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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.

ACCEPTED
APR 18 2001
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 400-487

MICROMITE® 80WG

INSECT GROWTH REGULATOR
FOR USE ON CITRUS
WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULE

COMPOSITION
Active Ingredient: (% by weight)

Diflubenzuron N-[[(4-Chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide	80%
Inert Ingredients:	20%
TOTAL	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take of contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL EMERGENCY PHONE	203-723-3670
SAFETY DATA AND INFORMATION	203-573-3303
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC)	800-424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl, nitrile, neoprene rubber or viton; shoes plus socks.

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.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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.

UNIROYAL CHEMICAL

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- 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 aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses (other than on forest canopy to control forest pests), do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark, except under the forest canopy when used to control forest pests. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic invertebrate organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wastewater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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 over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant footwear and chemical-resistant gloves (such as Nitrile, Butyl, Neoprene, Barrier Laminate or Viton)
- shoes plus socks.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE — Store in a dry location.

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 — Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING

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 forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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 Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

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).

GENERAL INFORMATION

MICROMITE 80WG is compatible with many commonly used citrus pesticides, crop oils, and nutritional sprays. However, because of the large number of possible tank mixes, users should pre-test to assure himself of the physical and non-phytotoxic compatibility of any proposed mixtures with MICROMITE 80WG.

MICROMITE 80WG has shown little or no effect on certain beneficial organisms such as the snowscale parasite, *Aphytis lingnanenis*, the citrus rust mite pathogenic fungus, *Hirsutella thompsonii*, and bees.

Consult local agricultural authorities such as county and university extension specialists on current recommendations and refer to the Florida Citrus Pest Management Guide.

MICROMITE 80WG should be used in conjunction with IPM practices including the early detection of target insect populations, threshold treatment levels, cultural control practices, and other procedures to manage target pest populations. Refer to local extension or university personnel regarding recommended IPM practices.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

Do not apply more than 18.75 ounces of MICROMITE 80WG per acre per year. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Do not harvest cover crops for animal feed or graze livestock in treated groves.

For Ground Application: Do not apply within 25 feet of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries.

Spray last three rows windward of surface water using nozzles on one side only, with spray directed away from surface water. Avoid spray going over tops of trees by adjusting or turning off top nozzles. Shut off nozzles on the side away from the grove when spraying the outside row. Shut off nozzles when turning at ends of rows and passing tree gaps in rows.

For Aerial Application: Do not apply within 150 feet of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

CITRUS RUST MITE: To control citrus rust mites on oranges, grapefruit and tangerines, apply MICROMITE 80WG at 6.25 ounces per acre in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage (50 - 1,000 gallons per acre by ground application; 5 to 20 gallons per acre by aerial application). Repeat application no closer than 90 days apart to maintain full season rust mite control.

Due to the unique mode of action of MICROMITE 80WG, the full effect of the treatment may not be apparent for 3 - 10 days after application.

LEPIDOPTEROUS LEAFMINERS *(Phyllocnistis citrella, Marmara* sp.*):* On oranges, grapefruit and tangerines, apply 6.25 ounces of MICROMITE 80WG per acre 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.

MICROMITE 80WG will not kill adult stages of leafminers. MICROMITE 80WG has activity on eggs, larval and pupal stages.

CITRUS ROOT WEEVIL COMPLEX: On oranges, grapefruit and tangerines apply 6.25 ounces of MICROMITE 80WG per acre to control citrus root weevil species, which include the West Indian sugarcane rootstock borer weevil *(Diaprepes abbreviatus)*, the southern blue-green citrus root weevil (*Pachnaeus litus*), the blue-green citrus weevil (*Pachnaeus opalus*), the Fuller rose beetle (*Asynonychus godmani*), and the little leaf notcher (*Artipus floridanus*). Apply MICROMITE 80WG 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 MICROMITE 80WG into the adult weevils and eggs. Also, oil will deter attachment of weevil egg masses to leaf surfaces.

MICROMITE 80WG will not kill adult weevils. The activity of MICROMITE 80WG 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.

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 buyer assumes the risk of any such use.