

264-855

11/20/2006

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ACCEPTED
 NOV 20 2006
 Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
 as amended, for the pesticide
 Registered under 264-855
 EPA Reg. No.

GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE
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TRIMAX TM PRO Insecticide

For protection of cotton and tree nuts from certain insects and promoting enhanced plant health and yield

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine 40.7%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 59.3%

Contains 4.44 pounds of active ingredient per gallon. 100.0%

Shake well before using.

EPA Reg. No. 264-855

EPA Est. No. 264-MO-001

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

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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • 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.
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.

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: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. More options can be obtained by following the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, neoprene rubber, barrier laminate, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (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 STATEMENT

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

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove Personal Protective Equipment 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. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Mixing and Loading Requirements

To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, the use of a properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment is recommended. 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, sinkholes or field drains.

For Aerial Applications

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 - 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.

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 winless conditions. 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 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, 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.

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Recommendations for Tree Crops and Vineyards

Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following specific 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 only 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);
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for applications to the outside rows.

No-Spray Zone Requirements for Foliar Applications

Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 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 used on erodible soils, Best Management Practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for recommendations 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, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area.

TRIMAX™ PRO Insecticide contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance 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 TRIMAX PRO is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical class. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of TRIMAX PRO and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Bayer CropScience strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode of action before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect pest's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Foliar applications of TRIMAX PRO or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with a long-residual, soil-applied product from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include: Actara, Assail, CALYPSO, Centric, Clutch, Couraze, Gallant, Impulse, Intruder, LEVERAGE, Nuprid, Pasada, PROVADO and Venom.

Other Group 4A neonicotinoid products used as soil/seed treatment include: ADMIRE PRO, Advise, Alias, Belay, Couraze, Cruiser, GAUCHO, Macho, Macho Max, Nuprid, Platinum, Venom, and Widow.

Contact your local 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 <http://irac-online.org>.

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 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.

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, nitrile rubber, butyl rubber, neoprene rubber, barrier laminate, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (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, out of direct sunlight, 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: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling 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

Do Not Apply TRIMAX PRO In Enclosed Structures Such As Greenhouses Or Planthouses.

TRIMAX PRO should be applied as a directed or broadcast foliar spray. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary without runoff for optimum insecticidal efficacy. Use adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment and spray adjuvant if necessary to obtain thorough coverage. Failure to provide adequate coverage and retention of TRIMAX PRO on leaves and fruit may result in loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity. TRIMAX PRO may be applied with properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Minimum recommended spray volumes unless otherwise specified on crop specific recommended application sections are 10 gallons/Acre by ground application and 5 gallons/Acre through aerial equipment. TRIMAX PRO may also be applied by overhead chemigation (see additional CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE section below) if allowed in crop specific Recommended Application section.

TRIMAX PRO use on crops grown for production of true seed intended for private or commercial planting is generally not recommended but may be allowed under State specific supplemental labeling. As with any insecticide, care should be taken to minimize exposure of TRIMAX PRO to honey bees and other pollinators. Use of TRIMAX PRO on crops requiring bee pollination should be avoided during bloom and a minimum of 10 days prior to bloom. Additional information on TRIMAX PRO uses for these crops and other questions may be obtained from the Cooperative Extension Service, PCAs, consultants or local Bayer CropScience representatives.

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 Application 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

TRIMAX PRO is a suspension concentrate (flowable) formulation with unique qualities and should be shaken 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.

TRIMAX PRO has demonstrated easy mixing/blooming in water with varying degrees of hardness and temperature. TRIMAX PRO 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 to the tank and with agitation add TRIMAX PRO. Complete filling tank with balance of water needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. TRIMAX PRO may also be used with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions. **Please see Compatibility Note below.** When tank mixtures of TRIMAX PRO 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, TRIMAX PRO and other flowable (suspension concentrate) 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, 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 TRIMAX PRO 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

Refer to DIRECTIONS FOR USE section before proceeding with chemigation application.

Types of Irrigation Systems

Chemigation applications of TRIMAX PRO may be made to crops through overhead sprinkler chemigation systems if specified in crop-specific Recommended Application sections. Do not apply TRIMAX PRO through any other type of irrigation system.

Water Volume

TRIMAX PRO chemigation applications should be made as concentrated as possible. Retention of TRIMAX PRO on target site of insect infestation is necessary for optimum activity. Chemigation of TRIMAX PRO in water volumes exceeding 0.1 inch/Acre is not recommended.

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 State 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 contamination 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 crops according to the following schedule.

IMMEDIATE PLANT-BACK

All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, Christmas trees, corn (field, sweet and pop), cranberry, Globe artichoke, grape, mustard seed, okra, potato, rapeseed, strawberry, sorghum, sunflower, tobacco, watercress, wheat and all crops from the following Crop Groups as recognized and defined by EPA. Crops contained within a particular crop group are subject to change. For information related to specific crops please contact your Bayer CropScience representative or refer to EPA website (www.epa.gov) for latest crop groups.

ROOT VEGETABLES - Crops of Crop Group 1

LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES - Crops of Crop Group 4

HEAD and STEM BRASSICA VEGETABLES - Crops of Crop Group 5

LEGUME VEGETABLES - Crops of Crop Group 6 including: Edible Podded plus Dried plus Succulent Shelled, Peas and Beans

FRUITING VEGETABLES - Crops of Crop Group 8

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES - Crops of Crop Group 9

CITRUS - Crops of Crop Group 10

POME FRUIT - Crops of Crop Group 11

STONE FRUIT - Crops of Crop Group 12

BUSHBERRY and CANEBERRY- Crops of Crop Group 13

HERBS - Crops of Crop Subgroup 19A

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

30-DAY PLANT-BACK

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

10-MONTH PLANT-BACK

Onion and bulb vegetables

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.

Recommended Applications - TRIMAX™ PRO Insecticide

TRIMAX PRO may be applied with properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Apply specified rate per acre as a directed or broadcast spray to infested area at earliest threshold for target pest, as population begins to develop. Thorough uniform coverage of all plant parts is required to achieve optimum control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Make multiple applications of TRIMAX PRO to promote plant health and yield.

The lower rates can be used early season when pest pressures are low or when tank-mixing with other effective products registered for target insect control. 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. TRIMAX PRO provides optimal performance against early instar and early nymphal stages of insects as well as bollworm/budworm eggs. Incomplete coverage may result in slower activity and/or less overall control from a single application than an application made with higher gallonages. The addition of an organosilicone-based spray adjuvant may improve coverage.

Regardless of formulation or method of application, apply no more than 0.5 lb of the active ingredient per acre per season, including seed treatment, soil and foliar uses.

COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Cotton aphid Cotton fleahopper Bandedwinged whitefly Plant bugs (excludes <i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Green stink bug Southern green stink bug Bollworm/Budworm (ovicidal effect)	0.9 – 1.8
Pests Suppressed	
Lygus bug (<i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Whiteflies (other than bandedwinged whitefly)	1.35 – 1.8

Notes and Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **14 days**

Minimum interval between applications: **7 days**

Maximum TRIMAX PRO allowed per season: **8.9 fluid ounces/Acre (0.31 lb AI/A)**

Do not graze treated fields after any application of TRIMAX PRO.

Tank Mix Recommendations

Pests Controlled (In Addition To Pests Listed Above)	TRIMAX PRO Rate fluid ounces/Acre	Bidrin® 8 ^v Rate fluid ounces/Acre
For early season control of: Thrips	0.9 – 1.35	1.6 – 3.2
For mid to late season control of: Plant bugs Stink bugs (including Brown stink bug) Grasshoppers Saltmarsh caterpillar Cotton leafperforator	0.9 – 1.35	4.0 – 8.0

Notes and Restrictions (in addition to Notes and Restrictions listed above)

^v Refer to the Bidrin® 8 product label for specific use recommendations; observe all restrictions and precautions that appear on the label. Use not permitted in California unless accompanied by supplemental label.

TREE NUTS ^{1/}

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 (except Black pecan aphid) Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Phylloxera sp. (leaf infestations) Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.3 – 2.6
Black pecan aphid Mealybugs San Jose scale	2.9

Notes and Restrictions

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 days**

Minimum interval between applications: **6 days**

Maximum TRIMAX PRO allowed per crop season: **10.4 fluid ounces/Acre** (0.36 lb A/A)

Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA – aerial application

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

Applications

Applications for control of San Jose scale should be timed according to crawler stage, treating each successive generation. Two applications on a 10 to 14-day interval may be required to achieve control.

^{1/} 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.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Bayer CropScience. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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Net Contents: 60 Fluid Ounces

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PRODUCED FOR



Bayer CropScience

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