264-827

4/28/2010



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

> OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Jamin Huang Bayer CropScience 2 T.W. Alexander Drive Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

APR 28 2010

Dear Dr. Huang:

Subject: Labeling Amendment; Addition of Crops, Including Bulb Vegetables Gaucho 550 SC Insecticide EPA Registration No. 264-827 Submission Date: August 1, 2008 Decision: 399569

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy for the above mentioned label before releasing the product for shipment. If you have any questions regarding this label, please contact Kable Bo Davis at (703) 306-0415 or

davis.kable@epa.gov.

Sincerely yours,

nus lager fa

Meredith F. Laws Branch Chief Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure- Stamped Label

GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

# GAUCHO<sup>®</sup> 550 SC Insecticide

or uses in pest management	it, suppression of insect vectored diseases and mainte	nance of plant health.	<u></u>
CTIVE INGREDIENT:			
Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chlo	ro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine	9	
THER INGREDIENTS:		·	
			100.0%
EPA Reg. No. 264-827		EPA Est. N	lo. 3125-MO-001
Contains 4.6 pounds of activ	e ingredient per gallon or 550 grams Al/liter.	SHAKE W	VELL BEFORE USING
	STOP - Read the label b	efore use	ACCEPTE
	KEEP OUT OF REACH O	F CHILDREN	APR 2 8 2010
	CAUTION		Under the Federal Insecticid Fungicide, and Redenticide
For <u>ME</u>	DICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY C For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BA	all 24 Hours A Day 1-800-33 YER (1-866-992-2937)	FPA Reg. No. 264-82
	FIRST AID		
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	Take off contaminated clothing.		
	Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 1	5 to 20 minutes.	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Call a poison control center or doctor for treatme	nt advice.	
IF INHALED	Move person to fresh air.		
	<ul> <li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambular to-mouth if possible.</li> </ul>	nce, then give artificial resp	iration, preferably mouth-
	Call a poison control center or doctor for further t	reatment advice.	
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediatel	y for treatment advice.	
	Have person sip a glass of water if able to swall	w.	
	Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a	poison control center or do	octor.
	Do not give anything by mouth to an unconsciou	s person.	
In case of Have a pro	emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency F duct container or label with you when calling a poison contro	Résponse Telephone No. 1-800 of center or doctor, or going for	-334-7577. r treatment.

Note To Physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.

## **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin or if inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves (such as natural rubber, section Category A).

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton.
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining personal protective equipment, 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 or enclosed cabs 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**

Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING 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 Management

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. <u>Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator</u>.

#### Importance of Droplet Size

An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150 - 200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications make applications to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection.

#### 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. However, for applications of GAUCHO<sup>®</sup> 550 SC Insecticide made infurrow or below soil-level, wind speed restrictions are not applicable. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

#### **Restrictions During Temperature Inversions**

Do not make 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 hights 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, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source. 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.

#### Mixing and Loading Requirements

To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, use a properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment where possible. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading area and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well heads, sink-holes, or field drains.

#### No-Spray Zone Requirements for Soil Applications

Do not apply within 25 feet, of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

#### **Runoff Management**

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When using GAUCHO on erodible soils, employ the Best Management Practices for minimizing runoff. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for advice in your use area.

#### **Endangered Species Notice**

Under the Endangered Species Act, it is a Federal Offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult your local county bulletin, County Extension Agent, or Pesticide State Lead Agency for information concerning endangered species in your area.

#### **Resistance Management**

Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, use the product in conformance with resistance management strategies established for the use area.

GAUCHO<sup>®</sup> 550 SC Insecticide contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent resistance to Group 4A insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species.

The active ingredient in GAUCHO is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical class. Insect pests resistant to other chemical classes have not shown cross-resistance to GAUCHO. In order to maintain susceptibility to this class of chemistry in insect species with high resistance development potential, it is recommended that for each crop season: 1) only a single, soil application of GAUCHO be made; 2) foliar applications of products from this same class not be made following a long residual, soil application of GAUCHO, or other neonicotinoid products.

Contact your Cooperative Extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <u>http://www.irac-online.org</u>.

#### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

#### 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. 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 12 hours.

**Exception:** If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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 made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton
- Shoes plus socks

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and 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 the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If 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. The Bayer CropScience Emergency Response telephone number is 1-800-334-7577.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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.

Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

#### Application Directions

Applications of GAUCHO should direct product into the seed or root-zone of crop. Failure to place GAUCHO into root-zone may result in loss of control or delay in onset of activity. Apply GAUCHO by ground application or chemigation application. Do not apply with aerial application equipment. Broadcast, foliar applications are only recommended to seedling flats or trays, or where product is intended to be washed from foliage to soil prior to drying on foliage.

Optimum activity of GAUCHO results from applications to the root-zone of plants to be protected. The earlier GAUCHO is available to a developing plant, the earlier the protection begins. GAUCHO is continuously taken into the roots over a long period of time and the systemic nature of GAUCHO allows movement from roots through the xylem tissue to all vegetative parts of the plant. This results in extended residual activity of GAUCHO, the control of insects and the prevention and/or reduction of virus transmission or symptom expression, and plant health benefits. The rate of GAUCHO applied affects the length of the plant protection period. Higher rates are recommended when infestations occur later in crop development, or where pest pressure is continuous. GAUCHO will generally not control insects infesting flowers, blooms or fruit. Additional crop protection may be required for insects feeding in, or on these plant parts and for insects not listed in the crop-specific, pests controlled sections of this label. Additional, specific GAUCHO application rates are also provided in the crop-specific sections of this label.

Suppression, or less than complete control of certain diseases and insect pests including reduced feeding may also result from GAUCHO applications. Complete control of these pests/diseases may require supplemental control measures.

GAUCHO is not intended for use on crops grown for production of true seed for private or commercial planting unless allowed under State specific, supplemental labeling. As with any insecticide, care must be taken to minimize exposure of GAUCHO to honey bees and other pollinators. Additional information on GAUCHO uses for these crops and other questions, may be obtained from the Cooperative Extension Service, PCAs, consultants or local Bayer CropScience representatives.

Make application only to plants grown in field-type soils, potting media, or mixtures thereof. Do not apply to plants grown in non-soil medias such as perlite, vermiculite, rock wool or other soil-less media, or plants growing hydroponically.

Pre-mix GAUCHO with water or other appropriate diluent prior to application. Keep GAUCHO and water suspension agitated to avoid settling.

Do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient per acre, per crop season, regardless of formulation or method of application, unless specified within a crop-specific, Recommended Applications section for a given crop.

Additional Product Use information may be obtained by calling 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937) or visiting our web site at www.bayercropscienceus.com.

#### **Mixing Instructions**

GAUCHO is a suspension concentrate (flowable) formulation, shake well prior to measuring/mixing. The formulation is thixotropic and after sitting for a short time reverts to a gel or thick paste consistency helping to prevent phase separation common to most "flowables". After moderate shaking the formulation thins to a relatively non-viscous liquid which pours and measures easily with very few trapped air bubbles - another common problem of most flowables.

GAUCHO has demonstrated easy mixing/blooming in water with varying degrees of hardness and temperature. GAUCHO has demonstrated good mixing and compatibility with many fluid fertilizers without dilution with water. However, because fertilizers vary widely in quality and composition it is suggested that a jar test be performed (see Compatibility Note below) prior to full-scale mixing.

To prepare the application mixture, add a portion of the required amount of water/fertilizer to the tank and with agitation add GAUCHO. Complete filling tank with balance of water/fertilizer needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. GAUCHO may also be used with other pesticides. Please see Compatibility Note below. When tank mixtures of GAUCHO and other pesticides are involved, prepare the tank mixture as recommended above and follow suggested Mixing Order below.

#### Mixing Order

When pesticide mixtures are needed, add wettable powders or wettable granules first, GAUCHO and other suspension concentrate (flowable) products second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Ensure good agitation as each component is added. Do not add an additional component until the previous is thoroughly mixed. If a fertilizer solution is added or used as the diluent, a fertilizer/pesticide compatibility agent may be needed. Maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

#### **Compatibility Note**

Test compatibility of the intended mixture before adding GAUCHO to the spray or mix tank. Add proportionate amounts of each ingredient in the appropriate order, to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake for 5 minutes, and let set for 5 minutes. Poor mixing or formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse indicates an incompatible mixture that should not be used. For further information, contact your local Bayer CropScience representative.

#### CHEMIGATION - DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### Types of Irrigation Systems

Chemigation applications of GAUCHO may only be made to crops through chemigation systems as specified in crop-specific, Recommended Application sections and only through low-pressure systems unless specifically recommended for a given crop. Do not apply GAUCHO through any other type of irrigation system.

#### Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration

The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact Cooperative Extension Service specialists, 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.

#### Drift

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

#### **Required 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 containnation from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. 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 stops. 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. 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.

#### 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.

#### **ROTATIONAL CROPS\***

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label, or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient, as soon as practical following the last application. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops for which no tolerances for the active ingredient have been established, a 12-month plant-back interval must be observed.

#### IMMEDIATE PLANT-BACK:

All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, bulb vegetables, canola, corn (field, pop & sweet), rapeseed, sorghum, soybean, sugarbeet and wheat.

#### **30-DAY PLANT-BACK:**

Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, and triticale), safflower

#### 12-MONTH PLANT-BACK:

All Other Crops

\* Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

## FIELD CROPS

#### Application Rates – GAUCHO<sup>®</sup> 550 SC Insecticide

#### COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate	
	fluid ounces/Acre	
Cotton aphid		
Plant bugs	7.4 - 9.2	
Thrips	(Depending on row-spacing)	
Whiteflies		
Restrictions		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 9.2 fluid ounce	s/Acre (0.33 lb Al/Acre)	

Regardless of formulation or method of application, apply no more than 0.5 lb active ingredient per acre per season, including seed treatment, soil and foliar uses. Do not apply more than a total of 6 applications of the active ingredient per season. Do not graze treated fields after any application of GAUCHO. Please see Resistance Management section of this label.

#### Applications

Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:

1. In-furrow spray during planting directed on or below seed;

2. In a narrow band directly below the eventual seed row in a bedding operation 7 or fewer days before planting;

3. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation.

#### PEANUT <sup>1/</sup>

7

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids		
Leafhoppers	7.0 – 10.5	
Whiteflies		
Pests Suppressed		
Thrips	7.0 – 10.5	
Restrictions	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days	· · · · · ·	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)		
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. In-furrow spray during planting directed on or below seed;		
2. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.		
Notes	· · · ·	
Increases in Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) incidence have bee	n observed with applications of GAUCHO on multiple varieties of	
peanut. This may also be the case with other tospoviruses, or other viruses transmitted by various thrips species or perhaps, other		
pests. Prior to applying GAUCHO to peanuts, Bayer CropScience recommends consultation with the State, Cooperative Extension		
Service, or Bayer CropScience représentative, for recommendation	ns. Growers are advised to weigh insect control benefits against	
potential increase in viral disease levels. In areas where TSWV or other tospovirus are endemic, growers are encouraged to use		
virus resistant varieties and consult the University of Georgia, Tomato spotted wilt virus index, before applying GAUCHO.		
(		

<sup>1/</sup> Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

#### POTATO

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre		
Aphids			
Colorado potato beetle			
Flea beetles	5.7 - 8.7		
Leafhoppers			
Potato psyllid			
Pests / Diseases Suppressed			
Symptoms of:	·		
Potato leaf roll virus (PLRV)			
Potato yellows	5.7 - 8.7		
Net necrosis			
Wireworms (with in-furrow spray at-planting)			
Restrictions			
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 8.7 fluid ounces/A	re (0.31 lb Al/Acre)		
Applications			
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:			
1. In-furrow spray during planting directed on seed pieces or seed potatoes;			
<ol><li>Subsurface side-dress on both sides of the row covered with 3 or more inches of soil;</li></ol>			
3. Narrow band spray at ground cracking directly over the row during hilling covered with 3 or more inches of soil;			
4. Narrow band directly below the eventual seed row in a bedding operation 7 or fewer days before planting. For effective pest			

POTATO

(Seed Piece Treatment)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/100 lbs seed	Rate fluid ounces/Acre*
Aphids		
Colorado potato beetle		
Flea beetles	0.47 0.05	3.5 – 7.0
Leafhoppers	0.17 - 0.35	
Potato psyllid		
Wireworms (seed-piece protection)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Diseases Suppressed	·	
Symptoms of:		
Potato leaf roll virus (PLRV)	0.25	7.0
Potato yellows	0.35	7.0
Net necrosis		

zone. For potatoes grown on highly permeable soils with shallow water table, at-plant applications of GAUCHO may be made in

Restrictions

Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 8.7 fluid ounces/Acre (0.31 lb Al/Acre)

a 2 to 4 inch band (width of planter shoe opening) and completely covered.

Do not use treated seed-pieces for food, feed, or fodder. Do not apply any subsequent application of ADMIRE PRO (in-furrow), LEVERAGE or PROVADO following an ADMIRE PRO seed-piece treatment.

Application

Apply specified dosage as a diluted spray onto seed-pieces using a shielded spray system. Dilute with 3 parts water, or less, to 1 part GAUCHO. Agitate or stir spray solution as needed. Fungicidal or inert absorbent dusts may be applied after GAUCHO application. Apply only in areas with adequate ventilation or in areas that are equipped to remove spray mist or dust. Plant seed-pieces as soon as possible after treating avoiding prolonged exposure of GAUCHO treated seed-pieces to sunlight and in accordance with the recommendation of your local Extension specialist. \* Based on a seeding rate of 2000 lbs/acre.

#### TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/1000 plants (as seedling tray drench)	Rate fluid ounces/1000 plants (in-furrow or transplant-water)
Aphids	0.5	0.6
Flea beetles		
Mole crickets		
Whiteflies	0.6 - 1.2	0.8 – 1.2
Wireworms		
Pests / Diseases Suppressed	· ·	
Cutworms		
Symptoms of:	0.6 - 1.2	0.8 – 1.2
Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV)		

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days

Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)

#### Applications

Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:

- Uniform, broadcast foliar spray to seedlings in trays (tray drench) not more than 7 days prior to transplanting followed immediately by overhead irrigation to wash GAUCHO from foliage into potting media. Failure to wash GAUCHO from foliage may result in a reduction in pest control. Transplants must be handled carefully during setting to avoid dislodging treated potting media from roots;
- 2. In-furrow spray or transplant-water drench during setting;
- 3. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.

#### Note

Proper tray drench applications of GAUCHO have been shown to be the most efficacious method of application. However, the specified rate of GAUCHO may be applied as combination of the tray drench in the planthouse and/or transplant-water drench in field. Adverse growing conditions may cause a delay in uptake of GAUCHO into the plant and a delay in control.

## VEGETABLE and SMALL FRUIT CROPS

## Application Rates - GAUCHO® 550 SC Insecticide

#### CUCURBIT VEGETABLES $\mathcal{V}$

Crops of Crop Group 9 including: Chayote (fruit), Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Citron melon, Cuban pumpkin, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (edible, includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra), *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (hybrids and/ör cultivars of *Cucumis melo* including true cantaloupe, casaba, Crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon and Winter melon), Pumpkin, Squash (includes summer squash types such as: butternut squash, calabaza, crookneck squash, Hubbard squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow and zucchini, and winter squash types such as acorn squash and spaghetti squash), Watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrullus lanatus*)

Field Application Rates. See details below for additional planthouse rates.		
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids		
Cucumber beetles		
Leafhoppers	7.0 – 10.5	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)		
Whiteflies		
Diseases Suppressed	······································	
Bacterial wilt (as vectored by various cucumber beetles)	7.0 – 10.5	
Leaf silvering resulting from whitefly feeding	7.0 10.0	
Restrictions		
Maximum GALICHO allowed per application: 10.5 fluid ourses/A	$rac{1}{2}$ (0.38 lb (1/( $\Delta rc$ ))	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle,	micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;	
<ol><li>In-furrow spray directed on or below seed;</li></ol>		
<ol> <li>Narrow (2" or less) surface band spray over seed-line during irrigation within 24 hours of application;</li> </ol>	planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 1 1/2" with sufficient	
4. Narrow band spray directly below eventual seed row in bedd	ng operation 14 or fewer days before planting;	
5. Post-seeding drench, transplant-water drench, or hill drench;		
6. Subsurface side-dress on both sides of each row. GAUCHO	must be incorporated into root-zone.	
Planthouse Application Rates 2		
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/10,000 Plants	
Aphids 0.44		
Whiteflies		
Restrictions	Louroop (0.0156 lb Al)(10.000 planta	
Maximum number CALICHO applied in the planthouse. 0.44 mil	ounces (0.0100 ib Al) 10,000 plants.	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage to seedlings in trays in the planthouse, tai	geting soil media (tray drench), not more than 7 days prior to	
transplanting, in one of the following methods:		
<ol> <li>Uniform, broadcast high-volume foliar spray, followed immediately by sufficient overhead irrigation to wash GAUCHO from foliage into potting media without loss of gravitational liquid from the bottom of the tray. Failure to wash GAUCHO from foliage may result in reduced pest control:</li> </ol>		
<ol> <li>Injection into overhead irrigation system, using adequate volume to thoroughly saturate soil media without loss of gravitational solution from the bottom of the tray.</li> </ol>		
The application made in the planthouse will only provide short-term protection and is not intended as a substitution for a field application. An additional field application must be made within 2 weeks following transplanting to provide continuous protection. Applications of higher rates or increased number of applications in planthouse may result in significant plant injury. Transplants must be handled carefully during setting to avoid dislodging treated potting media from roots.		
Notes Not all varieties of cucurbit vegetables have been tested for tolerance to GAUCHO applied to seedling flats. It is therefore		
recommended to treat a small number of plants and confirm tolerance for 7 days prior to treating entire planthouse.		
<sup>1</sup> Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.		
<sup>2</sup> / Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by Supplemental Labeling.		

#### BULB VEGETABLE (Allium sp.) Group 3-07 1/2/

Crops of Crop Group 3-07 Including: Chive (fresh leaves), Chinese chive (fresh leaves), Daylily (bulb), Elegans hosta, Fritillaria (bulb and leaves), Garlic (common group, great-headed group, serpent group), Kurrat group, Leek group (including common, lady's and wild), Lily (bulb), Onion (bulb and green leaves including: common group, Beltsville bunching, Chinese bulb, fresh, green, macrostem, Pearl group, potato onion group, tree onion-tops, Welsh-tops), Shallot, plus cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pests Controlled	Rate	
	fluid ounces/Acre	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	14.0	
Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 14.0 fluid ounces/	Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)	
Applications made to higher organic matter soils may result in red	uced or shortened activity on pest.	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;		
2. In-furrow spray directed on or below seed;		
3. Narrow band spray directly below eventual seed row in bedding operation 14 or fewer days before planting;		
4. Post-seeding drench, transplant-water drench, or hill drench;		
Notes		
<sup>17</sup> Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.		
<sup>2/</sup> Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.		

#### **GREENHOUSE VEGETABLES**<sup>1/</sup>

(Mature plants in production greenhouses) Cucumber, Tomato, only

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/1000 plants
Aphids Whiteflies	0.6

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day

Maximum number GAUCHO applications per crop season: 1.

Applications

Apply specified dosage in a minimum of 16 gallons of water for tomatoes and 21 gallons of water for cucumbers using soil drenches, micro-irrigation, drip irrigation, or hand-held or motorized calibrated irrigation equipment. Apply only to plants grown in field-type soils, potting media, or mixtures thereof. Do not apply to plants grown in non-soil medias such as perlite, vermiculite, rock wool or other soil-less media, or plants growing hydroponically. Do not apply to immature plants since phytotoxicity may occur.

Apply when infestation pressure surpasses threshold and beneficials are not able to maintain pest populations below damage thresholds. Repellency of bumble bee pollinators and negative effects on some beneficials (*Orius* sp.) can occur when GAUCHO is applied.

Many varieties of vegetables have been tested for tolerance to GAUCHO and show good safety. However, certain varieties may show more sensitivity to GAUCHO. Therefore, treatment of a few plants is recommended before treating the whole greenhouse. <sup>1/</sup> Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.

## FRUITING VEGETABLES 1/

Crops of Crop Group 8 plus Okra including: Eggplant, Ground cherry, Okra, Pepper (including bell, chili, cooking, pimento and sweet) Tomato, Pepinos, Tomatillo

Field Application Rates. See details below for additional planthouse rates.		
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids	Okra and Bannar	
Colorado potato beetle		
Flea beetles	7.0 - 14.0	
Leafhoppers		
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	Other Grops	
Whiteflies	7.0 - 10.5	
Diseases Suppressed		
Symptoms of:	Okra and Pepper	
Tomato mottle virus	7.0 - 14.0	
Tomato spotted wilt virus	Other Crops	
Tomato yellow leaf curl virus	7.0 – 10.5	
Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed on pepper and okra crops per applic	ation: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Ål/Acre)	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed on other fruiting vegetable crops per	application: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle,	micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;	
2. In-furrow spray directed on or below seed;		
3. Narrow (2" or less) surface band spray over seed-line during irrigation within 24 hours of application;	planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 1 1/2" with sufficient	
4. Narrow band spray directly below eventual seed row in beddi	ng operation 14 or fewer days before planting;	
5. Post-seeding drench, transplant-water drench, or hill drench;		
6. Subsurface side-dress on both sides of each row. GAUCHO	must be incorporated into root-zone.	
Planthouse Application Rates <sup>2/</sup>		
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/10,000 Plants	
Aphids	0.44	
Whiteflies	0.44	
Restrictions		
Maximum amount GAUCHO applied in the planthouse: 0.44 fluid	l ounces (0.0156 lb Al)/10,000 plants.	
Maximum number GAUCHO applications in planthouse: 1		
Applications		
Apply specified dosage to seedlings in trays in the planthouse, targeting soil media (tray drench), not more than 7 days prior to transplanting, in one of the following methods:		
<ol> <li>Uniform, broadcast high-volume foliar spray, followed immediately by sufficient overhead irrigation to wash GAUCHO from foliage into potting media without loss of gravitational liquid from the bottom of the tray. Failure to wash GAUCHO from foliage may result in reduced pest control:</li> </ol>		
2. Injection into overhead irrigation system, using adequate volume to thoroughly saturate soil media without loss of gravitational solution from the bottom of the trav.		
The application made in the planthouse will only provide short-term protection and is not intended as a substitution for a field application. An additional field application must be made within 2 weeks following transplanting to provide continuous protection. Applications of higher rates or increased number of applications in planthouse may result in significant plant injury. Transplants must be handled carefully during setting to avoid dislodging treated potting media from roots.		
Not all varieties of fruiting vegetables have been tested for tolerance to GAUCHO applied to seedling flats. It is therefore recommended to treat a small number of plants and confirm tolerance for 7 days prior to treating entire planthouse.		
$\frac{1}{2}$ Not for use on crops grown for seed inless allowed by state so	ecific supplemental labeling	
<sup>2</sup> Lao not normittad in Califernia unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.		
<ul> <li>Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by Sul</li> </ul>	ppiemental Labeling.	

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#### GLOBE ARTICHOKE<sup>1/</sup>

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids Leafhoppers	7.0 - 14.0	
Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)		
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in the following method:		
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;		
2. In-furrow spray at planting directed on or below seed		
<sup>1/</sup> Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by Supplemental Labeling		

#### HERBS

Crops of Crop Subgroup 19A including: Angelica, Balm (lemon balm), Basil (fresh and dried), Borage, Bumet, Camomile, Catnip, Chervil (dried), Chinese chive, Chive, Clary, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley leaves), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Curry (leaf), Dillweed, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lováge (leaf), Marigold, Marigoram, Nasturtium, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Savory (summer and winter), Sweet Bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids		
Flea beetles	70 – 105	
Leafhoppers	7.0 - 10.0	
Whiteflies	······································	
Pest Suppressed	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	7 0 – 10.5	
Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre	(0.38 lb Al/Acre)	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. In-furrow spray during planting directed on or below seed;		
2. In-furrow spray or transplant-water drench during setting or transplanting;		
3. Shanked-into or below eventual seed-line;		
4. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle,	micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.	
Notes	outotoxic effects. Mithout specific knowledge about a particular crop	
and variety, Bayer CropScience strongly recommends that only si prior to commercial use.	mail areas or numbers of plants of each be treated and evaluated	

## BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES 1/

Crops of Crop Group 5 including: Broccoli, Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) broccoli, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre		
Aphids			
Leafhoppers			
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	4.4 – 10.5		
Whiteflies			
Restrictions			
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days			
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per application: 10.5 fluid ou	Inces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)		
Applications			
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:			
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;			
2. In-furrow spray directed on or below seed;			
3. Narrow (2" or less) surface band spray over seed-line during planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 11/2" with sufficient irrigation within 24 hours of application;			
4. Narrow band spray directly below eventual seed row in bedding operation 14 or fewer days before planting;			
5. Post-seeding drench, transplant-water drench, or hill drench;			
6. Subsurface side-dress on both sides of each row. GAUCHO must be incorporated into root-zone.			
$\frac{1}{2}$ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by s	tate-specific supplemental labeling		

## LEAFY VEGETABLES <sup>1/</sup>

Crops Of Crop Subgroup 4A plus Watercress including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Spinach (including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)), Watercress (commercial production only, applications must not be made to native cress growing in streams or other bodies of water) Watercress (upland)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre			
Aphids				
Leafhoppers				
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	4.4 - 10.5			
Whiteflies				
Restrictions				
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days				
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per application: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)				
Applications				
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:				
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;				
2. In-furrow spray directed on or below seed;				
3. Narrow (2" or less) surface band spray over seed-line during planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 1½" with sufficient irrigation within 24 hours of application;				
4. Narrow band spray directly below eventual seed row in bedding operation 14 or fewer days before planting;				
5. Post-seeding drench, transplant-water drench, or hill drench				
6. Subsurface side-dress on both sides of each row. GAUCHO must be incorporated into root-zone.				
$^{1\prime}$ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.				

## LEAFY PETIOLE VEGETABLES <sup>1/</sup>

Crops of Crop Subgroup 4B including: Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chinese celery (fresh leaves and stalk only), Florence fennel (including sweet anise, sweet fennel, Finocchio), Rhubarb, Swiss chard

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre				
Aphids	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Leafhoppers	4.4 10.5				
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	4.4 - 10.5				
Whiteflies					
Restrictions					
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 45 days					
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per application: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)					
Applications					
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:					
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;					
2. In-furrow spray directed on or below seed;					
3. Narrow (2" or less) surface band spray over seed-line during planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 1½" with sufficient irrigation within 24 hours of application;					
4. Narrow band spray directly below eventual seed row in bedding operation 14 or fewer days before planting;					
5. Post-seeding drench, transplant-water drench, or hill drench;					
6. Subsurface side-dress on both sides of each row. GAUCHO must be incorporated into root-zone.					
$\frac{y}{2}$ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.					

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## LEGUME VEGETABLES <sup>1/</sup> except soybean, dry

Crops of Crop Group 6 including: Edible Podded and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean and Dried Shelled Pea and Bean Bean (Lupinus spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)

Bean (Phaseolus spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)

Bean (Vigna spp., includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, bläckeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)

Pea (*Pisum* spp., includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea) Other Beans and Peas [Broad bean (fava), Chickpea (garbanzo bean), Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean (hyácinth bean), Lentil, Pigeon pea, Soybean (immature seed), Sword bean]

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Leafhoppers	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	7.0 – 10.5
Whiteflies	
Diseases Suppressed	
Symptoms of:	
Bean common mosaic virus (BCMV)	70.405
Bean golden mosaic virus (BGMV)	7.0 - 10.5
Beet curly top hybrigeminivirus (BCTV)	
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest interval (PHI): 21 days	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounce	s/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)
Applications	
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:	
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickl	e, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;
2. In-furrow spray at planting directed on or below seed;	
<ol> <li>In a narrow (2" or less) surface band over seed-line during within 24 hours following application;</li> </ol>	planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 1 1/2" with sufficient irrigation
4. In a narrow band directly below the eventual seed row in a	bedding operation 7 or fewer days before planting;
5. As a post-seeding drench, transplant drench, or hill drench.	
<sup>1</sup> / Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-s	pecific supplemental labeling.

## ROOT VEGETABLES 1/

**Crops of Crop Subgroup 1B except Sugarbeet plus Kava including:** Beet (garden)<sup>2/</sup>, Burdock (edible)<sup>2/</sup>, Carrot<sup>2/</sup>, Celeriac<sup>2/</sup>, Chervil (turnip-rooted)<sup>2/</sup>, Chicory<sup>2/</sup>, Ginseng, Horseradish, Kava<sup>2/</sup>, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip<sup>-2/</sup>, Radish<sup>-2/</sup>, Oriental radish (diakon)<sup>2/</sup>, Rutabaga<sup>2/</sup>, Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (black)<sup>2/</sup>, Salsify (Spanish), Skirret and Turnip<sup>2/</sup>.

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/1000 row-feet	Rate fluid ounces/Acre			
Aphids					
Flea beetles					
Leafhoppers	0.31 – 0.74	4.4 - 10.5			
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)					
Whiteflies	·				
Restrictions					
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days	·.				
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop sea	son: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre)				
Maximum GAUCHO applications per crop	season: 1				
Application					
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:					
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;					
2. In-furrow spray (rate specified per 1000 row-feet) or, shanked-in 1 to 2 inches below seed depth during planting;					
3. In a narrow (2 inches or less) band directly (1 to 2 inches) below the eventual seed row in a bedding operation 14 or fewer days before planting.					
Note					
The rate applied affects the length of control. Use higher rates where infestations occur later in crop development, or where pest pressure is continuous. GAUCHO rates less than 0.31 fluid ounces/1000 row-feet will not provide adequate residual pest control. GAUCHO treated crops grown on very high organic matter soils (muck) may also require additional pest management control.					
<sup>1/</sup> Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling. <sup>2/</sup> Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.					

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## TUBEROUS and CORM VEGETABLES $^{1\prime}$

**Crops of Crop Subgroup 1C including:** Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (edible, Queensland arrowroot), Cassava (bitter & sweet)<sup>2/</sup>, Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro)<sup>2/</sup>, Ginger, Leren, Sweetpotato, Tanier (cocoyam)<sup>2/</sup>, Turmeric, Yam bean (jicama, manoic pea), Yam (true)<sup>2/</sup>

#### (For applications on potato see Field Crops section)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/1000 row-feet	Rate fluid ounces/Acre				
Aphids	•					
Flea beetles						
Leafhoppers	0.31 – 0.74	4.4 – 10.5				
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)						
Whiteflies						
Restrictions						
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days (leave	s); 125 days (corms)					
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop sea	ason: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/Acre	·)				
Maximum GAUCHO applications per cro	p season: 1					
Application						
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:						
1. In-furrow spray (rate specified per 1000 row-feet) over planting material (hulis) or shanked-in 1 to 2 inches below hulis depth at planting;						
<ol> <li>Side-dress not more than 0.26 fluid ounces/1000 row-feet no later than 45 days after-planting. Observe the same PHI as above.</li> </ol>						
Note						
The rate applied affects the length of control. Use higher rates where infestations occur later in crop development, or where pest pressure is continuous. GAUCHO rates less than 0.31 fluid ounces/1000 row-feet may not provide adequate residual pest control. GAUCHO treated crops grown on very high organic matter soils (muck) may also require additional pest management control.						

<sup>1/</sup> Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling. <sup>2/</sup> Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.

## STRAWBERRY 1/

Annual and Perennial Crops				
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre			
Aphids	10.5 14.0			
Whiteflies	10.5 - 14.0			
Restrictions				
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days				
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 14.0 fluid ounces/	Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)			
Do not apply immediately prior to bud opening or during bloom or	when bees are actively foraging.			
Applications				
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:	•			
<ol> <li>Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment after plants are established or on perennial crops in early spring prior to bud opening;</li> </ol>				
2. As a plant material or plant hole treatment just prior to, or dur	ing transplanting.			
<ol> <li>As a band spray over-the-row in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre, followed immédiately by overhead irrigation to incorporate product into root-zone. Do not use plastic or other mulches that limit movement of GAUCHO into root zone.</li> </ol>				
The rate applied affects the length of control. Use higher rates where infestations may occur later in crop development or where pest pressure is continuous.				
Post-harvest Use on Perennial Grops				
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre			
White grub complex (grubs of Asiatic garden beetle, European and Masked chafer, Japanese beetle, Oriental beetle)	7.0 – 10.5			
Restrictions				
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days				
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.38 lb Al/A)				
Applications				
Apply a single application post harvest to coincide with renovation of strawberry fields and during active egg-laying period of beetles. Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:				
1. As a ground spray via boom or backpack sprayer in a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre;				
<ol> <li>As a row-band spray using an adjusted amount of product based on the treated row band area in proportion to the amount required per full acre. The bandwidth should be equivalent to the width of the anticipated fruiting bed;</li> </ol>				

3. As a chemigation application with 600 to 1000 gallons of water followed by 0.1 to 0.25 inches irrigation.

Note

All soil-surface applications must be followed by 0.25 inches of rainfall or overhead irrigation water per acre within 2 hours of application. Failure to adequately incorporate GAUCHO into egg-deposition zone may result in decreased activity.

<sup>1/</sup> Do not use both application methods on the same crop in the same season.

## SUGAR BEET 1/

## For use only in CA

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre				
Aphids					
Leafhoppers					
Whiteflies 2.6 - 5.2					
Flea beetles					
Diseases Suppressed					
Symptoms of:	20.52				
Western yellows / Beet curly top hybrigeminivirus (BCTV)	2.6 - 5.2				
Restrictions					
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 5.2 fluid ounces/Acre (0.1	8 lb Al/Acre)				
Do not apply immediately prior to bud opening or during bloom or when be	ees are actively foraging.				
Applications					
Apply specified dosage in the following method:	·				
<ol> <li>Apply specified dosage in sufficient carrier volume to insure uniform a during the bedding operation immediately prior to planting or at the ti</li> </ol>	application. Apply directly below each seed furrow either me of planting.				
The low rate may be applied to aid establishment of stands in whitefly are	as, or for early season control of the other pests listed.				
<sup>1/</sup> Not for use on group grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific su	polemental labeling				

GAUCHO* 550 SC INSECTICIDE										
	CÔI	VERSIO	N CHART	FOR LIN	IEAR APP	LICATIO	N			
	RATE fluid ounces/1000 row-feet									
RATE fluid ounces per Acre				Based on a	<i>averaqe</i> ro	wspacing	(in inche	5):		
- <u> </u>	10	15	20	25	30	34	36	38	40	45
5.0	40.10	014	0.19	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.43
5.5	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.26	0.32	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.47
6.0	0111	0:17	0.23	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.52
6.5	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.56
7.0	0.13	0:20	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.60
7.5	0:14	0.22	0:29	0.36	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.65
8.0	0.154	0.23	0.31	0.38	0.46	0.52	0.55	0.58	0.61	0.69
8.5	0.16	0.24	0.33	0.41	0.49	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.73
9.0	0.17	0:26	0.34	0.43	0.52	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.77
9.5	0.18	10:27 r	0.36	0.45	0.55	0.62	0.65	0.69	0.73	.0.82
10.0	0.19	40.29	0.38	0.48	0.57	0.65	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.86
10.5	0.20 ×	0.30	0.40	0.50	0:60	0.68	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.90
11.0	0.21	0.32	0.42	0.53	0.63	0.72	0.76	0.80	0.84	0.95
11.5	0.22	.0.33	0.44	0.55	0.66	0.75	0.79	0.84	0.88	0.99
12.0	0.23	0.34	0.46	0.57	0.69	0.78	0.83	0.87	<sup>.</sup> 0.92	1.03
12.5	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.81	0.86	0.91	0.96	. 1.08
13.0	.0.25	0.37	0.50	0.62	0.75	0.85	0.90	0.95	0.99	1.12
13.5	0:26	0.39	0.52	.0.65	0.77	0.88	0.93	0.98	1.03	1.16
14.0	0.27	0.40	0.54	0.67	0.80	0.91	0.96	1.02	1.07	1.21

Important Note: The GAUCHO rate applied affects the length of control and to a considerable extent, the degree of control or effect. Row-spacing X GAUCHO rate combinations in shaded blocks may not provide adequate residual pest control and are not recommended for long-term, residual control. Use higher labeled rates where infestations may occur later in crop development or where pest pressure is continuous. Bayer CropScience offers no warranty for use of GAUCHO at rates below 0.31 fluid ounces/1000 row-feet.

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## TREE, BUSH and VINE CROPS Application Rates – GAUCHO® 550 SC Insecticide

#### **BANANA and PLANTAIN**

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	7.0 – 14.0
Leafhoppers	1.0 - 14.0
Pest Suppressed	
Scales	7.0 - 14.0
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 14.0 fluid ounces	/Àcre (0.5 lb Al/A)
Applications	
Apply specified dosage of GAUCHO in the following method:	
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle,	micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.

#### BUSHBERRY

Crops of Crop Subgroup 13B Including: Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Ligonberry, Salal

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre		
Japanese beetle (adults, feeding on foliage)	· ·		
White grub complex (grubs of Asiatic garden beetle, European and Masked chafer, Japanese beetle and Oriental beetle)	7.0 - 14.0		
Restrictions			
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days			
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)			
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.			
Applications			
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:			
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;			
2. 18-inch band on each side of the row followed by irrigation immediately after application.			
Application may be made post-bloom up to 7 days prior to harvest, or post-harvest until October 1st.			
Application to grass covered rows, row middles, drive lanes, headlands, and other grassy areas in and around the berry field will control resident grub populations. Applications directed to the root-zone will help protect berry plant roots from grub feeding.			
Apply GAUCHO to moist soil. If necessary, apply one hour of irrigation water immediately before application of GAUCHO. To ensu maximum efficacy of soil surface sprays, 1/2 to 1 inch of irrigation water or rainfall must be applied or received within 24 hours application of GAUCHO to facilitate movement into the soil and into the root-zone.			

#### CANEBERRY

#### Crops of Crop Subgroup 13A including:

Blackberry (Rubus eubatus, including bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, Cherokee blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thomless berry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, Lavacaberry, Loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, nectarberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, youngberry, and varieties and/or hybrids of these)

#### Raspberry (black and red, Rubus occidentalis, Rubus strigosus, Rubus idaeus)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Leafhoppers	7.0 – 14.0
Whiteflies	
Rédnécked cane borer	10.5 - 14.0
Pest Suppressed	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	7.0 – 14.0
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces	s/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are a	actively foraging.
Applications	

Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:

1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;

2. Basal, soil drench in a minimum of 500 gallons solution per acre.

## **CITRUS** (Containerized)

Crops of Crop Group 10 Including: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Orange (sweet and sour), Satsuma mandarin, White sapote (Casimiroa spp), and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Pests Controlled	Rate mL / "citra pot" (0.1 ft <sup>3</sup> container media)
Aphids	
Asian citrus psyllid	
Blackfly	
Citrus leafminer	
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	0.33 - 0.50
Mealybugs	
Scales	
Whiteflies	
Citrus root weevil (larval complex)	
Pest Suppressed	
Citrus thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	0.50
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day	· · ·
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per application: 0.50 mLs / 0.1 f	t <sup>3</sup> container media.
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per crop season: 3.0 mLs / plant	
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are activ	vély főraging.
Applications	
For commercial nursery production in standard "citra pot" of 0.1	l ft <sup>3</sup> volume
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:	
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, t	rickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;
2. Basal, soil drench in a minimum of 30 milliliters (mLs) to	tal solution per "citra pot".
Use sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough uniform distrib from the container. For optimal results, treatment should be ma if necessary but do not apply more than 3.0 mLs per plant per s apply prior to neonate larvae entering potting media.	ution throughout the media without loss of gravitational water ade at planting/transplanting prior to insect infestation. Retreat season. For control of larvae of the citrus root weevil complex,
Application - For citrus production with other container volumes	3
Determine volume of container and calculate required dosage dosage per container as described above. Do not exceed rate size.	based on 0.50 mLs / 0.1 ft <sup>3</sup> potting media. Apply calculated of 3.0 mLs / plant per crop season regardless of container

Phytotoxic Response Potential: If you have no experience with GAUCHO on containerized citrus of a specific variety/hybrid, treat only a few plants and observe for phytotoxic effects for up to 60 days prior to treating entire nursery.

PLEASE NOTE: Not all varieties or hybrids of citrus have been tested for phytotoxic response following a GAUCHO application.

## CITRUS (Field)

Crops of Crop Group 10 Including: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Orange (sweet and sour), Satsuma mandarin, White sapote (*Casimiroa* spp), and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids		
Asian citrus psyllid		
Blackfly		
Citrus leafminer		
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	7.0 - 14.0	
Mealybugs		
Scales		
Termites (FL only)		
Whiteflies		
Pests / Diseases Suppressed		
Citrus nematode		
Symptoms of:		
Citrus tristeza virus (CTV) through vector control	14.0	
Citrus yellows		
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	·	
Restrictions		
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acro	e (0.5 lb Al/Acre)	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
<ol> <li>Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment. For optimum results, apply to newly planted trees or those previously trained to drip, trickle or micro-sprinkler irrigation. Soil must be lightly pre- wetted to break soil surface tension prior to applications of GAUCHO. Chemigation application can be made separate to normal irrigation but followed by 10 to 20 minutes of additional watering to move GAUCHO into root-zone. Allow 24 hours before initiating subsequent irrigations;</li> </ol>		
2. Band spray soil surface on both sides of the tree. Overlap bands at the tree base to create a continuous band within the drip-line area of the tree, to be followed immediately with light sprinkler irrigation sufficient to move the product into the upper portion of the root-zone. This method is suitable for very coarse soils with 0.75% organic matter or less;		
3. Drench to base of tree not exceeding one-quart total solution per tree immediately around trunk of tree and extending outward covering the entire fibrous root system of the tree. Only recommended for trees up to 8 feet tall;		
4. For control of existing termite infestations, apply specified dosage in 1 to 4 quarts of total solution volume, depending on size of tree, as a drench application to the basal portion of the tree trunk and surrounding soil in the immediate vicinity of the tree trunk.		
5. For suppression of citrus nematode, apply specified dosage through low-pressure chemigation or soil surface band spray only, ensuring complete coverage of the root system and utilizing application directions stated above for the respective application method. Repeated and regular use of GAUCHO over several consecutive growing seasons provides the greatest degree of nematode suppression and yields the greatest plant response.		

<u>COFFEE</u>	
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Leafhoppers	7.0 – 14.0
Leafminer	
Pest Suppressed	
Scales	7.0 - 14.0
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/ Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are ad	/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre) ctively foraging.
Applications	
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:	•
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, tr	ickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;
2. Subsurface side-dress shanked into the root-zone on bo	th sides of the plants followed by irrigation;
3. Basal, soil drench in sufficient water to insure incorporat	ion into the root-zone followed by irrigation.

#### CRANBERRY

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid_ounces/Acre
Rootgrubs (Scarabaeidae)	7.0 – 14.0
(Convointis (Chrysomendae)	<u> </u>

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days

Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)

Do not apply immediately pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging

#### Applications

Apply specified dosage to moist soil in one of the following methods:

- 1. As a soil spray (ground application) directed to the root and crown area using a minimum of 20 gal of water per acre;
- 2. As a chemigation application with 600 to 1000 gal water.

Immediately upon application, GAUCHO must be incorporated into root-zone by 0.1 - 0.3 inches water/Acre, either with the chemigation application or through irrigation/rainfall if not applied through chemigation. Inadequate incorporation within 24 hours of application may result in reduced control.

#### Rootgrubs and Rootworms

Best control may be achieved when application is made post-bloom immediately after bees are removed. Applications should target early instar larvae.

GAUCHO has not been tested for crop response in tank mixes with other registered fungicides or insecticides. If tank mixing is desired, premix a sample of the GAUCHO and the desired fungicide or insecticide partner at labeled rates and apply to a small area. Evaluate crop response within 48 hours and for at least two weeks prior to utilizing the tank mix on larger acreage. If crop injury results from the premix test, do not apply the tank mix to larger acreage.

## GRAPE

Including: American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
European fruit lecanium		
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters		
Mealybugs	7.0 – 14.0	
Phylloxera * spp		
Pests / Diseases Suppressed		
Grapeleaf skeletonizer		
Nematodes	10.5 – 14.0	
Pierce's disease		
Restrictions		
Pré-Harvest Interval (PHI): 30 days		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre	e (0.5 lb Al/Acre)	
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;		
2. Subsurface side-dress shanked into the root-zone on both sides of the plants followed by irrigation;		
3. Hill drench in sufficient water to insure incorporation into the root-zone followed by irrigation.		
4. For suppression of nematodes, apply 14 fluid ounces in a single application or two 7 fluid ounce applications on a 30 to 45 day interval. Apply only by 1) chemigation into root-zone through above ground low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment; or 2) French plow technique, followed immediately by sufficient irrigation to move the product into the entire root-zone of the plant. Repeated and regular use of GAUCHO over several consecutive growing seasons provides the greatest degree of nematode suppression and yields the greatest plant response.		
A total of 14 fluid ounces/Acre is recommended under any of the following conditions:		
1. Where vigorous vine growth is expected,		
2. In warmer growing areas;		
3. Where mealybug and European fruit lecanium populations are expected to be heavy;		
4. Where vine populations exceed 600 per acre, or;		
5. For suppression of nematodes.		
* Repeated and regular use of GAUCHO over several, consecutive growing seasons controls existing <i>Phylloxera</i> infestations over time or prevents <i>Phylloxera</i> from becoming established.		

## HOP 1/

Pest Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre	
Aphids	2.8 - 8.4	
Restrictions		
Pré-Harvest Interval (PHI): 60 days		
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 8.4 fluid ounces/Acre (0.3 lb Al/Acre)		
Applications		
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:		
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;		
2. Subsurface side-dress shanked into the root-zone on both sides of the plants followed by irrigation;		
3. Hill drench in sufficient water to insure incorporation into the root-zone followed by irrigation.		
Use higher dosage where extended residual control is desired or for treating larger vines or vines with dense foliage volume.		
<sup>1/2</sup> Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.		

## POME FRUIT

Crops Of Crop Group 11 Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (including Oriental pear), Quince

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids (including woolly apple aphid) Leafhoppers	7.0 – 10.5
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 21 days	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acro	e (0.38 lb Al/Acre)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are active	y foraging
Applications	
Apply specified dosage in the following method:	
1 Chemidation into root-zone through low-pressure drip trickle	micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment

#### POMEGRANATE

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	7.0 – 14.0
Whiteflies	
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/	Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre).
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are ac	tively foraging.
Applications	
Apply specified dosage in the following method:	
1. Chemigation into the root-zone through low-pressure dri	p, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.

## STONE FRUIT

Crops Of Crop Group 12 Including: Apricot, Cherry (including sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw, Damson and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)

In-field, Soil Application	
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids (including woolly apple aphid)	7.0 – 10.5
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest interval (PHI): 21 days	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre	(0.38 lb Al/Acre)
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively	r foraging
Applications	
Apply specified dosage in the following method:	
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle	, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.
Pre-plant, Root Dip Application	
Pest Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/10 gallons root-dip_solution
Black peach aphid (infesting roots)	0.87 (26 mLs)
Mix GAUCHO at 0.87 fluid ounces (26 mLs) per 10 gallons of wate union by soaking roots in the GAUCHO solution for up to 5 minute possible following treatment	er. Thoroughly wet bare-root transplant to slightly above the graft es. Allow solution to dry on roots and transplant trees as soon as

#### TREE NUTS

Crops of Crop Group 14 including: 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
Aphids	
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	
Mealybugs	70, 110
Spittlebugs	7.0 - 14.0
Termites	
Whiteflies	
Pests / Diseases Suppressed	
Pecan scab (from reduction in honeydew deposition)	7.0 14.0
Thrips (foliage-feeding thrips only)	14.0

Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)

Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.

#### Applications

Apply specified dosage prior to or at onset of pest infestation in one of the following methods:

- Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent irrigation equipment. Pre-wet soil prior to applications of GAUCHO and allow soil to dry following application and prior to subsequent irrigation;
- 2. Emitter or spot application in a minimum of 4 fluid ounces of mixture per emitter site;
- 3. Shank or subsurface side-dress, injected to a depth just above or just within the root zone and between the trunk and drip line of the tree canopy. Apply product in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre using multiple shanks on both sides of trees. Ensure product placement is below sod or orchard floor debris. Irrigation covering entire treated area should follow within 48 hours to promote uptake by root system.
- 4. For control of termites, apply specified dosage to slightly moist soil as a high-volume drench to the basal portion of the tree trunk and surrounding soil in the immediate vicinity of the tree trunk. Utilize sufficient carrier volume to penetrate the soil to a depth of 18 24 inches to obtain optimum control. Allow soil to dry following treatment and prior to applying any irrigation.

#### Remarks

Use the higher rates when applied by shank or subsurface sidedress, used on larger trees, soils with high clay content, for high plant populations, and/or where extended control is desired. Under some conditions, control may not occur for 14 or more days or until two (2) irrigations have been made. Applications made later in the season may result in reduced efficacy.

#### **TROPICAL FRUIT**

Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Birida, Black sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Guava, Llama, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Sugar apple, Wax jambu

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Avocado lace bug	
Leafhoppers	10.5 - 14.0
Whiteflies	
Pests Suppressed	
Scales	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	14.0
Restrictions	
Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 6 days	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre	(0.5 lb Al/A).
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively.	foraging
Applications	

Apply specified dosage in the following method:

1. Chemigation through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment.

## OTHER CROPS Application Rates – GAUCHO® 550 SC INSECTICIDE

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## CHRISTMAS TREE

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
White grub complex	
(damage from grubs of Asiatic garden beetle, European and Masked chafer, Japanese beetle and oriental beetle)	7.0 – 14.0
Restrictions	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed per season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre	(0.5 lb Al/Acre)
Applications	
Soil incorporation and movement of GAUCHO to the root-zone is r when applied to moist soil. Apply specified dosage in one of the fo	equired for activity. GAUCHO can be incorporated most readily illowing methods:
1. Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, r	nicro-sprinkler or equivalent equipment;
<ol> <li>18-inch band on each side of the row (small trees) to full broad irrigation within 12 hours after application.</li> </ol>	cast application (large trees) followed by rainfall or 0.25 - 1 inch of

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## POPLAR / COTTONWOOD 1/

(includes members of the genus Populus grown for pulp or timber)

Field Application Rates. See details below for Cuttings/Whips Application Rates.	
Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	
Cottonwood leaf beetle	7.0 – 14.0
Pest Suppressed	
Phylloxerina popularia	7.0 – 14.0
Restrictions	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed at-plant per crop season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)	
Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging	
Applications	
Apply specified dosage in one of the following methods:	
1. Chemigation through low-pressure drip irrigation.	
2. For narrow-row, cutting orchards/nurseries used for plant propagation, shank into root-zone followed by adequate irrigation to promote uptake. (Adequate irrigation depends on soil moisture level at application. Under dry conditions, use 0.25 inches/Acre).	
For Cottonwood leaf beetle, protection against damage will occur when application is made early-season, when the beetles first begin feeding. Larger trees may require earlier treatment as a result of slower uptake.	
For Phylloxerina, apply early in the year, from break of dormancy through May.	
Cuttings/Whips Application Rates. See details above for Field Application Rates.	
Pest Controlled	Cuttings/Whips Soaking Solution fluid ounces GAUCHO Needed per 100 gallons
Cottonwood leaf beetle	5.8 – 11.6 (unhydrated cuttings/whips)
	11.6 - 17.5 (partially hydrated cuttings/whips)
Pests Suppressed	
Aphids	5.8 – 11.6 (unhydrated cuttings/whips)
Phylloxerina popularia	11.6 – 17.5 (partially hydrated cuttings/whips)
Restrictions	
Maximum GAUCHO allowed at-plant per crop season: 14.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb Al/Acre)	
Applications	
Moisture content of cuttings/whips prior to application, the solution concentration and the length of soaking interval interact to affect the amount of product absorbed into plant material. For a constant soaking interval of 24 hours, drier cuttings/whips absorb a higher quantity of solution and require a lower concentration. Conversely, more hydrated cuttings/whips absorb less solution and require a higher concentration. Soaking of cuttings/whips should occur in a covered container in absence of UV light. Not all <i>Populus</i> sp. clones/varieties/hybrids have been tested for crop safety. Without specific knowledge about a particular <i>Populus</i> sp. clone/variety/hybrid, Bayer CropScience recommends that small numbers of cuttings/whips of each be treated and evaluated prior to commercial use.	
Apply GAUCHO in one of the following cuttings/whips soaking methods:	
For freshly cut (unhydrated) cuttings/whips, soak plant material in specified solution concentration for 24 hours prior to cold storage. After removal from cold storage, plant as needed.	
For previously hydrated cuttings/whips removed from cold storage, allow plant material to reach room temperature and soak in specified solution concentration for 24 hours prior to planting.	
Proper care must be taken in disposal of any residual soaking solution. Solution may be applied to existing trees or other registered crops as long as all product label precautions and restrictions are observed.	
<sup>1/</sup> Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.	

#### **IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

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#### PRODUCED FOR

**Bayer** CropScience

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