

264-745

5/28/2008

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

MAY 28 2008

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Sherry Movassaghi, Ph.D.
Bayer CropScience
P.O. Box 12014
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Final Labeling Submission-Response to Agency Letter of March 6, 2008

EPA Registration No. 264-745 ✓
Baythroid® 2 Emulsifiable Pyrethroid Insecticide

EPA Registration No. 264-840
Baythroid® XL

EPA Registration No. 264-784
Renounce® 20WP Insecticide

Your submission dated May 9, 2008

Dear Dr. Movassaghi:

The labels referred to above are acceptable subject to the comments listed below. Stamped copies of the subject labels are enclosed for your records.

- a. You will submit, within one year from the date of this letter, acute inhalation toxicity data (OPPTS Guideline 870.1300) for the end use formulations.

If you have any questions regarding this action, please contact Olga Odiott at 703-308-9369.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "George T. LaRocca".

George T. LaRocca
Product Manager 13
Insecticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure

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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.

BAYTHROID® 2

GROUP

3

INSECTICIDE

Emulsifiable Pyrethroid Insecticide

For control of certain insect pests on field, vegetable, tree and vine crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Cyfluthrin

Cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate 25%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 75%

Contains 2 lb Cyfluthrin per gallon.

100%

(This product contains aromatic petroleum distillates.)

EPA Reg. No. 264-745

EPA Est. No.

STOP - Read the label before use KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER PELIGRO

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.)

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-334-7577.
Have a product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Note To Physician: ANTIDOTE - No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically. Published data indicate vitamin E acetate can prevent and/or mitigate symptoms of paresthesia caused by synthetic pyrethroids. Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS

In EPA Letter Dated

MAY 28 2008

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

264-745

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe the vapors or spray mist. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

Do not contaminate feed or food. Keep out of reach of children.

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. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- **Mixer/loaders supporting aerial applications and chemigation applications must wear also** (except when using closed mixing/loading systems): a dust/mist filtering respirator MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. 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.

Engineering controls statements: 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 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User 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 invertebrates. **For terrestrial uses:** Do not apply directly to water, 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 or rinsate.

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. Additional information may be obtained by consulting your Cooperative Extension Service.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

Spray Drift Reduction Management

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Buffer Zone Requirements:

Ground, Foliar Applications: Do not apply by ground within 25 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet when an ultra low volume (ULV) application is made.

Aerial Applications: Do not apply by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds. The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used, and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

Importance of Droplet Size: An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150 to 200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, applications should be made to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. Spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided.

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of spray drift to aquatic areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperature.

Wind Speed Restrictions: Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area can reduce risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog. However, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source can also identify inversions. 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 mixing.

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Recommendations: Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following drift management practices should be followed:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- For applications to the outside rows, only spray inward, toward the orchard/grove.

RUNOFF MANAGEMENT

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Soil Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area. Do not apply if soil is saturated with water. Do not apply under conditions that favor drift from runoff. Do not apply in the rain.

INSECT RESISTANCE STATEMENT

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for details. If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product alone may not continue to provide adequate control of resistant pests. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application, extreme weather conditions, etc., a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor/state Extension agent for the best alternative method of control in your area. Consult your state Cooperative Extension Service agent or agricultural advisor for insect resistance management strategies and recommended insect control methods in your area.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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 (REI). 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 REI of 12 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and away from open flame and extreme heat. Store in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If container is leaking, invert container to prevent leakage. If the container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. is 1-800-334-7577.

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 reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL - RETURNABLE/REFILLABLE SEALED CONTAINER: Do not rinse container. Do not break seals. Replace the dust cover/cap and return intact container to point of purchase.

BAYTHROID® 2 may be used for control of a broad spectrum of insect pests by contact action. Because of this contact activity, good spray coverage of the crop is needed for the highest level of control.

APPLICATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Unless specified otherwise in the crop-specific recommended application section, BAYTHROID may be applied by the following methods:

Foliar Spray Application

Foliar applications may be made using properly calibrated ground sprayers, fixed- or rotary-winged aircraft or through properly designed, sprinkler-type, chemigation equipment (See Chemigation Application directions below). Thorough and uniform coverage of plants, with direct contact of the spray mixture to the target pests, is required for satisfactory control.

Avoid application procedures where thorough coverage of plant is not possible. Applications made with less than thorough coverage may result in slower activity and/or less overall control from a single application than an application made with higher gallonages. Refer to Spray Drift Reduction Management section for application guidelines on minimizing drift from all application methods.

Ground applications should be made in a minimum of 10 gallons/A unless specified otherwise in crop-specific recommended application section.

Aerial applications should be made in a minimum of 2 gallons/A unless specified otherwise in crop-specific recommended application section, however 5 gallons/A are recommended. See crop specific gallonage requirements. Aerial applications made to dense canopies may not provide sufficient coverage of lower leaves or interior plant portions to provide pest control. Higher labeled rates of BAYTHROID may be necessary for aerial applications.

Chemigation applications (See Chemigation Application directions below) should be made as concentrated as possible. For best results apply at 100% input/travel speed, for center pivots or 0.1 inch (2,716 gallons) up to 0.15 inch (4,073 gallons) of water/A, for other systems. Higher labeled rates of BAYTHROID may be necessary for chemigation applications.

Chemigation Application

Types of Irrigation Systems: BAYTHROID may be applied through sprinkler type irrigation systems only. These types include: center pivot, lateral move, or solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply BAYTHROID through any other type of irrigation system.

Injection for Chemigation: Inject the specified dosage of BAYTHROID into the irrigation main, water stream: (1) through a constant flow, metering device; (2) into the center of the main line flow via a pitot tube or equivalent; (3) at a point ahead of at least one, right-angle turn in main stream flow such that thorough mixing with the irrigation water is ensured.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration: The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of BAYTHROID treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop can result from non-uniform distribution. The system must be calibrated to uniformly distribute the rates specified for chemigation application to specific crops. If you have questions about calibration, contact your Cooperative Extension Service agent, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Chemigation Monitoring: 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.

Required Injection and Sprinkler System Safety Devices: 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. The pesticide

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injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor/engine stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Injection systems must use a metering pump or equivalent, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump, venturi injection) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: 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. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. 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 capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Chemical Supply Tank Dilution and Agitation: For injection of BAYTHROID use a chemical supply tank for pre-mixing BAYTHROID with either water or non-emulsifiable oil before injecting mixture into the irrigation line. Dilution ratio should be at least 4 parts of either water/ or non-emulsifiable oil to 1 part BAYTHROID. If necessary, constant mechanical or hydraulic agitation should be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of application. Determine the required amounts of BAYTHROID and either water or non-emulsifiable oil to mix in the tank. The amount of BAYTHROID needed equals the number of fluid ounces of BAYTHROID to be applied per acre multiplied by the number of acres to be chemigated. The amount of emulsion needed equals the gallons of emulsion delivered per hour by the injection pump, multiplied by the number of hours chemigation will take place. The amount of either water or non-emulsifiable oil needed equals the amount of emulsion needed minus the amount of BAYTHROID needed.

Posting Requirements: Posting of areas to be chemigated is required when 1) any part of a treated area is within 300 feet of sensitive areas such as residential areas, labor camps, businesses, day care centers, hospitals, in-patient clinics, nursing homes or any public areas such as schools, parks, playgrounds, or other public facilities not including public roads, or 2) when the chemigated area is open to the public such as golf courses or retail greenhouses.

Posting must conform to the following requirements: Treated areas shall be posted with signs at all usual points of entry and along likely routes of approach from the listed sensitive areas. When there are no usual points of entry, signs must be posted in the corners of the treated areas and in any other location affording maximum visibility to sensitive areas. The printed side of the sign should face away from the treated area towards the sensitive area. The signs shall be printed in English. Signs must be posted prior to application and must remain posted until foliage has dried and soil surface water has disappeared. Signs may remain in place indefinitely as long as they are composed of materials to prevent deterioration and maintain legibility for the duration of the posting period.

All words shall consist of letters at least 2-1/2 inches tall, and all letters and the symbol shall be a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. At the top of the sign shall be the words KEEP OUT, followed by an octagonal stop sign symbol at least 8 inches in diameter containing the word STOP. Below the symbol shall be the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER.

This sign is in addition to any sign posted to comply with the Worker Protection Standard.

Cleaning the Chemical Injection System: In order to apply pesticides accurately, the chemical injection system must be kept clean; free from chemical or fertilizer residues and sediments. Refer to your owner's manual or ask your equipment supplier for the cleaning procedure for your injection system.

Flushing the Irrigation System: At the end of the application period, allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Center-Pivot and Automatic-Move Linear Systems: Inject the specified dosage per acre continuously for one complete revolution (center pivot) or move of the system. The system should be run at maximum speed. It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, pumps and system safety devices be plugged to prevent chemical contamination of these areas. The use of END GUNS is NOT recommended. End guns that provide uneven distribution of treated water can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop.

Solid Set and Manually Controlled Linear Systems: Injection should be during the last 30 to 60 minutes of a regular irrigation period or as a separate 30 to 60 minute application not associated with a regular irrigation.

CROP ROTATION STATEMENT

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop as soon as practical after last application.

MAXIMUM USAGE WHEN APPLYING BOTH CYFLUTHRIN AND BETA-CYFLUTHRIN PRODUCTS TO THE SAME CROP WITHIN THE SAME SEASON:

Do not apply more than the maximum seasonal total for each product when used alone, and do not apply more than the combined maximum seasonal total for both products as outlined in the table below.

Crop	Maximum Seasonal Total for Either Product Used Alone (pounds active ingredient/acre)		Maximum Seasonal Total When Applying Both Products to the Same Crop (pounds active ingredient/acre)
	beta-cyfluthrin*	cyfluthrin**	beta-cyfluthrin* Plus cyfluthrin**
Alfalfa	0.1	0.2	0.2
Corn (field, pop, seed)	0.088	0.175	0.175
Cotton	0.25	0.5	0.5
Grasses	0.089	0.176	0.176
Peanut	0.066	0.131	0.131
Sorghum	0.066	0.131	0.131
Soybean	0.088	0.175	0.175
Sugarcane	0.132	0.263	0.263
Sunflower	0.066	0.131	0.131
Tobacco	0.0022	0.0044	0.0044
Wheat	0.038	0.076	0.076
Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables, CG 5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cucurbits, CG 9	0.088	0.175	0.175
Fruiting vegetables, CG 8	0.132	0.263	0.263
Leafy vegetables, CG 4	0.1	0.2	0.2
Dried Shelled Legume Vegetables, CSG 6C	0.05	0.1	0.1
Pea, Southern	0.083	0.165	0.165
Potato, and other tuberous and corm vegetables, CSG 1C	0.132	0.263	0.263
Root vegetables (except sugarbeet), CSG 1B	0.11	0.22	0.22
Sweet corn	0.22	0.44	0.44
Citrus, CG 10	0.05	0.1	0.1
Grape	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hop	0.125	0.25	0.25
Pome fruit, CG 11	0.022	0.044	0.044
Stone fruit, CG 12	0.044	0.088	0.088
Tree nut crops, CG 14	0.022	0.044	0.044

*BAYTHROID XL

**Any cyfluthrin product approved for crop use.

FIELD CROPS

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS – BAYTHROID® 2 Emulsifiable Pyrethroid Insecticide

For all crops, apply specific dosage of BAYTHROID at early threshold for target pest, as population begins to develop. Degree of control or suppression of additional labeled pests will be determined, in part by the stage of pest development at application and infestation level of those pests.

Application timing should be based on careful scouting and local economic thresholds. BAYTHROID may be applied before, during, or after planting. Use the higher rates for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Lower rates are generally adequate for low to moderate insect pressure but require careful scouting and may require more frequent application.

BAYTHROID is an Emulsifiable Concentrate formulation and is active by contact and ingestion. Thorough coverage is necessary for optimum performance.

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ALFALFA		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Alfalfa looper Army cutworm Cutworms Green cloverworm Meadow spittlebug Potato leafhopper	0.8 - 1.6	0.013 - 0.025
Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa plant bug Alfalfa webworm Alfalfa weevil Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Aster leafhopper Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Corn earworm Corn rootworms (adult) Cucumber beetles (adult) Egyptian alfalfa weevil Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Grape colaspis (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) June beetle (adult) Loopers Lygus bug Mexican bean beetle Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug Threecornered alfalfa hopper Velvetbean caterpillar Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.6 - 2.8	0.025 - 0.044
Blotch leafminer Grasshoppers Western yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.0 - 2.8	0.031 - 0.044
PESTS SUPPRESSED		
Blue pea aphid Cowpea aphid Pea aphid Whitefly (adult)	2.8	0.044
<p>Notes and Restrictions</p> <p>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) / Pre-Grazing Interval: 7 days.</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per cutting: 3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 12.8 fluid ounces/A (0.2 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>For applications to mixed-stands of ALFALFA with GRASSES intentionally grown for forage or hay, please see the section of this label entitled: GRASS – Pasture / Rangeland / Grass for Seed / Grass for Hay / Grass in mixed-stands with Alfalfa. Carefully observe the restrictions and use directions associated with both crops.</p> <p>Due to potential injury to bees, do not apply to alfalfa grown for seed.</p>		

CORN – Foliar Applications		
Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn (see Sweet Corn recommendations in Vegetable Crops Section)		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Black cutworm Flea beetles Granulate cutworm Sand hill cutworm	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Bean leaf beetle Cereal leaf beetle Chinch bug Click beetle (adult) Corn earworm Corn rootworms (adult) European corn borer* Grape colaspis (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) June beetle (adult) Leafhoppers Masked chafer (adult) Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Southern corn leaf beetle Southwestern corn borer* Stalk borer* Stink bugs Webworm Western bean cutworm Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.6 – 2.8	0.025 – 0.044
Grasshoppers	2.1 – 2.8	0.033 – 0.044
Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.8	0.044
Notes and Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Grain or fodder – 21 days ; Green forage – 0 day .		
Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) .		
Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 11.2 fluid ounces/A (0.175 lb AI/Acre) .		
Maximum number of applications per season: 4 . Three applications may be applied up to early dent stage. One application may be made between early dent and 21 days before harvest.		
Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application.		
* Application must be made prior to the larva boring into the plant.		

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CORN – Soil Applications		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/1000 row-ft	Rate** fluid ounces/Acre
Seedcorn maggot Wireworm	0.12 – 0.16	2.0 – 2.8
PEST SUPPRESSED		
White grub	0.14 – 0.16	2.5 – 2.8
<p>Notes and Restrictions</p> <p>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): Grain or fodder – 21 days; Green forage – 0 day.</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed at planting: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 11.2 fluid ounces (0.175 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS: BAYTHROID may be applied in water or in liquid, pop-up fertilizer at planting. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA of total mix volume when applied in water. Good agitation must be maintained at all times during application.</p> <p>INSTRUCTIONS FOR LIQUID POP-UP FERTILIZER APPLICATION: Perform a compatibility test prior to mixing the entire tank to ensure that BAYTHROID will remain in solution while applying. Take a known amount of the fertilizer to be used as a carrier and place in a glass jar. Add the appropriate amount of BAYTHROID based on the labeled use rate. Add other components to be tank mixed. Gently agitate the solution. Examine the solution for signs of incompatibility such as flocculation, precipitation, separation, etc. If incompatibility occurs contact your local Bayer CropScience representative for additional information. Fertilizers containing zinc have been shown to be incompatible with BAYTHROID.</p> <p>PLACEMENT: Total mix volume should be applied in the open furrow ahead of the closing wheels for optimum coverage.</p> <p>**ROW WIDTH: The above rate calculations are based on standard 30 in. row spacing. For row spacing less than 30 inches, adjust rate not to exceed 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre). Diminished control may occur when rate is decreased below recommended rate per 1000 row-ft.</p>		

11/31

COTTON		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cotton leafperforator Cotton leafworm Cutworms Thrips	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Boll weevil Cabbage looper Cotton aphid Cotton bollworm* Cotton fleahopper Cucumber beetle European corn borer Flea beetles Garden webworm Lygus bug* Pink bollworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern garden leafhopper Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug* Threecornered alfalfa hopper Tobacco budworm* Ovicidal Control: Cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm	1.6 – 2.6	0.025 – 0.041
Grasshopper	2.0 – 2.8	0.031 – 0.044
Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Cotton leafminer Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Soybean looper Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	3.2	0.05
PEST SUPPRESSED		
Whitefly (adult)	3.2	0.05
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day. Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 3-day interval: 3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre). Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 32.0 fluid ounces/A (0.5 lb AI/Acre). Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application. Do not graze treated fields. 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. *See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.		

12/31

GRASS		
Pasture / Rangeland / Grass for Seed / Grass for Hay / Grass in mixed-stands with Alfalfa		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Armyworms (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.6 – 1.9	0.025 – 0.03
Grass thrips Grasshoppers	2.6 – 2.8	0.040 – 0.044
<p>Notes and Restrictions: Grass for Pasture, Rangeland and Grass for Seed</p> <p>Pre-Grazing Interval: 0 day (minimum time between last application and beginning of foraging or seed harvest).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 5-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 11.3 fluid ounces/A (0.176 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Notes and Restrictions: Grass for Hay</p> <p>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day (minimum time between last application and baling for harvest).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 5-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per cutting: 11.3 fluid ounces/A (0.176 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Notes and Restrictions: Grass in mixed-stands with Alfalfa</p> <p>See additional PESTS CONTROLLED from ALFALFA section of Label.</p> <p>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) / Pre-Grazing Interval: 7 days (minimum time between last application and beginning of foraging or baling).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per cutting: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 11.3 fluid ounces/A (0.176 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>General Notes: Grass</p> <p>Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application.</p>		

13/31

PEANUT		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Green cloverworm Potato leafhopper Rednecked peanutworm Velvetbean caterpillar	1.0 – 1.8	0.016 – 0.028
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Bean leaf beetle Corn earworm Corn rootworms (adult) Grape colaspis (adult) Grasshoppers Japanese beetle (adult) June beetle (adult) Stink bugs Threecornered alfalfa hopper Vegetable weevil	1.8 – 2.4	0.028 – 0.038
Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Whitefringed beetle (adult)	2.4 – 2.8	0.038 – 0.044
PESTS SUPPRESSED		
Soybean looper Thrips Whitefly (adult)	2.8	0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days (minimum time between final application and threshing for seed). Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 10-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre). Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 8.4 fluid ounces/A (0.131 lb AI/Acre). Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application.		

SORGHUM		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Sorghum midge	1.0 – 1.3	0.016 – 0.020
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Black wooly bear European corn borer* Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) False chinch bug Flea beetle Sorghum headworm (corn earworm) Sorghum webworm Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Southwestern corn borer* Stalk borer* Stink bugs True Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Webworms Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.3 – 2.8	0.020 – 0.044
Chinch bug Grasshoppers Sugarcane rootstock weevil	2.0 – 2.8	0.038 – 0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. If more than 5.6 fluid ounces/Acre is applied, allow at least 14 days between last application and grazing. Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 10-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre). Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 8.4 fluid ounces/A (0.131 lb AI/Acre). Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application. * Application must be made prior to the larva boring into the plant.		

SOYBEAN		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Bean leaf beetle (growth stage VC – V2) Cutworms Potato leafhopper Thrips Green cloverworm	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Bean leaf beetle Bean leaf webber Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Blister beetle Cabbage looper Click beetle (adult) Corn earworm Corn rootworms (adult) Cucumber beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Grape colaspis (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) June beetle (adult) Lygus bug Masked chafer (adult) Mexican bean beetle Saltmarsh caterpillar Silverspotted skipper Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug* Threecornered alfalfa hopper Tobacco budworm* Velvetbean caterpillar Webworm Woollybear caterpillar Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.6 – 2.8	0.025 – 0.044
Grasshoppers Soybean aphid	2.0 – 2.8	0.031 – 0.044
PESTS SUPPRESSED		
Lesser cornstalk borer Soybean looper*	2.8	0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) or feeding of dry vines: 45 days . Green forage may be fed 15 days after last application. Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 11.2 fluid ounces/A (0.175 lb AI/Acre) . Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application. *See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.		

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SUGARCANE		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Sugarcane borer*	2.1	0.033
Rice stalk borer*	2.8	0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 15 days . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 16.8 fluid ounces/A (0.263 lb AI/Acre) . For ground application, apply in a minimum of 20 GPA. Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application. Do not apply if soil is saturated with water. Do not apply under conditions that favor runoff. Do not apply in the rain. * Application must be made prior to the larva boring into the plant.		

SUNFLOWER		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Sunflower beetle		
Sunflower stem weevil (adult)	1.6 – 2.4	0.025 – 0.038
Banded sunflower moth	2.0 – 2.8	0.031 – 0.044
Grasshoppers		
Stink bugs		
Sunflower bud moth		
Sunflower headclipping weevil		
Sunflower midge		
Sunflower moth		
Sunflower seed weevil		
Palestriped flea beetle	2.8	0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) and Pre-grazing or Foraging Interval: 30 days . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 8.4 fluid ounces/A (0.131 lb AI/Acre) . DO NOT apply by ULV application.		

TOBACCO		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lbs AI/Acre
Cutworms	0.28	0.0044
Notes and Restrictions Apply up to 7 days following transplanting as an individual plant treatment. Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 0.28 fluid ounces/A (0.0044 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum number of applications: 1 . Minimum application volume (water): 15 GPA – ground		

WHEAT		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Army cutworm Cereal leaf beetle Cutworms	1.0 – 1.8	0.016 – 0.028
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Bird cherry-oat aphid* English grain aphid* Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Flea beetles Grasshoppers Grass sawfly Pale western cutworm Russian wheat aphid* Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Stink bugs Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.8 – 2.4	0.028 – 0.038
Chinch bug	2.4	0.038
<p>Notes and Restrictions</p> <p>Pre-Grazing or Foraging Interval: 3 days. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days.</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 3-day interval: 2.4 fluid ounces/A (0.038 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 4.8 fluid ounces/A (0.076 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Minimum ULV application volume (cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application.</p> <p>* For best control, applications must be made prior to insects damaging the plants. Use the higher rate range and increased water volume for applications occurring after plant damage has taken place or following booting in order to receive better coverage. Once damage occurs or plant growth stage reaches booting, control may be limited to suppression only.</p>		

VEGETABLE CROPS

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS – BAYTHROID® 2 Emulsifiable Pyrethroid Insecticide

For all crops, apply specific dosage of BAYTHROID at early threshold for target pest, as population begins to develop. Degree of control or suppression of additional labeled pests will be determined, in part by the stage of pest development at application and infestation level of those pests.

Application timing should be based on careful scouting and local economic thresholds. BAYTHROID may be applied before, during, or after planting. Use the higher rates for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Lower rates are generally adequate for low to moderate insect pressure but require careful scouting and may require more frequent application.

BAYTHROID is an Emulsifiable Concentrate formulation and is active by contact and ingestion. Thorough coverage is necessary for optimum performance.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES		
Includes all members of Crop Group 5 such as, but not limited to: Broccoli, Broccoli raab (rapini)**, Chinese (gai lon) broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage**, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Collards**, Kale**, Kohlrabi, Mizuna**, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach**, Rape greens**, and Turnip greens.		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Potato leafhopper Thrips	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Alfalfa looper Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm Imported cabbageworm Southern cabbageworm	1.6 – 2.4	0.025 – 0.038
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Cabbage flea beetle Corn earworm Diamondback moth (larvae)* Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Grasshoppers Japanese beetle (adult) Lygus bug Meadow spittlebug Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug* Vegetable weevil (adult) Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.4 – 3.2	0.038 – 0.05
PEST SUPPRESSED		
Whitefly (adult)	3.2	0.05
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 12.8 fluid ounces/A (0.2 lb AI/Acre) . For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 GPA. Due to potential injury to bees, do not apply to cole crops grown for seed. *See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label. ** Use not permitted in CA.		

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CUCURBITS (except crops grown for seed)
Includes all members of Crop Group 9 such as, but not limited to:
 Balsam apple, Balsam pear, Bitter melon, Chayote, Chinese cucumber, Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible gourd (includes: hyotan, cucuzza, henchmia and Chinese okra), Muskmelon (includes: cantaloupe, true cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon), Pumpkin, Summer squash (includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, and zucchini), Watermelon, Winter squash (includes: butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash and spaghetti squash)

PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Potato leafhopper	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Cabbage looper Corn earworm Grasshoppers Melonworm Pickleworm Rindworm Stink bugs	1.6 – 2.4	0.025 – 0.038
Cucumber beetle Lygus bug Stripped cucumber beetle Tarnished plant bug * Tobacco budworm	2.4 – 2.8	0.038 – 0.044
PEST SUPPRESSED		
Whitefly (adult)	2.8	0.044

Notes and Restrictions
 Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day.**
 Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: **2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).**
 Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: **11.2 fluid ounces/A (0.175 lb AI/Acre).**
 * See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.

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FRUITING VEGETABLES		
Includes all members of Crop Group 8 such as, but not limited to: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Pepper (includes: bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo, and Tomato		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Celery leaf-tier Colorado potato beetle * European corn borer Garden webworm Potato aphid Potato leafhopper Stink bugs Tomato fruitworm (corn earworm) Tomato hornworm	1.6 – 2.8	0.025 – 0.044
Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Cabbage looper Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Tarnished plant bug * Thrips (except <i>Thrips palmi</i>) Tomato pinworm Variegated cutworm Western yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.1 – 2.8	0.033 – 0.044
Flea beetles Garden symphylan**	2.8	0.044
PESTS SUPPRESSED		
Leafminers Pepper weevil Whitefly (adult)	2.8	0.044
<p>Notes and Restrictions</p> <p>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for tomato: 0 day. PHI for all other fruiting vegetables included in this section: 7 days.</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 16.8 fluid ounces/A (0.263 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>For reduction of damage caused by garden symphylan, apply specified dosage to the top of the planting beds prior to transplanting. Spray should cover the entire top of the beds. Thoroughly incorporate to a depth of approximately 4 to 6 inches. A maximum of 1 pre-transplant application is allowed per crop season.</p> <p>* See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.</p> <p>** Except California</p>		

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LEAFY VEGETABLES

Includes all members of Crop Group 4 such as, but not limited to:

Amaranth (Chinese spinach), Arugula (rouquette), Cardoon, Celery, Chinese celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden and upland), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Florence fennel, Lettuce (head and leaf), New Zealand spinach, Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss chard, Vine spinach

PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Potato leafhopper Thrips	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Alfalfa looper Cabbage looper Green cloverworm Imported cabbageworm Saltmarsh caterpillar	1.6 – 2.4	0.025 – 0.038
Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Corn earworm Diamondback moth (larvae)* European corn borer Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Flea beetles Grasshoppers Japanese beetle (adult) Leafhoppers Lygus bug Meadow spittlebug Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug* Vegetable weevil (adult) Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.4 – 3.2	0.038 – 0.05
PEST SUPPRESSED		
Whitefly (adult)	3.2	0.05

Notes and Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day.**

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: **3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre).**

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: **12.8 fluid ounces/A (0.2 lb AI/Acre).**

For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 GPA.

Due to potential injury to bees, do not apply to crops grown for seed.

*See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.

DRIED SHELLLED LEGUME VEGETABLES

Includes all members of Crop Subgroup 6C such as, but not limited to:

Adzuki bean, Blackeyed pea, Broad bean, Catjang, Chickpea (Garbanzo bean), Cowpea, Crowder pea, Field bean, Field pea, , Guar, Kidney bean, Lablab bean, Lentil, Dry Lima bean, Lupin (grain, sweet, white and white sweet), Moth bean, Mung bean, Navy bean, Pigeon pea, Pinto bean, Rice bean, Tepary bean, Urd bean

(Southern pea included in separate section.)

PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Potato leafhopper	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Cowpea curculio* Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug*	1.6 – 2.4	0.025 – 0.038
Bean leaf beetle Bean leaf webber Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Blister beetle Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cucumber beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Grasshoppers Green cloverworm Japanese beetle (adult) Lygus bug Mexican bean beetle Pea leaf weevil Pea weevil Saltmarsh caterpillar Silverspotted skipper Soybean looper* Threecornered alfalfa hopper Tobacco budworm* Velvetbean caterpillar Webworm Woollybear caterpillar Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.4 – 3.2	0.038 – 0.05
PEST SUPPRESSED		
Pea aphid	3.2	0.05

Notes and Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days** (minimum time between final application and threshing for seed).

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 14-day interval: **3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre)**.

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: **6.4 fluid ounces/A (0.1 lb AI/Acre)**.

For aerial applications, apply in a minimum of 5 GPA.

Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock.

*See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.

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PEA, SOUTHERN		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Potato leafhopper	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Beet armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Corn earworm Cowpea curculio Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Grasshoppers Lygus bug Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug* Thrips Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.6 – 2.1	0.025 - 0.033
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 day . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 5-day interval: 2.1 fluid ounces/A (0.033 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounces/A (0.165 lb AI/Acre) . Due to potential injury to bees, do not apply to southern peas grown for seed. Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock. Do not apply to cowpea or southern pea varieties grown for livestock feed. *See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.		

POTATO AND OTHER TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES

Includes all members of Crop Subgroup 1C such as, but not limited to:

Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Edible canna, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote root, Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet potato, Tanier, True yam, Turmeric, Yam bean

PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Cutworms Potato leafhopper	0.8 - 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Cabbage looper Colorado potato beetle* European corn borer Flea beetles Potato psyllid Potato tuberworm Sweetpotato weevil (adults) Tarnished plant bug*	1.6 - 2.8	0.025 – 0.044
PEST SUPPRESSED		
Aphids	2.8	0.044

Notes and Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day.**

If more than 5.6 fluid ounces/Acre is applied, allow at least 14 days between last application and grazing.

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 5-day interval: **2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).**

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: **16.8 fluid ounces/A (0.263 lb AI/Acre).**

*See INSECT RESISTANCE statement elsewhere on this label.

ROOT VEGETABLES (except sugarbeet)

Includes all members of Crop Subgroup 1B such as, but not limited to:

Garden beet, Edible burdock, Carrot, Celeriac, Turnip-rooted chervil, Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Turnip-rooted parsley, Parsnip, Radish, Oriental radish, Rutabaga, Salsify (black, Spanish, and oyster plant), Skirret, Turnip

PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Aster leafhopper Cutworms Flea beetles Potato leafhopper	1.6 – 2.8	0.025 – 0.044
Carrot weevil	2.8	0.044

Notes and Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day.**

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: **2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).**

Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: **14.0 fluid ounces/A (0.22 lb AI/Acre).**

Do not harvest radish tops (leaves) for human consumption.

Due to potential injury to bees, do not apply to any of the crops listed in this section grown for seed.

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SWEET CORN – Foliar Applications		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Black cutworm Flea beetles Granulate cutworm Sand hill cutworm	0.8 – 1.6	0.013 – 0.025
Armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Bean leaf beetle Cereal leaf beetle Chinch bug Click beetle (adult) Corn earworm Corn rootworms (adult) Corn silk fly European corn borer* Grape colaspis (adult) Japanese beetle(adult) June beetle (adult) Leafhoppers Masked chafer (adult) Southern armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar) Southern corn leaf beetle Southwestern corn borer* Stalk borer* Stink bugs Webworm Western bean cutworm Yellowstriped armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	1.6 – 2.8	0.025 – 0.044
Grasshoppers	2.0 – 2.8	0.031 – 0.044
Fall armyworm (1 st and 2 nd instar)	2.8	0.044
Notes and Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day.		
Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 2-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).		
Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 28.0 fluid ounces/A (0.44 lb AI/Acre).		
Minimum ULV application volume (once refined cotton seed/vegetable oil): 1.0 qt/A – aerial application.		
*Application must be made prior to the larva boring into the plant.		

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SWEET CORN – Soil Applications**		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/1000 row-ft	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Seedcorn maggot Wireworm	0.12 – 0.16	2.0 – 2.8
PEST SUPPRESSED		
White grub	0.14 – 0.16	2.5 – 2.8
<p>Notes and Restrictions</p> <p>Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day.</p> <p>Maximum BAYTHROID allowed at planting: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).</p> <p>Application Instructions: BAYTHROID may be applied in water or in liquid, pop-up fertilizer at planting. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA of total mix volume when applied in water. Good agitation must be maintained at all times during application.</p> <p>Instructions For Liquid Pop-Up Fertilizer Application: Perform a compatibility test prior to mixing the entire tank to ensure that BAYTHROID will remain in solution while applying. Take a known amount of the fertilizer to be used as a carrier and place in a glass jar. Add the appropriate amount of BAYTHROID based on the labeled use rate. Add other components to be tank mixed. Gently agitate the solution. Examine the solution for signs of incompatibility such as flocculation, precipitation, separation, etc. If incompatibility occurs contact your local Bayer CropScience representative for additional information. Fertilizers containing zinc have been shown to be incompatible with BAYTHROID.</p> <p>Placement: Total mix volume should be applied in the open furrow ahead of the closing wheels for optimum coverage.</p> <p>** Use not permitted in CA.</p>		

TREE and VINE CROPS

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS – BAYTHROID® 2 Emulsifiable Pyrethroid Insecticide

For all crops, apply specific dosage of BAYTHROID at early threshold for target pest, as population begins to develop. Degree of control or suppression of additional labeled pests will be determined, in part by the stage of pest development at application and infestation level of those pests.

Recommended application rates within this label are based on full-size mature trees and vines. Application timing should be based on careful scouting and local economic thresholds. Use the higher rates for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Lower rates are generally adequate for smaller trees/vines or low to moderate insect pressure but require careful scouting and may require more frequent application.

BAYTHROID is an Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulation and is active by contact and ingestion. Thorough coverage of foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum performance.

CITRUS (California and Arizona, Only)		
Includes all members of Crop Group 10 such as, but not limited to: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, White sapote, and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Glassywinged sharpshooter	1.6 – 3.2	0.025 – 0.05
Foliar feeding cutworms Fuller rose beetle (larvae and adults on foliage) Grasshoppers Root-weevil complex (larvae and adults on foliage)	2.4 – 3.2	0.038 – 0.05
Citrus thrips Katydid	6.4	0.1
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 7-day interval: 6.4 fluid ounces/A (0.1 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 6.4 fluid ounces/A (0.1 lb AI/Acre) . Minimum application volume (water): 25 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application.		

GRAPE		
Includes: Table grape, Raisin, Wine and Muscadine grape		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Glassywinged sharpshooter Grape leaf skeletonizer Western grape leaf skeletonizer	1.6 – 3.2	0.025 – 0.05
Climbing cutworm Grape berry moth Grape bud beetle Grape cane gallmaker (adult) Grape flea beetle Grape leaffolder Grape leafhopper Grape leafroller Grape mealybug (crawlers) Omnivorous leafroller Orange tortrix Thrips Variegated leafhopper	2.4 – 3.2	0.038 – 0.05
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 14-day interval: 3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 12.8 fluid ounces/A (0.2 lb AI/Acre) . Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application.		

HOP		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Hop aphid Hop flea beetle Hop looper Hop plant bug	3.2	0.05
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 14-day interval: 3.2 fluid ounces/A (0.05 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 16.0 fluid ounces/A (0.25 lb AI/Acre) . Minimum application volume (water): 25 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application.		

POME FRUIT		
Includes all members of Crop Group 11 such as, but not limited to: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental pear, Quince		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Green fruitworm Potato leafhopper White apple leafhopper	1.4 – 2.0	0.022 – 0.031
Codling moth Oriental fruit moth Spotted tentiform leafminer Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug Western tentiform leafminer	2.0 – 2.4	0.031 – 0.038
Apple leafroller Apple maggot Ermine moth European apple sawfly Lesser appleworm Obliquebanded leafroller Pandemis leafroller Pear sawfly (larvae = pear slug) Periodical cicada Plum curculio Redbanded leafroller San Jose scale (crawlers) Tufted apple bud moth Variegated leafroller	2.4 – 2.8	0.038 – 0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 14-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) . Minimum application volume (water): 100 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA – aerial application.		

STONE FRUIT		
Includes all members of Crop Group 12 such as, but not limited to: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (includes Chickasaw, Damson, and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)		
PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Green fruitworm Lesser peach tree borer White apple leafhopper	1.4 – 2.0	0.022 – 0.031
Codling Moth Lygus bug Oriental fruit moth Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug	2.0 – 2.4	0.031 – 0.038
American plum borer Black cherry aphid Cherry fruit fly Obliquebanded leafroller Omnivorous leafroller Peach twig borer Periodical cicada Plum curculio Redbanded leafroller Western cherry fruit fly	2.4 – 2.8	0.038 – 0.044
Notes and Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 14-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre) . Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 5.6 fluid ounces/A (0.088 lb AI/Acre) . Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA – aerial application.		

TREE NUT CROPS

Includes all members of Crop Group 14 such as, but not limited to:

Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English)

PESTS CONTROLLED	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Rate lb AI/Acre
Potato leafhopper White apple leafhopper	1.4 – 2.0	0.022 – 0.031
Ants (on foliage) Codling moth Common earwig Filbertworm Leaffooted bug Navel orangeworm Pecan nut casebearer Pecan weevil Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug Twolined spittlebug	2.0 – 2.4	0.031 – 0.038
Hickory shuckworm Obliquebanded leafroller Peach twig borer Walnut husk fly	2.4 – 2.8	0.038 – 0.044
Notes and Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days.		
Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per 14-day interval: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).		
Maximum BAYTHROID allowed per crop season: 2.8 fluid ounces/A (0.044 lb AI/Acre).		
Minimum application volume (water): 100 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA – aerial application.		

RATE CONVERSION CHART

FLUID OUNCES PER ACRE	LB AI PER ACRE	ACRES PER GALLON
0.8	0.013	160
1.0	0.016	128
1.2	0.019	107
1.4	0.022	91
1.6	0.025	80
1.8	0.028	71
2.0	0.031	64
2.2	0.034	56
2.4	0.038	53
2.6	0.041	49
2.8	0.044	46
3.0	0.047	43
3.2	0.05	40
6.4	0.1	20

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IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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PRODUCED FOR



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