



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
**WASHINGTON, DC 20460**

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

August 21, 2023

Timothy Formella  
Senior Product Registration Manager  
FMC Corporation  
2929 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

**Subject:** CSF & Label Amendment – Updating CSFs from 100% repack to standalone formulation & registration review label language.  
**Product Name:** DECLARE  
**EPA Registration Number:** 279-3571  
**Application Date:** 08/29/2022 & 02/15/2022  
**Decision Number:** 587224 & 581946

Dear Mr. Formella:

The amended label and Confidential Statement(s) of Formula (CSFs) referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, are acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Please note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 07/03/2023
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 07/03/2023

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those

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claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have any questions, please contact Jamey Shuler by phone at (202) 566-2898, or via email at [Shuler.Jamey@epa.gov](mailto:Shuler.Jamey@epa.gov).

Enclosure

Sincerely,



Kara Welch, Acting Product Manager 3  
Invertebrate-Vertebrate Branch 1  
Registration Division (7505T)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

# Restricted Use Pesticide

Due to toxicity to fish and aquatic organisms.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

GAMMA-CYHALOTHRIN

GROUP

3A

INSECTICIDE

## DECLARE

For outdoor use only for control of the insect pests on the listed crops.

EPA Reg. No: 279-3571

EPA Est No:

Active Ingredient:	By Wt.
Gamma-cyhalothrin.....	14.4%
Other Ingredients.....	85.6%
Total.....	100.0%

Contains 1.25 lb of active ingredient per gallon  
Contains petroleum distillate.

**ACCEPTED**

08/21/2023

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

279-3571

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

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

[See other panels for additional precautionary information.]

[See inside booklet for additional precautionary information and complete Directions for Use.]

### FIRST AID

<b>If Swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>- Do not give any liquid to the person.</li><li>- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If Inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Move person to fresh air</li><li>- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If in Eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>

### HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Contains petroleum distillate. Induced vomiting as first aid for this substance may result in increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent. Vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.

Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2 to 30 hours, without damage.

Wash exposed area once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by Applying an oil-based cream.

Sold by:  
FMC Corporation  
2929 Walnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19104

Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_

## **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

### **Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

#### **CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

### **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

#### **Mixers, Loaders, and Applicators must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils or viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### **Engineering Controls**

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:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### **Environmental Hazards**

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

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

### **Physical and Chemical Hazards**

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

# Directions for Use

## RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

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

### Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry into 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:

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

### Product Information

DECLARE<sup>®</sup> is a microencapsulated synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that controls insects by contact and ingestion. DECLARE is intended for control of insect pests in alfalfa, canola, cole crops, corn, cotton, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables, lettuce, onion, peanut, pome fruits, rice, grain sorghum, soybean, stone fruits, sugarcane, sunflower, tobacco, tree nuts including pecans, wheat, triticale, conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards) and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops.

### Use Precautions and Restrictions

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

For cutworm control, DECLARE may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil incorporated applications, use higher labeled rates in rate range for improved control.

### Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that DECLARE contains a Group 3A insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to DECLARE and other Group 3A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides is used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of DECLARE or other Group 3A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pests.
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticidal activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticides that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.

## VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIPS

Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes; or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing bifenthrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative filter strip of **at least 25 feet** exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:

- For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).
  - For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.
- In all other areas, a vegetative filter strip with a minimum width of 25 feet is required, unless the following conditions are met. The vegetative filter strip requirement may be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet if at least one of the following applies:
  - The area of application is considered prime farmland (as defined in 7 CFR § 657.5)
  - Conservation tillage is being implemented on the area of application. Conservation tillage is defined as any system that leaves at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting. Conservation tillage practices can include mulch-till, no-till, or strip-till.
  - A functional terrace system is maintained on the area of application.
  - Water and sediment control basins for the area of application are functional and maintained.
  - The area of application is less than or equal to 10 acres.

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

## **Buffer Zones to Water Bodies**

### **Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation, or airblast)**

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

### **Buffer Zone for ULV Aerial Application**

Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). Applications made by mosquito control districts and other public health officials are exempt from this requirement.

### **Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application**

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

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

### **Mandatory Spray Drift Management**

#### **Aerial Applications:**

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

#### **Airblast Applications:**

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### **Ground Boom Applications:**

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

## **Spray Drift Advisories**

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

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

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

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

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

### **BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom**

- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft**

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

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

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

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

### **WIND**

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

### **Pollinator Best Management Practices**

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

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

### **How to Report Bee Kills**

It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at



[beekill@epa.gov](mailto:beekill@epa.gov) . To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website:  
[http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state\\_agencies.html](http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html)

## Tank Mix Application

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as “stingers”) used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

When tank mixing with any other agricultural products, always add DECLARE last. Fill the tank with one-half to two-thirds volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of DECLARE to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. For best results, it is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

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

DECLARE is an aqueous-based formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with DECLARE. If adjuvants are used, use only: nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent or non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate (COC), including once-refined vegetable oil concentrate (VOC), or methylated sunflower oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

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

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

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:

- Crop oil concentrate
- Methylated sunflower oils
- Urea-ammonium nitrate

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

- Non-emulsifiable oils
- Diesel fuel
- Straight mineral oil
- Fertilizer products containing the micronutrient boron.

## Chemigation

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

## Sprinkler Irrigation Application

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

Apply by injecting the recommended rate of DECLARE into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. It is recommended that the product be injected into the center of the main irrigation line ahead of at least one right angle turn in the line to ensure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of DECLARE for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

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

#### **Use Restrictions—Sprinkler Irrigation Application**

1. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
3. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or nonuniform distribution of treated water.
4. Do not apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

#### **Use Precautions—Sprinkler Irrigation Application**

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. **Do not** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back through the injection pump.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve or interlock 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.
8. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
9. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch or interlock that will stop the water pump motor or injector when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
10. Systems must use a chemical injector or 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.
11. Any alternatives to the above-required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA- or state agency-approved alternative devices.

## Crop Specific Use Directions

Rate Conversion Chart			
lb ai/A	fl oz/A	pint/A	treated acres/gallon
0.0075	0.77	0.05	167
0.01	1.02	0.06	125
0.0125	1.28	0.08	100
0.015	1.54	0.1	84
0.02	2.05	0.13	62

### Maximum Yearly Use Rates for Gamma and Lambda Cyhalothrin on Labeled Crops:

Crop	Maximum Rate for Either Product Used Alone (lb ai/A) <sup>1</sup>	
	Gamma-cyhalothrin (e.g., DECLARE)	Lambda-cyhalothrin <sup>2</sup>
Alfalfa	0.06	0.12
Canola	0.045	0.09
cole crops	0.12	0.24
corn	0.06	0.12
sweet corn	0.24	0.48
Cotton	0.1	0.2
Cucurbits	0.09	0.18
fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits)	0.18	0.36
grass forage, fodder and hay	0.045	0.09
legume vegetables	0.06	0.12
lettuce (head and leaf)	0.15	0.3
onion (bulb) and garlic	0.12	0.24
Peanut	0.06	0.12
pome fruits	0.1	0.2
rice and wild rice	0.06	0.12
seed vegetables	0.06	0.12
sorghum (grain)	0.04	0.08
Soybean	0.03	0.06
stone fruits	0.1	0.2
Sugarcane	0.08	0.16
Sunflower	0.06	0.12
tobacco (air dried)	0.045	0.09
tree nuts including pecans	0.08	0.16
tuberous & corm vegetables (potato, sweet potato, yams & related)	0.06	0.12
wheat, wheat hay and triticale	0.03	0.06
conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards)	0.12	0.24
non-cropland areas adjacent to crops	0.1	0.2

<sup>1</sup> **Note:** If both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin are used on a crop during the same crop growing year, the amounts of each that can be used can be calculated as shown in the following examples:

**Example 1:** If the maximum use rate for lambda-cyhalothrin = 0.12 lb ai/acre/year and 0.06 lb ai has been applied,  $(0.12 - 0.06) \div 2 = 0.03$  lb ai of gamma-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop year.

**Example 2:** If the maximum use rate for gamma-cyhalothrin = 0.06 lb ai/acre/year and 0.03 lb ai has been applied,  $(0.06 - 0.03) \times 2 = 0.06$  lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes any lambda-cyhalothrin product approved for crop uses. DECLARE does not contain lambda-cyhalothrin.

**Specific directions for use for labeled uses of DECLARE are provided in the following tables (crops and/or use sites are listed alphabetically):**

<b>Alfalfa, Including Alfalfa Grown for Seed</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
army cutworm (for use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming)	0.005 - 0.0075	0.51 - 0.77
alfalfa weevil (for use in Colorado and Kansas) (1)	0.005 followed by 0.01	0.51 followed by 1.02
potato leafhopper (For use in Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin)	0.005-0.0125	0.51-1.28
alfalfa caterpillar cutworm spp. green cloverworm leafhopper spp. looper spp. threecornered alfalfa hopper velvetbean caterpillar webworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28

alfalfa seed chalcid (adult)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
alfalfa weevil		
armyworm		
bean leaf beetle (adult)		
blister beetle spp.		
blue alfalfa aphid		
clover leaf weevil spp.		
clover root borer (adult)		
clover root curculio spp. (adult)		
clover stem borer (adult)		
corn earworm		
cowpea aphid		
cowpea curculio (adult)		
cowpea weevil (adult)		
cucumber beetle spp. (adult)		
Egyptian alfalfa weevil		
fall armyworm (2)		
grape colaspis (adult)		
grasshopper spp.		
green June beetle (adult)		
green peach aphid (4)		
Japanese beetle (adult)		
meadow spittlebug		
Mexican bean beetle		
pea aphid		
pea weevil (adult)		
plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (4)		
spotted alfalfa aphid		
stink bug spp.		
sweet clover weevil (adult)		
thrips spp. (5)		
western yellowstriped armyworm		
whitefringed beetle spp. (adult)		
yellowstriped armyworm		
beet armyworm (2) (4)	0.015	1.54
blotch leafminer (4)		
spider mites (3)		

<sup>1</sup> For use in Colorado and Kansas. Use both applications only on first cutting in calendar year when alfalfa is more than 35 days from harvest and nighttime temperature is 50°F for three consecutive days before and after the first application. Apply second application based on new hatches.

<sup>2</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>4</sup> See Resistance Management statement under "Directions for Use" section of this label.

<sup>5</sup> **Does not include western flower thrips.**

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb ai/A (0.096 pint/A) per cutting. **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pint/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval:** **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high, 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground and higher labeled use rates are recommended. Use higher labeled rates in labeled use rate range for increased residual control.
- Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2 to 3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.

<b>Canola</b>		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
armyworm spp. cabbage seedpod weevil cutworm spp. diamondback moth flea beetle grasshoppers loopers spp. lygus bug	0.0075 - 0.015	0.77 - 1.54
cabbage aphid	0.015	1.54

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb ai/A (0.29 pint/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Cole Crops</b>		
Brassica (head and stem), including but not limited to broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cavalo broccoli, cauliflower, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy) and kohlrabi		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cabbage webworm cutworm spp. imported cabbageworm southern cabbageworm	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28

aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm diamondback moth (3) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (3) spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. thrips spp. (2) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
garden symphylan ( <i>Scutigerella immaculate</i> ) (CA) (4)	0.0125	1.28

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>4</sup> Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/A per year, 0.12 lb ai/A (12.3 fl oz/A).

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai/A (0.77 pints/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Conifer and Deciduous Trees</b>		
Plantations, nurseries and seed orchards		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
Bagworm balsam twig aphid balsam wooly aphid birch leafminer black pine weevil European elm bark beetle gypsy moth Japanese beetle june beetle spp. leaf beetle spp. leafroller spp. mealybug spp. (1) may beetle spp. pales weevil pine chafer pine colaspis beetle pine conelet bug pine leaf chermid pine needle scale pine sawfly spp. pine tip moth spp. pine tortoise scale pine weevil spp. poplar aphid spp. sawfly spp. spittlebug spp. spruce budworm tent caterpillar spp. tussock moth spp. webworm spp.	0.01 - 0.02	1.02 - 2.05
coneworm spp. seed bug spp.	See Remarks for pest-specific use directions	

<sup>1</sup>Suppression only

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai/A (0.77 pints/A) per year.
- Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically-pressurized handgun to nurseries.
- Do not apply as drench/soil/ground-direct application methods using a mechanically pressurized handgun to nurseries.

**For Commercial Nurseries:**

- Do not apply when the wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- Applicators are required to select the nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572)
- For soil or foliar applications, do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

**For Coneworm/Seed Bug/Thrips spp. in Seed Orchards:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.25 lb ai/A (1.6 pints/A) per year.



**Remarks:**

- To control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed and bark feeding insects, apply as required by scouting. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**For Coneworm/Seed Bug/Thrips spp. in Seed Orchards:**

- For high volume sprayers, dilute 2.05 fl oz per 100 gallons of water and apply 5 to 10 gallons of finished spray per tree.
- For low volume sprayers, dilute 8 fl oz per 100 gallons of water and apply 100 gallons of finished spray volume per acre.
- For aerial application, apply 6 fl oz/A in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

<b>Corn (At Plant Soil Application)</b>		
Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
corn rootworm larvae Mexican northern southern western cutworm spp. lesser cornstalk borer red imported fire ant (1) seedcorn beetle seedcorn maggot white grub spp. wireworm spp. (1)	0.0025 lb ai/ 1000 ft of row	0.26 fl oz/ 1000 ft of row
<b>Reduced rates for selected states **</b>		
wireworm spp.	0.0004 – 0.0008 lb ai/1000 ft of row	0.041 – 0.82 fl oz/1000 ft of row
cutworm spp. (2) seedcorn maggot white grub spp. (3) corn rootworm larvae (3) Western Northern Southern Mexican red imported fire ant (4)	0.001- 0.00175 lb ai/1000 ft of row	0.10 - 0.18 fl oz/1000 ft of row

\*\* Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>2</sup> T-band or band only.

<sup>3</sup> For reducing damage only when used T-band or in-furrow on light to moderate infestations. Use 0.1 fl oz to 0.14 fl oz/1000 ft of row for light infestations. Use 0.14 to 0.18 fl oz/1000 ft of row for moderate infestations. For high infestations, use a premium soil insecticide.

<sup>4</sup> Suppression only used T-band or band.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb ai/A (0.29 pint/A) per crop at plant. For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn, **do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn, **do not** apply more than 0.24 lb ai/A per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

**Remarks:**

- **Banded Applications:** Apply at planting as a 5- to 7-inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow opener and the press wheel or as a band application behind the press wheel.
- **In-Furrow Applications:** Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow opener and in front of the press wheel.
- Apply a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre.

Fluid Ounces and Pounds Active Ingredient per Acre of Declare Applied at 0.66 fl oz per 1000 ft of Row for Various Row Spacings						
Row spacing	40"	38"	36"	34"	32"	30"
Linear ft/A	13,068	13,756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424
fl oz/A	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6
lb ai/A	0.034	0.035	0.037	0.040	0.042	0.045

Corn (Foliar Application)		
Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
Cutworm spp (selected states)**	0.005-0.0075	0.51-0.77
corn earworm (1) cutworm spp. green cloverworm meadow spittlebug western bean cutworm (1)	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28

alfalfa weevil (adult) (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska) armyworm (2) bean leaf beetle cereal leaf beetle corn leaf aphid (3) English grain aphid (3) European corn borer (1) fall armyworm (2) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. hop vine borer (1) hornworm spp. (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska) Japanese beetle (adult) lesser cornstalk borer (1) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) oat bird-cherry aphid (3) sap beetle (adult) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer (1) stalk borer (1) stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (1) (4) webworm spp. western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (2)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
beet armyworm (2) (4) chinch bug greenbug (3) (4) Mexican rice borer (1) rice stalk borer (1) southern corn leaf beetle ( <i>Myochrous denticollis</i> ) (3) (5) sugarcane borer (1)	0.015	1.54

\*\* Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (only in counties: Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Wayne), New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or ear.

<sup>2</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression only

<sup>4</sup> See Resistance Management statement under "Directions for Use" section of this label.

<sup>5</sup> In Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri for field and seed corn, may also be applied through chemigation equipment.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pint/A) per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai/A (0.19 pint/A) after silk initiation. **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb ai/A (0.096 pint/A) after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. Declare may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use upper end of rate range at 1.54 fl oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A).

<b>Sweet Corn (Foliar Application)</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
corn earworm (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington—grown for processing)	0.0075-0.01	0.77-1.02
aphid spp. (2) (3) aster leafhopper beet armyworm (1) (3) chinch bug common cornstalk borer corn earworm cutworm spp. European corn borer fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) sap beetle (adult) southern armyworm (1) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. tarnished plant bug webworm spp. western bean cutworm western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
corn silkworm (adult) (2) southern corn leaf beetle ( <i>Myochrous denticollis</i> ) (4)	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>4</sup> Use in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. May also be applied through chemigation equipment.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.24 lb ai/A (1.54 pints/A) per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods and should be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. May be applied through chemigation in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 1.28 fl oz/A (0.0125 lb ai/A).

<b>Cotton</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
For use in selected states** up to 4 weeks after cotton emergence only. cutworm spp. thrips	0.005	0.51
cutworm spp. soybean thrips tobacco thrips	0.0075 - 0.01	0.77 - 1.02
cabbage looper cotton fleahopper cotton leafperforator cotton leafworm lygus bug spp. (3) pink bollworm (adult) saltmarsh caterpillar	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
bandedwing whitefly (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) boll weevil brown stink bug cotton aphid (2) (3) cotton bollworm European corn borer fall armyworm green stink bug southern green stink bug sweetpotato whitefly (2) (3) tobacco budworm (3) twospotted spider mite (2)	0.0125 - 0.02	1.28 - 2.05

**\*\*** Use in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.64 pints (0.1 lb ai/A) per year.
- **Do not** make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage.
- Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. Declare may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least 1 quart of finished spray per acre.
- Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 0.01 lb ai/A may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring.
- For boll weevil control, spray on a 3- to 5-day schedule.
- When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, DECLARE also provides ovicidal control of unhatched *Heliothis* spp. eggs.

<b>Cucurbit Vegetables</b>			
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
<b>Cucurbit Vegetables</b>	<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
		<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>

<p>Chayote (fruit)  Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon)  Citron melon  Cucumber  Gherkin  Gourd (edible)  <i>Lagenaria</i> spp. – includes: hyotan, cucuzza  <i>Luffa acutangula</i> – includes hechima, Chinese okra  <i>Momordica</i> spp.— includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber  Muskmelon (hybrids and cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) includes: true cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon  Pumpkin  Squash, summer (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>melo</i><i>pepo</i>) includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini</p>	<p>Armyworm species (1)  blister beetle species  cabbage looper  corn earworm  cricket species  cucumber beetle species (adult)  cutworm species  flea beetle species  grasshopper species  June beetle species  leaffooted bug  leafhopper species  lygus bug species (1)  melonworm  pickleworm  plant bug species  rindworm species complex  saltmarsh caterpillar  squash beetle  squash bug species  squash vine borer species  stink bug species  thrips species (1) (2)  tobacco budworm (1)  webworm species</p>	<p>0.01 - 0.015</p>	<p>1.02 - 1.54</p>
<p>Squash, winter (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>; <i>C. moschata</i>) includes: butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash   (<i>C. mixta</i>; <i>C. pepo</i>) includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash  Watermelon – includes: hybrids and varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i></p>	<p>aphid species (1)  leafminer species (1) (3)  whitefly species (1) (3)  spider mite species (3)</p>	<p>0.015</p>	<p>1.54</p>

<sup>1</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include Western flower thrips.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression only.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb ai/A (0.58 pints/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Use higher labeled application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher labeled rates for longer residual control.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of Declare herbicide.

<b>Fruiting Vegetables (Except Cucurbits)</b>		
Tomato, tomatillo, peppers (bell and non-bell), eggplant, ground cherry, okra, pepino		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
cabbage looper cutworm spp. hornworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28
aphid spp. (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) blister beetle spp. Colorado potato beetle (3) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) European corn borer (4) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leafminer spp. (2) meadow spittlebug pepper weevil (adult) (2) plant bug spp. southern armyworm (1) spider mite spp. (2) stalk borer (4) stink bug spp. thrips (3) (5) tobacco budworm (3) tomato fruitworm tomato pinworm tomato psyllid (2) (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
garden symphylan ( <i>Scutigerella immaculate</i> ) California (6)	0.0125	1.28

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>4</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or fruit.

<sup>5</sup> **Does not include western flower thrips**

<sup>6</sup> Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with **ground equipment** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/A per year, 0.18 lb ai/A (19.5 fl oz/A).



**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.18 lb ai/A (1.15 pints/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 5 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay</b> (Pasture and rangeland grass, grass grown for hay or silage, and grass grown for seed)		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
army cutworm cutworm species Essex skipper range caterpillar striped grass looper	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28

beet armyworm billbug species (1) bird cherry-oat aphid (2) black grass bug black turfgrass beetle (adult) blue stem midge cereal leaf beetle chinch bug crane fly species cricket species English grain aphid (2) fall armyworm flea beetle species grass mealybug grass sawfly (adult) grasshopper species green June beetle greenbug (2) (3) Japanese beetle (adult) katydid species leafhopper species mite species (1) Russian wheat aphid (2) southern armyworm spittlebug species stink bug species sugarcane aphid thrips species tick species true armyworm webworm species yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
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<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>2</sup> Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage after application, once spray has dried. **Do not** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application. Grass grown for seed:
  - Straw, hay, and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage, or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb ai/A (1.54 fl oz/A) per cutting for pastures, rangeland, and grasses grown for seed. A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.015 lb ai/A that have not been cut between applications
- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb ai/A (4.6 fl oz/A) per year.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. When applying by ground, apply in a minimum of 7 gallons of water per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and higher labeled rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher labeled rates for longer residual.

- For chinch bug control, DECLARE may only suppress heavy infestations or migrations. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. DECLARE may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.

<b>Legume Vegetables</b>			
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
<b>Crop/Variety</b>	<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
		<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
<b>edible podded (only)</b> <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> - sword bean <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> - jackbean <i>Glycine max</i> - soybean – immature seed	cutworm spp. green cloverworm imported cabbageworm Mexican bean beetle saltmarsh caterpillar velvetleaf caterpillar	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77- 1.28
	<b>edible podded, succulent shelled or dried shelled</b> <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. – includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans <i>Vigna</i> spp. – includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, and southern pea <i>Pisum</i> spp. – includes dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas <i>Cajanus cajan</i> – pigeon peas  <b>succulent shelled or dried shelled</b> <i>Vicia faba</i> broadbean (favabean)	alfalfa caterpillar aphid spp. (4) armyworm (2) bean leaf beetle bean leafskeletonizer blister beetle spp. corn earworm corn rootworm beetle spp. (adult) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) curculio and weevil spp. (1) (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) European corn borer (1) fall armyworm (2) flea beetle spp. (adult) flea hopper spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leaf-tier spp. looper spp. meadow spittlebug painted lady butterfly (larvae) plant bug spp. including lygus spp. (4) stalk borer (1) stink bug spp. three-cornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. (4) (5) tobacco budworm (4) webworm spp. western bean cutworm western yellowstriped armyworm (2) yellowstriped armyworm (2)	0.01 – 0.015
<b>dried shelled (only)</b> <i>Lupinus</i> spp. – includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines <i>Cicer arietinum</i> – chickpea (garbanzo bean) <i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> – guar <i>Lablab purpureus</i> - lablab bean (hyacinth bean) <i>Lens esculata</i> – Lentils	seed corn maggot (adult) (for use in Washington)	0.0125-0.015	1.28-1.54
	garden symphylan ( <i>Scutigera immaculate</i> ) California (6)	0.0125	1.28

	beet armyworm (3) (4) leafminer spp. (3) (4) lesser cornstalk borer (3) soybean looper (3) (4) spider mite spp. (3) whitefly spp. (3) (4)	0.015	1.54
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<sup>1</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or pods.

<sup>2</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>4</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>5</sup> **Does not include western flower thrips.**

<sup>6</sup> Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/A per year, 0.0.06 lb ai/A (6.15 fl oz/A).

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pint/A) per year.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and bean, **do not** graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.
- **Preharvest Interval: For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, do not** apply within 7 days of harvest. **For dried shelled legume vegetables, do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Lettuce (Head and Leaf)</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cutworm spp. green cloverworm imported cabbageworm saltmarsh caterpillar	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28

aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm diamondback moth (3) European corn borer fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (3) southern armyworm spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
garden symphylan ( <i>Scutigerella immaculate</i> ) California (4)	0.0125	1.28

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>4</sup> Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/acre per year, 0.15 lb ai/A (15.4 fl oz/A).

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.15 lb ai/A (0.96 pints/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Onion (Bulb) and Garlic</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
cutworm spp. leafminer spp. (adult) onion maggot (adult) seedcorn maggot (adult)	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28

aphid spp. (2) armyworm spp. (1) flower thrips (2) onion thrips plant bug spp. stink bug spp. tobacco thrips western flower thrips (2) (3)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
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<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai/A (0.77 pints/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Use the higher labeled rates as thrips population increases and avoid rescue situations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of thrips by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, 0.25% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant may enhance the deposition of the spray and increase plant coverage. Follow adjuvant manufacturer’s use directions.

<b>Peanut</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
cutworm spp. green cloverworm potato leafhopper red-necked peanut worm three cornered alfalfa hopper velvetbean caterpillar	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28

bean leaf beetle corn earworm fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. southern corn rootworm (adult) stink bug spp. tobacco thrips vegetable weevil whitefringed beetle (adult)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
aphid spp. (2) beet armyworm (1) (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pint/A) per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**Pome Fruits**

Apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, oriental pear, pear, quince

Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
apple aphid	0.01 - 0.02	1.02 - 2.05
apple maggot (adult)		
cherry fruit fly spp. (adult)		
codling moth		
green fruitworm		
Japanese beetle		
leafhopper spp.		
leafroller spp.		
lesser appleworm		
omnivorous leafroller		
orange tortrix		
Oriental fruit moth		
pear psylla (1)		
pear sawfly		
periodical cicada		
plant bug spp.		
plum curculio		
rosy apple aphid		
San Jose scale (fruit infestations only)		
spirea aphid (1)		
stink bug spp.		
tent caterpillar spp.		
tentiform leafminer spp.		
tree borer spp.		
tufted apple budworm		

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb ai/A (0.64 pints/A) per year. **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb ai/A (0.51 pints/A) per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

<b>Rice and Wild Rice</b>
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Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
bird cherry-oat aphid chinch bug fall armyworm grasshopper spp. greenbug leafhopper spp.  rice stink bug rice water weevil (adult) riceworm sharpshooter spp. true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm yellow sugarcane aphid	0.0125 - 0.02	1.28 - 2.05
rice water weevil (wet-seeded rice in California) (1) European corn borer (2) Mexican rice borer (2) rice seed midge rice stalk borer (2) sugarcane borer (2)	0.015-0.02	1.54-2.05

<sup>1</sup> See "Remarks" below for application information.

<sup>2</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

#### Use Restrictions:

- **Do not** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pint/A) per season. **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai/A (0.26 pint/A) within 28 days of harvest or more than 0.02 lb ai/A (0.13 pint/A) within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest. **Preharvest interval for wild rice in Minnesota: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.**

#### Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days, by scouting.
- DECLARE can be used safely when propanil products are being used for weed control.
- Apply by air or by ground equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. The addition of emulsifiable crop oil at 1 pint per acre when lower aerial application volumes are used is recommended to improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy.
- For control of rice water weevil in dry seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0 to 5 days after permanent flood establishment. **Do not** exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- For control of rice water weevil in water-seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3 to 5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7 to 10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce over-wintering populations.

- **California:** In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, DECLARE may be applied at the 1 to 3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2 leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults, based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field.
- For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near panicle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. DECLARE may provide only suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of DECLARE, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.

<b>SEED VEGETABLES (Oregon; may apply only on seed carrot in Idaho)</b>			
<b>Crop</b>	<b>Target Pest</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
		<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
Seed Carrot Seed Dill Seed Parsley Seed Parsnip Seed Radish (except Daikon)	Lygus bug spp.	0.01 -0.015	1.02 – 1.54

**Use Restrictions:**

- This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or broadleaf weeds. **Do not** apply 1.54 fl oz/A (0.015 lb ai/A) to blooming seed crops. Apply 1.54 fl oz/A only as a **pre-bloom or post-bloom** spray. Applications of 1.02 fl oz/A (0.01 lb ai/A) of Declare to blooming seed crops must be timed to coincide with periods of minimum bee activity between late evening and midnight. Be aware of bee activity resulting from a cool evening or morning dew. Avoid direct application to bee shelters/hives. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters/hives during and for 2 to 3 days following application.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A per year.

**Remarks:**

- For applying with ground equipment (min. 10 gal/A) or air (min. 2 gal/A). For dense foliage or high pest population, higher labeled use rates in higher volumes (10 gal/A by air and 20 gal/A by ground). Higher labeled use rates can be used before crop bloom for increased residual control.
- To reduce potential for the development of insecticide resistance, if DECLARE is used as a pre-bloom spray, it is not advisable to use during bloom.
- Establish appropriate buffer zones and follow guidelines for spray drift as found in the sections of this label entitled “Buffer Zones” and “Spray Drift Requirements.”

<b>Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, wheat, wheat hay, and triticale)</b>
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.

Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
army cutworm cutworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28
Armyworm cereal leaf beetle English grain aphid (1) fall armyworm flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Hessian fly (4) bird cherry-oat aphid (1) orange blossom wheat midge Russian wheat aphid (1) stink bug spp. yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
grass sawfly	0.0125 - 0.015	1.28 - 1.54
chinch bug corn leaf aphid (2) greenbug (1) (3) mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54
<b>Spring and Winter Wheat:</b> (Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming) wheat stem maggot (5)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
<b>Wheat</b> army cutworm For use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota	0.005 – 0.0125	0.51 – 1.28
<b>Wheat (except Durum) and Barley</b> (selected states) (6) Axial® XL herbicide in tank mixture with DECLARE for grasses and insects		Axial XL® 16.4 + DECLARE at recommended rates
<b>Wheat (including Durum)</b> (selected states) (7) Discover® NG herbicide in tank mixture with DECLARE for grasses and insects		Discover® NG 12.8 – 16 + DECLARE at recommended rates

<sup>1</sup> Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once wheat has started to boot, DECLARE may provide suppression only. Higher labeled rates and increased coverage will be necessary.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>4</sup> Make applications when adults emerge.

<sup>5</sup> Apply from 5-leaf to flag leaf stages of wheat for suppression/control. Time application to control adult flies and maggots on the leaves and stems before maggots bore into stem. Use higher labeled rates for heavier populations and adverse application conditions. May be tank-mixed with Tilt® or Quilt® fungicides and Axial® XL and Discover® NG herbicides.

<sup>6</sup> Use in Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

<sup>7</sup> Use in Arizona, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai/A (0.19 pint/A) per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after last treatment. Do not feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. DECLARE may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. DECLARE may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.

<b>Sorghum (Grain)</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
cutworm spp. sorghum midge	0.0075 - 0.01	0.77 - 1.02
Armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm European corn borer (2) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. lesser cornstalk borer (2) southwestern corn borer (2) stink bug spp. webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
For use in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska: hornworm alfalfa weevil (adult)	0.01-0.015	1.02-1.54
chinch bug Mexican rice borer (2) rice stalk borer (2) sugarcane borer (2)	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>2</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai/A (0.26 pint/A) per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai/A (0.19 pint/A) per year after crop emergence.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.01 lb ai/A (0.06 pint/A) per year once crop is in soft dough stage.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. DECLARE may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.

<b>Soybean</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper corn earworm cutworm spp. green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) painted lady (thistle) caterpillar potato leafhopper saltmarsh caterpillar southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) soybean aphid (4) three-cornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. (5) velvetbean caterpillar western corn rootworm beetle (adult) woollybear caterpillar	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
For use in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska: hornworm alfalfa weevil (adult)	0.01-0.015	1.02-1.54
armyworm (1) blister beetle spp. European corn borer fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) plant bug spp. silverspotted skipper stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.0125 – 0.015	1.28 – 1.54

beet armyworm (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54
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<sup>1</sup> Use higher labeled rates for large larvae.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

<sup>4</sup> Use a rate in the lower end of the rate range for early season applications and/or lighter populations.

<sup>5</sup> **Does not include western flower thrips.**

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai/A (0.19 pint/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 45 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 1.02 fl oz/A (0.01 lb ai/A).

**Stone Fruits**

Apricot, sweet and tart cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, chickasaw plum, damson plum, Japanese plum, plumcot, prune

Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
American plum borer apple maggot (adult) black cherry aphid cherry fruit fly spp. (adult) codling moth green fruitworm Japanese beetle June beetle leafhopper spp. leafroller spp. oriental fruit moth peachtree borer spp. peach twig borer pear sawfly periodical cicada plant bug spp. plum curculio rose chafer stink bug spp. tent caterpillar spp. thrips spp.	0.01 - 0.02	1.02 - 2.05

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb ai/A (0.64 pints/A) per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb ai/A (0.51 pints/A) per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

Sugarcane		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
Mexican rice borer (1) pygmy mole cricket rice borer (1) sugar cane aphid (3) sugarcane beetle (adult) (2) sugarcane borer (1) yellow sugarcane aphid (3) west Indian crane fly	0.0125 - 0.02	1.28 - 2.05

<sup>1</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only of beetles active above ground.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under "Directions for Use" section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb ai/A (0.51 pints/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Sunflower</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
cutworm spp. sunflower beetle	0.0075 - 0.0125	0.77 - 1.28
red sunflower seed weevil (North Dakota and South Dakota)	0.0075 - 0.015	0.77 - 1.54
banded sunflower moth fall armyworm (1) flea beetles (selected states)** grasshopper spp. head-clipper weevil (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug painted lady (thistle) caterpillar seed weevil (adult) spotted cabbage looper stem weevil (adult) stink bug spp. sunflower maggot (adult) sunflower moth woollybear caterpillar	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
For use in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska: alfalfa weevil (adult) hornworm	0.01-0.015	1.02-1.54
beet armyworm (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54

\*\* Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under "Directions for Use" section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pint/A) per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb ai/A (0.29 pint/A) per season after bloom initiation.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 45 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

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



- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of sunflower heads and/or foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Tobacco (Air Dried)</b>		
Burley tobacco and flue-cured tobacco		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
aphid spp. (2) (3)	0.0075 - 0.015	0.77 - 1.54
armyworm spp. (1)		
blister beetle spp.		
cabbage looper		
corn earworm		
cucumber beetle spp. (adult)		
cutworm spp.		
grasshopper spp.		
Japanese beetle (adult)		
katydid spp.		
plant bug spp. (3)		
saltmarsh caterpillar		
stinkbug spp.		
thrips spp. (2)		
tobacco budworm		
tobacco flea beetle (adult)		
tobacco hornworm		
tree cricket spp.		
vegetable weevil (adult)		
webworm spp.		

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See Resistance Management statement under “Directions for Use” section of this label.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb ai/A (0.29 pint/A) per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 40 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

<b>Tree Nuts</b> Almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), black walnut, English walnut (Persian), Pistachios
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Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
Ants chinch bug codling moth filbertworm leaffooted bug leafroller spp. navel orangeworm peach twig borer plant bug spp. stink bug spp. walnut aphid walnut husk fly spp. (adult)	0.01 - 0.02	1.02 - 2.05
<b>Pecan</b>		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/A	fl oz/A
hickory shuckworm pecan aphid spp. pecan casebearer spp. pecan phylloxera spp. pecan spittlebug pecan weevil stinkbug spp.	0.01 - 0.02	1.02 - 2.05

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb ai/A (0.51 pints/A) per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (0.38 pints/A) per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher amount of water per acre as appropriate for thorough coverage.

<b>Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (potato, sweet potato, yams, and related)</b>			
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
arracacha arrowroot artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only) canna (edible)	cutworm species leafhopper species saltmarsh caterpillar sweet potato hornworm woolybear caterpillar species	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28

cassava (bitter and sweet) chayote (root) chufa dasheen ginger leren potato sweet potato tanier turmeric yam (bean and true)	aphid species (1) armyworm species (1) blister beetle species Colorado potato beetle (1) corn earworm cricket species cucumber beetle species (adult) European corn borer flea beetle species (adult) grasshopper species looper species (1) lygus bug species (1) plant bug species potato psyllid potato tuberworm stink bug species sweet potato leaf beetle (adult) sweet potato vine borer thrips species (1) (2) tortoise beetle species webworm species (adult) weevil species (adult)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
	leafminer species (1) (3) spider mite species (3) whitefly species (1) (3)	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> See Resistance **Management statement under “Directions for Use”** section of this label.

<sup>2</sup> Does not include Western flower thrips.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression only.

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai/A (6.15 fl oz/A) per year.
- **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Base timing and frequency of applications on insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. When applying by ground, apply a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and higher labeled rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher labeled rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers, or corms must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications.

**Non-Agricultural Uses**

<b>Non-Cropland Areas Adjacent to Crops (Excluding Public Land)</b>		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>lb ai/A</b>	<b>fl oz/A</b>
Refer to crop-specific use directions	Use rates in crop-specific use directions	Use rates in crop-specific use directions

**Use Restrictions:**

- **Do not** exceed 0.1 lb ai/A (0.64 pints/A) per year.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.

**Remarks:**

- Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects that may threaten crops.
- When treating areas adjacent to crops, refer to the specific use directions for the adjacent crop for target pests, rates, and spray recommendations.
- Use highest labeled rates for dense/tall foliage, high insect populations and/or larger larval stages.
- Repeat as necessary to maintain control.

**Storage and Disposal**

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

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

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

**Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:**

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Then offer for recycling if available, 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.

Triple rinse or pressure 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 1/4 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:**

**Container Reuse:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

**Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:**

**Container Reuse:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, 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.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application

equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions beyond the control of FMC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold FMC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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