller species Navel Orangeworm Peach Twig Borer Plant Bug species Stink Bug species Walnut Aphid Walnut Husk Fly species (Adult) | 0.02 to 0.04 | 1.33 to 2.67 |
| Pecan | Hickory Shuckworm Pecan Aphid species Pecan Casebearer species Pecan Phylloxera species Pecan Spittlebug Pecan Weevil Stink Bug species | 0.02 to 0.04 | 1.28 to 2.56 |

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (0.67 lb.) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.5 lb.) per acre per year post bloom.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

**TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES
(POTATO, SWEET POTATO, YAMS AND RELATED)**

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|--|----------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Arracha Arrowhead Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only) Canna (edible) Cassava (bitter and sweet) Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Tumeric Yam (bean and true) | Cutworm species Leafhopper species Saltmarsh Caterpillar Sweet Potato Hornworm Woollybear Caterpillar species | 0.015 to 0.025 | 1.0 to 1.67 |
| | Aphid species ¹ Armyworm species ¹ Blister Beetle species Colorado Potato Beetle ¹ Corn Earworm Cricket species Cucumber Beetle species (Adults) European Corn Borer Flea Beetle species (Adults) Grasshopper species Looper species ¹ Lygus Bug species ¹ Plant Bug species Potato Psyllid Potato Tuberworm Stink Bug species Sweet Potato Leaf Beetle (Adults) Sweet Potato Vine Borer Thrips species ^{1,2} Tortoise Beetle species Webworm species Weevil species (Adults) | 0.02 to 0.03 | 1.33 to 2.0 |
| | Leafminer species ^{2,3} Spider Mite species ² Whitefly species ^{1,3} | 0.03 | 2.0 |

¹ See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

² Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

³ Suppression only

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons total solution per acre. When applying by ground, a minimum of 10 gallons total solution per acre is recommended.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers or corms must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of this product.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.5 lb.) per acre per season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USES
CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES**

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Plantations and Nurseries | Bagworm Balsam Twig Aphid Balsam Woolly Aphid Birch Leafminer Black Pine Weevil Elm Leaf Beetle European Elm Bark Beetle Gypsy Moth Japanese Beetle June Beetle species Leaf Beetle species Leafroller species May Beetle species Mealybug species ¹ Pales Weevil Pine Chafer Pine Colaspis Beetle Pine Conelet Bug Pine Leaf Chermid Pine Needle Scale Pine Sawtly species Pine Tip Moth species Pine Tortoise Scale Pine Weevil species Poplar Aphid species Sawfly species Spittlebug species Spruce Budworm Tent Caterpillar species Tussock Moth species Webworm species | 0.02 to 0.04 | 1.33 to 2.67 |

¹ Suppression only.

Remarks:

- To control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed and bark feeding insects, apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (1.0 lb.) per acre per year.
- Do not apply using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Seed Orchards | Coneworm species Seed Bug species Thrips species | See Remarks | See Remarks |

Remarks:

- For high volume sprayers, dilute 2.67 oz. per 100 gals. of water and apply 5 to 10 gallons of finished spray per tree.
- For low volume sprayers, dilute 10.4 oz. per 100 gallons of water and apply 100 gallons of finished spray per acre.
- For aerial applications, apply 7.8 oz. per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons finish spray per acre.
- Do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i. (2.1 lbs.) per acre per year.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. Do not apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

NON-CROPLAND

| Crop | Target Pests | Rate | |
|---|--|------------------|------------------|
| | | lb. a.i./A | oz./A |
| Non-Cropland (Excluding Public Land) | See Crop Outlets on this product's label for target pests and rates. | See Crop Outlets | See Crop Outlets |

Remarks:

- Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects, which may threaten crops.
- Follow General Use Directions, rates and spray recommendations found elsewhere in this label for the adjacent crop outlet and target pests.
- Use highest labeled rates for dense/large foliage, high insect populations and larger larval stages.
- Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
- Do not exceed 0.2 lb. a.i. (0.83 lb.) per acre per year.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

RATE CONVERSION CHART

| Pound a.i. Per Acre | Ounces Per Acre | Pounds Per Acre | Treated Acres Per Pound |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 0.015 | 1.0 | 0.06 | 16 |
| 0.02 | 1.33 | 0.08 | 12 |
| 0.025 | 1.57 | 0.10 | 9.6 |
| 0.03 | 2.0 | 0.125 | 8.0 |
| 0.035 | 2.33 | 0.146 | 6.9 |
| 0.04 | 2.67 | 0.167 | 6 |

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Non-refillable container: Do not use or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of the directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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