400-461

9/30/2008



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

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Judith Ball Chemutura USA Corporation 199 Benson Road Middlebury, Connecticut 06749

SEP 3 0 2008

Dear Ms. Ball:

Subject:

Labeling Amendment; Addition of Livestock Premises for Fly Control Dimilin 2L EPA Registration No. 400-461

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. The following comment applies:

 Should you wish to add/retain the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the language presented in the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to the false and misleading provisions of 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5). Therefore should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains claims substantially differing from the EPA approved section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) final printed copy for the above mentioned label before releasing the product for shipment. If you have any questions regarding this label, please contact me at (703) 306-0415.

Sincerely, Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis Entomologist Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7505P)

. Enclosure- stamped label

Restricted Use Pesticide. Due to toxicity to aquatic invertebrate animals. 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.

Dimilin 2L

Insect Growth Regulator Aqueous Flowable

Net Contents:

INSECTICIDE

15

H13

For use on barley, oats, triticale, wheat, cotton, grassland and non-crop areas, leafy brassica and turnip greens, oranges, grapefruit, tangerine, peanuts, pears, peppers, rice, soybeans, stonefruit (excluding cherries), tree nuts, turfgrass and fly breeding areas

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COMPOSITION

*Contains 2 lbs. diflubenzuron per gallon.

*U.S. Patent Number: 6,057,370; and 6,376,430B1 and other patents pending.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE:	
EMERGENCY PHONE	800-292-5898
SAFETY DATA AND INFORMATION	866-430-2775
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC)	800-424-9300
Have the product container or label with you	u when calling
a doctor or going for treatment	.

SEP 3 0 2008

Under the Federel Insecticide, Fungielde, and Rodensielde Act as amended, for the pesticide

PA Ros 100-46

wietered under

CAUTION

EPA REG. NO. 400-461 EPA EST, NO. 046

Manufactured for: Chemtura Corporation 199 Benson Road Middlebury, CT 06749



www.chemtura.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant selection chart.

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt & long pants; chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, PVC, or viton, when mixing and loading and also when using hand-held equipment; shoes plus socks.

Mixers and Loaders Using Fixed-Wing Aircraft Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, PVC or viton; shoes plus socks; dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter).

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

When handlers use closed systems (including water soluble bags), enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- · Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove 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 toxic to terrestrial juvenile insects and aquatic invertebrates/mollusks/insects. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

coveralls

 chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
 shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE** - Store in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL - Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Plastic containers: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: For containers small enough to shake: Empty the remaining contents into a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and then recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into 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. For containers too large to shake: Empty remaining contents into 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. Empty the rinsate into a mix tank or store for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Then offer container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **Recycling:** Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer or contact the Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at 1-877-952-2272 (toll free) or <u>www.acrecycle.org</u>.

INSTRUCTIONS AND IN. JRMATION

Restriction: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to ULV applications on grassland, for the control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/ 4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the <u>Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory</u> <u>Information</u>

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- Pressure Do not exceed the nozzle manufacture's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid steam nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/ 4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for the displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speed of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

INFORMATION

DIMILIN 2L is an insect growth regulator which is effective on a wide variety of insect pests, predominately from the families Lepidoptera and Diptera. Because of its mode of action, which results in a disruption of the normal molting process of the insect larvae, the action of DIMILIN is slow and several days may elapse before the full effect is seen. Because of its specificity, DIMILIN has little or no effect on bees or other beneficial insects and is therefore an excellent product for use in IPM programs.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: When used as directed DIMILIN 2L provides control of a number of important insect pests as well as providing a margin of safety to beneficial insects and pollinators. DIMILIN 2L should be part of an IPM program that follows good management practices that include:

- Scouting regularly and use DIMILIN 2L against early immature stages for best results
- Always follow the label rate and timing directions
- Use chemical alternatives such as oil and preserve beneficial arthropods as part of an IPM program
- Maintain good coverage of all leaf surfaces with adequate water volume
- Alternate treatments to classes of insecticides with different modes of action

RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product to bodies of water where swimming is likely to occur.

For Field Crops, Row Crops, Orchard Uses, Grassland and Non-Crop Areas: Do not apply within 25 feet by ground or 150 feet by air of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

RESTRICTIONS ON ROTATIONAL CROPS: Do not plant food or feed crops in DIMILIN treated soils within 1 month following last application, unless DIMILIN is authorized for use on these crops.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITH WATER:

- 1. Fill tank with half of the required amount of water.
- 2. Begin agitation and add required amount of DIMILIN 2L.
- 3. Continue agitation while adding remainder of water.
- If permitted for the use site, add proper quantity of oil slowly. To avoid formation of an invert emulsion, use at least 2 parts of water for each part of oil.

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITHOUT WATER:

Always evaluate any potential mixture for compatibility and sprayability. To ensure thorough mixing of DIMILIN 2L with insecticides or other carriers, it is recommended that ingredients be premixed in a nurse tank prior to being transferred to aerial or ground ULV application equipment. If nurse tank is not available, or unable to simultaneously mix:

1. Fill tank with the required amount of oil and/or oil based insecticide.

2. Begin agitation and add required amount of DIMILIN 2L.

3. After the contents of the tank have been thoroughly agi tated, a volume of carrier sufficient to fill the booms and

piping system should be drained and then added back to the tank.

Aerial or ground application: Spray should be applied with aerial or ground equipment designed or modified to insure full uniform coverage of the entire plant. Adjust equipment to provide droplets with a diameter of 150 to 220 microns. Provide agitation prior to, during, and after blending and while applying.

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Barley Dats Triticale Wheat	BARLEY, OATS, TRITIC acre. Do not apply after Oregon, Utah, Washing	ALE & WHEAT REST boot stage of grow ton, Wyoming, West ton not harvest grain	RICTIONS: Do not make more than 1 application per season. Do not exceed 4 fl oz per vth. For Use in The Following States Only: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, ern North & South Dakota and Western Nebraska (West of Route 281 in ND, SD & NE) and straw within 50 days of application. Do not harvest forage within three days of
	Grasshopper	2	For best results, apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.
	Cereal leaf beetle	4	For best results, apply at first sign of egg laying. Do not apply if infestation has advanced into later instar larvae.
	Aerial Application: Ap Ground Application: A coverage. Because of th following application.	pply in 5 to 15 gallo	total volume per acre. Ons of total volume per acre. Use sufficient application volume to assure adequate ction of DIMILIN, its visible effects on larvae and nymphs may not be seen until 5 to 7 days
otton	COTTON RESTRICTION fl oz post boll opening.	S: Do not exceed 6 a Pre-harvest Interva	applications per season. Do not exceed 24 fl oz per acre. Do not exceed 3 applications and 12 I: Do not harvest within 14 days of application.
	Beet armyworm -early season before first bloom	2-4	For early infestations on young cotton, DIMILIN 2L should be applied at the first sign of beet armyworm activity (2 egg masses or hatch outs/100 feet of row) in multiple applications, either as directed or broadcast spray. Use on a 5 to 7 day interval until 8 fl oz per acre have been applied. Multiple applications of DIMILIN 2L will provide acceptable beet armyworm control and because it has little activity on beneficial insects (parasites and predators) and has good persistence, will help prevent populations of beet armyworm from building up later in the growing season. Use of DIMILIN 2L in this way allows for more complete coverage of new foliage during the period of rapid vegetative growth.
	Beet armyworm - mid season	4-8	Apply starting around first bloom and through mid-bloom. Repeat application until up to 8 fl oz per acre have been applied, using a 5 to 7 day interval between applications. The higher application rate should be used on larger cotton and/or under conditions of greater larval pressure. First application should coincide with peak beet armyworm moth catches in pheromone traps, indicating another generation of larvae is imminent. DIMILIN is more effective on early stages of larval development, therefore cotton leaves should be treated before populations become established.
	Beet armyworm - late season	6-8	Apply after mid-bloom and prior to 14 days before harvest. The higher application rate should be used on larger cotton and/or under conditions of greater larval pressure. Application should coincide with peak beet armyworm moth catches in pheromone traps. Additional applications may be needed if larval pressure continues.
	Fall armyworm Yellowstriped armyworn Southern armyworm Soybean looper * Cabbage looper * Saltmarsh caterpillar * *suppression	4-8 m	Application should be made during early stages of larval development. Repeat application until at least 8 fl oz per acre have been applied using a 5 to 7 day interval.
	Boll weevil - early seaso (before first bloom)	n 4-8	DIMILIN 2L will control boll weevil by suppressing reproduction. Apply with 2 to 4 qt of emulsified cottonseed oil, vegetable oil, or paraffinic crop oil. For ULV application, use 4 fl oz in a minimum of 8 fl oz of emulsified cottonseed oil, oil based insecticide, or vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if a non-emulsified cotton-seed oil is used. Consult your supplier or Chemtura representative for oil specifica tions. For best suppression of boll weevil reproduction, make first application at pinhead square stage of cotton growth when overwintering boll weevils are entering the fields. Repeat applications should allow a minimum of 7 days between applications. DIMILIN does not kill the adult boll weevil, however, eggs deposited by affected female weevils will not hatch, thus limiting reproduction. The control of egg hatch and larval development within the square prevents its shedding and will then allow normal boll development. After the initial treatment of the female weevil, 7 to 10 days are required before non-hatching eggs are laid; however, once affected, non-hatching eggs will be laid for approximately 10 days, and longer if the female encounters more DIMILIN. Thus treat early and use multiple applications.

Crops	Pests	(Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Cotton (cont.)	Boll weevil - late season	2-4	DIMILIN will reduce the number of weevils that emerge in the following spring if applica tions are made when adult weevils are going into diapuase to overwinter. Apply when cotton plant has reached full vegetative growth or when it begins blooming out the top. For LV application spray in combination with 2 to 4 qt of an emulsifiable vegetable or paraffinic oil per acre. For ULV application combine in a minimum of 8 oz of emulsified cottonseed oil, oil based insecticide, or vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if a non-emulsified cottonseed oil is used. At least 2, but not more than 3, applica tions at 7 to 14 day intervals should be made.
		e concentrate insectici	control, it allows normal build-up of beneficial insects that may aid control of bollworm and ide formulations used in tank mixes, in the presence of oil, may result in phytotoxicity. Care ed.
	Grasshopper	2	Apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.
	Ground application: , Adjuvant usage: Alwa (e.g. high air temperat crop oil is recommend application, use DIMIL agent may be needed Consult your supplier Use sufficient applicati other cotton insects. V result in phytotoxicity.	Apply in 10 to 20 gallo ays use oil (1 to 2 qt) w ure and/or low humid led to enhance canopy IN 2L in a minimum of if non-emulsified cott or Chemtura represen ion volume to assure a When emulsifiable con . Care should be taken	otal volume per acre. For ULV application, use a total volume of 20 to 48 oz per acre. ons of total volume per acre. For ULV application, use a total of 20 to 64 oz per acre. with DIMILIN 2L for larval/nymphal control if conditions are favorable for water evaporation lity). For ground or aerial LV application, 1 pt to 2 qt of emulsified vegetable or paraffinic y penetration and to reduce spray droplet evaporation and subsequent drift. For ULV f 20 oz of emulsified cottonseed, vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility conseed oil is used. Itative for oil specifications. adequate coverage. DIMILIN 2L may be mixed with other insecticides being applied for icentrate insecticide formulations are used with oil and DIMILIN in tank mixes, they may where such mixture is used. MILIN, its visible effects on larvae/nymphs may not be seen for 5 to 7 days following

Target Sites	Pests	Application Rate	Application Timing
Fly Breeding Areas	RESTRICTION		istock. Do not contaminate feed or water through application.
in Livestock Operations, includes: - Manure - Stale/wasted feed - Feed muck/spoilage - Manure/straw mixtures - Spoiled organic refuse	House fly Stable fly Face fly Horn fly	5 fl. ozs./ 10 gals. water	Apply as a directed spray in spot treatments at a volume of 1 quart of spray solution to 10 sq. ft. of surface area. 100 gallons of spray solution will treat 4000 sq. ft. Begin applications when flies first appear. Repeat applications should be made as needed when adult fly numbers begin to increase, typically at 2-3 week intervals. Dimilin 2L will not control fly adults or pupae, but does provide extended control of the developing larvae. If a large adult fly population already exists, application of a knock down insecticide may be desirable to achieve rapid reduction of the adult population.
	operations inc ponds. For optimum	lude wall footings, fend	ts, dairies, farms, barns, farm buildings, and equine facilities. Application sites within these te lines of holding pens, feed bunks, hay bale feeders; and marginal areas of waste retention ding sites, be sure to treat the entire area where manure and waste hay are mixed at the soil

		Application Rate	
Crops	Pests	(fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Grassland (includes rangeland, pastures, improved pastures and similar areas	Allow at least 1 day af	ter treatment befor bodies of water, kr	eed a total of 2 fl oz per acre per cutting. Do not exceed a total of 6 fl. oz. per acre per year. e cutting grass. Apply only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas hown habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal e sensitive areas)
used for production of native, domestic- ated forage grasses	Grasshopper	1-2	Use 1 application on early instar (majority in the 2nd through 4th instar nymphal stages); use high rate for pastureland.
for harvest for live- stock primarily for grazing or mechanical harvest)	Mormon cricket	0.75 - 1	Use on rangeland only, in a RAATs (Reduced Area and Agent Treatment) application on early instars. A RAATs application is an IPM strategy that takes advantage of grasshopper movement and conservation biological ,control to allow DIMILIN 2L to be applied on rangeland on a reduced treated area and at reduced rates, while sustaining acceptable control. RAATs may provide ranchers with an economic means to reduce competition by these insects on their rangeland, depending on insect age and plant canopy. Using this program DIMILIN 2L may be applied on as little as 50% of the infested acreage (e.g. skipping a 100 ft swath for every 100 ft treated), up to 100% infested acreage. The rate range to use per acre and amount of area treated will depend on grasshopper/Mormon cricket age, plant canopy and topography. Skip up to 50% of the infested area and use the lower rate under uniform topography with early instar ages and sparse vegetation. If the majority of the population is late instars, vegetation is dense, terrain is considered rough, and conditions are hot during treatment, then the coverage and rate of DIMILIN 2L should be increased up to a blanket (100%) coverage with 1 fl oz per acre.
		0.5 - 1	If a second application is made, typically apply 2 to 3 weeks after the first application.
	Lepidopteran foliage feeding caterpillars such as: Fall armyworm Striped grass looper	2	For maximum control use DIMILIN 2L at first sign of hatch outs and prior to larvae reaching fourth instars (<1/2 inch). DIMILIN 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced.
	Horn Fly Face fly suppression	2	Apply Dimilin 2L for the suppression of Horn fly and face fly emergence from cattle manure patties for two weeks or longer.
	as emulsified vegetab humidity). For ULV ap agent, such as emulsif instructions. Use at lea spray mixture contain Ground application: vegetable or paraffini follow product label u rates and gallonages a conditions are favoral Apply anytime after en larvae and grasshoppers/Mormo until these insects hav species are present, ta Check mixing compat Besides a fatal incomp segments malformed, limited jumps and uns possessing these sym	le or paraffinic crop plication, use a tota ied vegetable or pa ast 2 parts of water ing the correct con Apply in 1 to 20 gall c cropoil if conditio use instructions. Gro re suggested for are ble for grasshopper ggs begin to hatch n crickets once they we molted at least of ank-mix DIMILIN 2L tibility and sprayabi plete molting, adult , twisted antennae, teady landings, sho ptoms is likely mor	ns of water per acre and include 1 pt to 2 qt per acre of an evaporation control agent, such to oil if conditions are favorable for water evaporation (e.g. high air temperature and/or low al volume of at least 12 to 32 fl oz per acre and use at least 4 fl oz of an evaporation control raffinic crop oil per acre. For other drift/evaporation retardant materials follow product label for each part of oil. For low volume and ULV applications make sure the boom is filled with centration of DIMILIN 2L before the 1st application begins. ons of water per acre. Include 1 pt to 2 qt of an evaporation control agent, such as emulsified ins are favorable for water evaporation. For other drift/evaporation retardant materials, bund application equipment must give thorough coverage of spray volume used. Higher eas with dense vegetation, when nymphs are beyond the 3rd instar stage, and when climatic //Mormon cricket survival and increase. through early instars. DIMILIN 2L remains active on the foliage and will continue to control ts that hatch later in the season. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling larvae and / have reached the adult stage. Since it is an insect growth regulator, effects may not be seen once. If adult grasshoppers/Mormon crickets from early hatching and/or over-wintering with a registered adulticide to control later hatching species. Ility prior to transferring to the main spray tank. t grasshoppers/Mormon crickets may exhibit missing posterior legs, hernias, abdominal hemolymph exudation, and wrinkled wings. Additionally, they may move slower, have w a reduction in feeding, have atrophy of posterior legs or be unable to fly. Any nymph/adult e susceptible to predatory insects, birds and mammals. Iult populations of various ground dwelling and flying non-target arthropods in a rangeland
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Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing		
Leafy brassica group includes: Broccoli raab	acre. Do not use on tur	nip cultivars or vari	make more than 4 applications per season. Do not exceed 16 fl oz per eties which produce a harvestable root in 7 days of application.		
Cabbage Chinese (bok choy) Collards Kale Mizuna Mustard greens Mustard spinach Rape greens Turnip greens	Grasshopper	2 - 4	Apply to grasshoppers in the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. Reapply in 7 day intervals if nymphal hatchout/crop reinfestation continues. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. Use the higher rate in the range if the area has a history of heavy infestations, dense foliage is present, or greater residual control is desired. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.		
	allow for more comple Since DIMILIN is an ins	te coverage of new ect growth regulate	gallons of water per acre to give uniform coverage. Additional applications ly expanding foliage. or, larvae and nymphs must ingest treated plant material and then molt al signs of control may not be seen until 5 to 7 days after treatment.		
Non-crop areas	NON-CROP AREA RES	TRICTIONS: See Gra	assland section for restrictions		
[includes field border, fence	Grasshopper Mormon cricket	2	Apply DIMILIN 2L to manage these insects in their breeding areas before they move into cropland. See Grassland section for timing of application.		
rows, roadsides, farmsteads, ditchbanks, wasteland.	Lepidopteran foliage feeding caterpillars such as: Fall armyworm Striped grass looper	2	For maximum control use DIMILIN 2L at first sign of hatch outs and prior to larvae reaching fourth instars (<1/2 inch). DIMILIN 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced.		
Conservation ReserveProgram CRP Land]	See Aerial Application section of Grassland. Ground application: Apply in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Include 1 pt to 2 qt of emulsified vegetable or paraffinic crop oil if conditions are favorable for water evaporation.				
Turfgrass	Turfgrass Restrictions:	Do not exceed a tot	al of 4 applications per year.		
(For use in sod farms only)	Lepidopteran Foliage feeding caterpillars such as: Sod webworm Armyworms including Fall, True, Southern, Beet, Yellow-striped, Striped Grass Looper, Granulate Cutworm	2	Apply Dimilin 2L at first sign of hatchouts and prior to larvae reaching 4 th instars (>1/2 inch). Apply in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre depending on density of turf and caterpillar pressure. Dimilin 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced. Repeat applications at 14 day intervals or as needed to protect new foliage growth.		
Peanuts	PEANUT RESTRICTION Pre-harvest Interval: Do	IS: Do not make r not harvest within 28	nore than 3 applications per season. Do not exceed 24 fl oz per acre. days of application.		
	Velvet bean caterpillar Mexican bean beetle Green cloverworm	2-4	Make applications when larvae are small (< 0.5 inches) to give greater control and minimum insect damage to leaves. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear. The minimum reapplication interval is 14 days. Use the higher rate in the range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations, dense foliage is present, or greater residual control is desired.		
	Armyworms, such as: Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm Yellow-striped armyworm Lesser cornstalk borer Soybean looper (suppression)	4-8			
	Grasshopper	2	For best results, apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding. A tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.		
	Ground Application: Ap Adjuvant Usage: See Co Since Dimilin is an insect	oply in 9 to 35 gallons otton section. growth regulator, lar	(3 to 5 gallons per acre) to achieve uniform coverage of foliage. s of water per acre to give uniform coverage. vae/nymphs must ingest treated plant material and then molt before populations not be seen until 5 to 7 days after treatment.		

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Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Oranges Grapefruit Tangerine Pummelo and their hybrids	harvest. Do not harvest of apply within 100 feet of three rows windward of spray going over tops of	cover crops for anim estuarine/marine bo surface water using trees by adjusting o	than 60 fl. oz. of Dimilin 2L per acre per year. Do not apply within 21 days of al feed or graze livestock in treated groves. In the State of Florida , do not dies of water by ground application or 1000 feet by air application. Spray last nozzles on one side only, with spray directed away from surface water. Avoid r turning off top nozzles. Shut off nozzles on the side away from the grove zles when turning at ends of rows and passing tree gaps in rows.
	Citrus Leafminer (phyllocnistis citrella)	20	Apply when oviposition begins on new growth flush. Use sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage of leaf surfaces (ground = 50 to 1,000 gallons per acre; aerial = 5 to 20 gallons per acre). Repeat application no closer than 90 days apart for subsequent leaf flushes. The addition of a spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances coverage and may enhance control of citrus leafminers. Dimilin 2L will not kill adult stages of leafminers. Dimilin 2L has activity on eggs, larval and pupal stages.
	Citrus Peelminer (marmara spp.)	20	Apply when oviposition begins on peel surface. Use sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage of leaf surfaces (ground = 50 to 1,000 gallons per acre; aerial = 5 to 20 gallons per acre). The addition of a spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances coverage and may enhance control of peelminers. Dimilin 2L prevents develop- ment of peelminer eggs laid on protected fruit tissues. Protection may last only a few weeks when new tissue is exposed on rapidly expanding fruit.
	Citrus Root Weevil Complex West Indian Sugarcane rootstock borer weevil (Diaprepes abbreviatus) Southern bluegreen citrus root weevil (Pachnaeus litus) Bluegreen citrus weevil (Pachnaeus opalus) Fuller rose beetle (Asynonychus godmani) Little leaf notcher (Artipus floridanus)	20	Apply Dimilin 2L to newly expanded flush on citrus and/or when adult weevils are present. Use sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage of leaf surfaces (ground - 50 to 1,000 gallons per acre; aerial = 5 to 20 gallons per acre). Repeat application no closer than 90 days apart for subsequent leaf flushes and/or when adult weevils are present. The addition of a spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances coverage and penetration of Dimilin 2L into the adult weevils and eggs. Also oil will deter attachment of weevil egg masses to leaf surfaces Dimilin 2L will not kill adult weevils. The activity of Dimilin 2L is through ingestion or contact and will result in reduction of the reproductive potential of weevils, it prevents eggs from hatching, thus preventing larvae from entering soil and feeding on citrus tree roots. Also, the grubs from eggs laid on treated leaves are reduced in number.
	Citrus rust mite	20	Use in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (50 to 1,000 gallons per acre by ground application; aerial=5 to 20 gallons per acre). Repeat application no closer than 90 days apart to maintain full season rust mite control. Dimilin 2L has activity on eggs and nymphal stages of citrus rust mites. Adults that have passed all molting stages are not susceptible to Dimilin. Due to the unique mode of action of Dimilin 2L the full effect of the treatment may not be apparent until 3 to 10 days after application.

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Pear	PEAR RESTRICTIONS: D Pre-harvest Interval: Do applications).	o not apply more not harvest withir	e than 4 applications per year. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz per acre per year. In 14 days of application. Do not use oil in tank mix in late season treatments (3rd and 4th
	Pear psylla (pre-bloom)	40 - 48	Apply in 80 to 400 gallons of water per acre during the delayed dormant to the popcorn stage period. Complete uniform coverage of the tree is essential to achieve optimum control. A horticultural mineral oil should be used at a rate of 4 to 6 gallons per acre during the delayed dormant period. After this period and through the popcorn stage, apply oil at a concentration of 0.25%, but use no more than 1 gallon per acre. A surfactant may be used to improve coverage. Follow manufacturer's label recommendations. DIMILIN 2L should be applied during egg deposition so that it will come in contact with pear psylla eggs and/or 1st and 2nd instar nymphs.
· · ·	Pear psylla (post-bloom)	12 - 16	Applications at normal codling moth rates and timings will provide suppression of pear psylla.
	Pear rust mite (pre-bloom)	40 - 48	Apply in 80 to 400 gallons of water per acre from delayed dormant to the popcorn stage. See 'Pear psylla (pre-bloom)' for the use of oil.
	Codling moth	12-16	Apply in a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre. Use the lower rate where there is light codling moth pressure and/or on small trees. Complete coverage of the fruit and foliage in all areas of the trees is essential for optimum control. Timing of application is extremely important because DIMILIN 2L controls codling moth by prohibiting the hatching of eggs. It must be applied prior to egg laying so that eggs are laid on treated plant parts. First application should be made as soon as possible after first moths are caught (biofix) or observed, or about 50-75 degree-days after biofix. This timing can be determined by your local pest control consultant and/or fruit specialist with the aid of pheromone traps. Normally this timing occurs at late petal fall or about 10-14 days earlier than the timing used for organophosphate insecticides. Second application should be made about 14-18 days after the first. Third and fourth application, if necessary, should be timed prior to egg laying of the 2nd generation by using the same method as for the 1st generation. If traps are not used, make the 3rd application 21-30 days after the second, followed by the 4th application 21-30 days after biofix. Combination with organophosphates for codling moth control: DIMILIN 2L can be used in combination with an organophosphate insecticide, to save a trip through the orchard and to make timing of the DIMILIN 2L sprays easier. The combination is more effective than DIMILIN 2L alone when controlling moderate to heavy codling moth infestations and/or treating large trees. The combination will provide residual control of eggs laid after application. Apply DIMILIN 2L and the organophosphates at their labeled rates. Apply at the beginning of egg hatch of 1st generation. Colling moth. This is the normal timing for the first organophosphate cover spray (250 degree-days following biofix for 1st generation. This program can be repeated for the 2nd or 3rd generation of codling moth or use DIMILIN 2L alone prior to egg laying. Do not use oil in t
			this combination will improve control, but it may not control an entire generation with one spray. A second spray of DIMILIN 2L alone or in combination may be applied 14-18 days later.
	Leafminer	8 - 16	Apply in a minimum of 80 gallons of water just prior or during egg laying to control eggs and larvae. Timing for control of the 1st or 2nd generation can be determined by your local pest control consultant or fruit specialist. Should later generations of leafminers occur, DIMILIN 2L should be applied in the same manner. It is desirable to have DIMILIN 2L in place at the time of egg laying. It will continue to give control through the early sap feeding stage. Complete coverage of the foliage is essential to achieve control of the larvae through the early sap feeding stage.
	Oil may cause injury to c	ertain pear varietie	s. Check compatibility of oil mixtures with your local tree fruit specialist.

seeded, pinpoint or continuousflood rice, flood should not be disturbed for a minimum of 4 day following the 1st treatment and 7 days following the 2nd application. Treated water should be held at least 14 days to allow for dissipation of DIMILIN 2L. DIMILIN 2L is not phytotoxic to rice. DIMILIN 2L can be safely applied in combination with post permanent flood herbicides such as	epper	Pests	Ap, ⊥tion Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing				
Bell and Non Bell Desceeded. Allow a minimum of seven days between any two applications. Do not apply more of pharvest. Beet armyworm and other foliage technic performance of the seven and the	Dollard 1	PEPPER RESTRICTIONS:	Up to five applicat	ions per growing season may be made as long as 24 fl oz. per acre, per season are not				
Beet armyworm and other foliage feeding Lepidoptenan insects A-8 Perper weevil A-9 Perper weevil A-8 Perper weevil weevin weevil weevil weevil weevil weevil weevil weevil we		exceeded. Allow a minimum of seven days between any two applications. Do not apply within seven days of harvest.						
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Adjuvant Usage: See Cotton Section. Since DMILIN is an insect growth regulator, larvae and nymphs must ingest treated plant material and then molt before population are reduced. Thus initial signs of control may not be seen until 5 to 7 days after treatment. Rice RICE BESTIFICTIONS: Pre-Anarese Intervals to no tahurese within 80 days of application. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish framing is intended Do n apply to rice immediately adjacent to sites of crayfish applicative. Do not use on wild rice (Zzania spp.). Rice water weevil I2-16 Gouthern U.S. Rice Belty I2-16 Visitorial seeded; or yassed do rice To control larvae, split application into the field is prolonged, use the higher application into the field is prolonged, use the higher application area down adult infestations area exposed about evel will restations area exposed about the second application within the above timeframe could result in higher application for result infestations area exposed about the vater seeded, or water weevil Rice water weevil 8 + 8 Good rice To control larvae, split application within the above timeframe could result in inadequate control of rice water weevil larvae, specially if adult infestations are high and/or migration in the field is prolonged. Rice water weevil 8 - 16 To control larvae application for a log safter rice emergence above the water sceled, or yas after rice emergence above the water sceled, in yas water seeded, or yoas after rice emergence above the water sceled. Rice water weevil 8 - 16		Ground application: App	e a minimum of 30	allons of water per acre to give uniform coverage of foliage.				
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DIMILIN does not appear to control adult weevils. It controls rice water weevil by preventing larval emergence from the egg. Eggs la under the surface of treated water are controlled. Additionally, adults feeding on treated plant surfaces do not lay viable eggs. Apply DIMILIN 2L by air using at least 5 gallons total volume per acre. Do not apply DIMILIN 2L if flooding is in progress. Activity will be reduced. Since DIMILIN 2L is water active, the entire field should be treated. For maximum activity of DIMILIN 2L do not disturb flood after a single application for at least 7 days. With split applications in water seeded, pinpoint or continuousflood rice, flood should not be disturbed for a minimum of 4 day following the 1st treatment and 7 days following the 2nd application. Treated water should be held at least 14 days to allow for dissipation of DIMILIN 2L. DIMILIN 2L is not phytotoxic to rice. DIMILIN 2L can be safely applied in combination with post permanent flood herbicides such as FACET®, GRANDSTAND® andLONDAX®, However, before using a tank-mix combination, read each product label carefully and follow Precautionary Statements on each label. ®Facet is a registered trademark of BASF AG; @Grandstand is a registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences; @Londax is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company. Soybeans (except California) Velvet bean caterpillar Velvet bean caterpillar 2-4 Make applications when larvae are small (< 0.5 inches) to give greater control and minimum insect damage to leaves. Repeat application if damaging numbers reapped in ginestation levels requiring treatment.			1					
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Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Soybeans (cont.)	Grasshopper	2	Apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development.DIMILIN is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.
	Ground application: a Adjuvant usage: See C Since DIMILIN is an inset signs of control may no Soybean yield enhanc soybean seed yield has Application of 2 to 4 fl oz in increasing yields that beginning pod growth to full pod elongation (pply in 9 to 35 gallo otton Section. It growth regulator, t be seen until seve ement: In the abse been demonstrated per acre to high yiel n applications at oth (pod 3/16 inch long pod 3/4 inch long a	er (3 to 5 gallons per acre) to achieve uniform coverage of foliage. Ins of water per acre to give uniform coverage. Iarvae/nymphs must feed on it and then molt before populations are reduced. Thus initial ral days after treatment. Ince of significant insect pressure and under certain growing conditions, an increase in d with DIMILIN under field conditions on both determinate and indeterminate cultivars. d potential soybean plants at the R3 to R3.5 growth stage period has been more consistent her reproductive stages of the soybean plant. This reproductive period represents at one of the uppermost nodes on the main stem with a fully developed leaf) to just prior t one of the 4 uppermost nodes on the main stem with a fully developed leaf).
Stonefruit (excluding cherries)	ai (32 fl oz) per acre in a	FIONS: Do not apply iny given season. Al	y after petal fall. Do not exceed 2 applications in any given season. Do not exceed 0.50 lb low at least 21 days between applications.
includes: apricot nectarine peach plum prune	Peach twig borer	12-16	Dormant/delayed dormant: Apply DIMILIN 2L with 4 to 6 gallons per acre (1.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons in a dilute spray) narrow range oil. Always use the higher rate of DIMILIN 2L if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. Bloom: Apply starting at early bloom. Vegetable oil may be used at the rate of 1 qt per acre. Always use the higher rate in the range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations.
	Fall webworm Filbert leafroller Oblique banded leafroller Omniverous leafroller Oriental fruit moth Redhumped caterpillar Variegated leafroller Walnut caterpillar Winter moth		Apply DIMILIN at first sign of larval infestation. Use the higher rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.
	feet tall) and at least 10 spray pattern across the	0 gallonsper acre fo e canopy will likely i	ficient water for thorough coverage, using at least 50 gallons per acre for small trees (10 or larger trees. Using insufficient water for thorough coverage and/or using an uneven result in less than desired efficacy.
Tree nuts group: includes:	applications. Do not ex	NS: Pre-harvest In ceed 64 fl. oz. per a	terval: Do not harvest within 28 days of application. Do not exceed 4 (3 for walnuts) cre per growing season.
almond beech nut Brazil nut butternut chestnut chinquapin filbert (hazelnut) hickory nut macadamiaa nut (bush nut) pecan pistachio walnut (black & English)	Codling moth	16	DIMILIN is most effective when applied prior to egg laying. DIMILIN 2L must be present on the surface upon which eggs are laid; therefore, full coverage spray is necessary. First application should be made when moth flights begin or when moths are found in pheromone traps. The 2nd application should be made approximately 21 days after the 1st application. For control of the 2nd brood, application should be timed prior to egg laying, similar to 1st brood. Because of fluctuations in temperature, the emergence and moth flights of the over- wintering population may be extended over a long period of time. Under such circum stances, DIMILIN 2L should be tank mixed with an organophosphate insecticide at its lowest label rate. This tank mix should be applied at normal 1st organophosphate timing. Later in the season, if egg laying has already occurred before application of DIMILIN 2L, it is recommended that DIMILIN 2L be tank mixed with an organophos phate as previously described.
	Filbert worm	12 - 16	The lower rate may be used where filbert worm pressure is low and/or the trees are small. The higher rate is necessary when worm pressure is moderate to high and/or the trees are large. DIMILIN 2L should be applied 2 to 3 days after the 1st moth is caught in pheromone detection traps. Mating takes place within several days of emergence and egg laying begins the next day. DIMILIN 2L must be applied prior to egg deposition on the treated foliage. Good uniform coverage of the tree is essential to achieve optimum control of filbert worm with DIMILIN 2L. Normally DIMILIN 2L will give season long control. If moth pressure remains high, additional applications should be made.
	Hickory shuckworm	8 - 16	Apply DIMILIN 2L starting at half-shell hardening. Make subsequent applications at 21- day intervals to shuck split, or while nuts are susceptible to hickory shuckworm under heavy infestations. Use the higher rate under higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.

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Crops	Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing
Tree nuts group (cont.)	Peach twig borer	12 - 16	Dormant/delayed dormant: Apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 12 to 16 fl oz per acre with 4 to 8 gallons per acre (1.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons in a dilute spray) narrow range oil. Always use the higher rate of DIMILIN in the rate range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. Bloom: Apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 12 to 16 fl oz per acre starting at early bloom. Always use the higher rate of DIMILIN in the rate range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. Spring flight ("May Spray"): Using pheromone traps to determine flight activity, apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 16 fl oz per acre at initial flight activity. Summer flight: Using pheromone traps to determine flight activity, apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 16 fl oz per acre at initial flight activity.
	Pecan nut casebearer	8 - 16	Apply DIMILIN 2L at the initiation of each adult generation to target egg hatch. Note for the 1st generation this is approximately 8 to 15 days following the first prolonged moth catch (biofix which is defined as the date on which the total of 5 moths are captured in 3 pheromone traps within a 7-day period). States may have a different recommenda tion for initiation of spraying; please consult authorities such as county and university extension specialists on current recommendations. Use the higher rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.
	Pecan weevil (suppression)	8 - 16	Use the higher rate if weevils are attacking fruit and for higher infestations.
	Others, including: Fall webworm Filbert leafroller Oblique banded leafroller Omniverous leafroller Oriental fruit moth Redhumped caterpillar Variegated leafroller Walnut caterpillar Winter moth	8-16	Apply DIMILIN 2L at the first sign of larval infestations. Use the higher rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product, contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and to the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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