PM13 3125-351

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

3125-351
17/57

Ms. Julie Spagnoli
Bayer Corporation
8400 Hawthorn Road
P.O. Box 4913
Kansas City, MO 64120-0013

MAR 7 1996

Dear Ms. Spagnoli:

Subject: Amendment - Additional Uses - Alfalfa, Sweet Corn and Sunflowers to Product Label/Supplemental Label
BAYTHROID® 2
EPA Registration No. 3125-351
Your Letters Dated November 2 and 3, 1995 and March 1, 1996

The amendment to the product registration referred to above is acceptable since you have agreed to the conditions stated in our letters of May 19, 1995.

1. Add the following statement under the REMARKS section for sunflower: **"Do not apply as a Ultra Low Volume Spray."**

2. Under the Spray Drift precautions, add the site **"potholes"** to the first paragraph regarding ground and aerial buffer zones i.e., "... permanent streams, marshes, **potholes**, or natural ponds...etc.".

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

A stamped copy of the supplemental labeling is enclosed for your records. Submit three copies of complete labeling for our records.

Sincerely yours,

George T. LaRocca
Product Manager 13
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

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CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

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351-8632.YLD

Base Pre-Reg (8632)

U. S. LABEL

Reason to Issue: To add use on alfalfa, soybeans, sunflowers, sweet corn. 11/18/93 Draft: Labeling to submit with new petition. 09/11/95 Draft: Remove soybeans and alfalfa grown for seed; change alfalfa PHI to seven days.

Date of Pre-Reg Draft: 09/11/95(S)
Supersedes Pre-Reg Draft Dated: 06/08/93 and 11/18/93

BAYTHROID 2 Emulsifiable

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.

BAYTHROID® 2

Emulsifiable Pyrethroid Insecticide

EPA Reg. No. 3125-351

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate	25%
INERT INGREDIENTS	75%
	100%

AMENDMENT

To Previously Registered Labeling

Bayer

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

07 MAR 1996

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 3125-351

Bayer Corporation
Crop Protection Products
Box 4913, Kansas City, Mo 64120-0013.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS				
CROP	PEST	DOSAGE - BAYTHROID 2		REMARKS
		LB AI Per Acre	Fl Oz Per Acre	
Field Crops Alfalfa (Except alfalfa grown for seed)	Potato leafhopper Green cloverworm Alfalfa looper Meadow spittlebug Cutworms	0.0125 to 0.025	0.8 to 1.6	Apply specified dosage per acre by air or ground equipment in sufficient water (minimum 2 gallons for aerial application) for thorough coverage of foliage. BAYTHROID 2 may also be applied by air with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV application. BAYTHROID 2 may be applied with oil by ground equipment in a total volume of one quart per acre. Applications should be based on local economic thresholds. Use the higher rates for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Lower rates are adequate for low to moderate insect pressure but require careful scouting and may require more frequent application. One application may be made per cutting. A total of 11.2 fluid ounces per acre may be applied per season. Applications may be made up to seven days before harvest.
	Egyptian alfalfa weevil Alfalfa weevil Blue aphid Corn earworm Pea aphid Lygus Tarnished plant bug Alfalfa plant bug Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa webworm Aster leafhopper	0.025 to 0.044	1.6 to 2.8	
	Blotch leafminer Red-legged grasshopper	0.044	2.8	
Sweet corn	Corn earworm European corn borer Western bean cutworm Southwestern corn borer Chinch bug Corn rootworm (adult beetles) Common stalk borer True armyworm	0.025 to 0.044	1.6 to 2.8	Apply specified dosage per acre by air or ground equipment as needed in sufficient water, at least 3 gallons, for thorough coverage of foliage. BAYTHROID 2 may be mixed with sprayable vegetable oil and applied in a total volume of at least one quart per acre. For cutworms, apply as needed as a soil broadcast spray or as a band directed at the base of plants. Use the lower rate for Black cutworms under low or no trash conditions. Use the higher rate for other cutworms and high trash conditions, such as those existing under low or no till culture. Up to ten applications may be made per crop. A total of 28 fluid ounces may be applied per acre per crop season. Applications may be made up to and including day of harvest.
	Fall armyworm	0.044	2.8	
	Black cutworm Other cutworms including Granulate cutworm Sandhill cutworm	0.0125 to 0.025	0.8 to 1.6	

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS				
CROP	PEST	DOSAGE - BAYTHROID 2		REMARKS
		LBS AI/ACRE	FL OZ/ACRE	
Sunflower	Sunflower beetle	0.025 to 0.044	1.6 to 2.8	Apply specified dosage per acre by air or ground equipment in sufficient water (minimum 2 gallons for aerial application) for thorough coverage of foliage and heads. For application by sprinkler irrigation systems: Apply specified dosage per acre. Follow all directions given under the CHEMIGATION section of this label. Timing of application should be based on careful scouting and local economic thresholds. Lower rates are adequate for low to moderate insect pressure. Use the higher rate for moderate to heavy pest pressure and longer residual control. Allow at least 7 days between applications. A total of 8.4 fl oz of BAYTHROID 2 per acre may be applied per crop season. Allow at least 30 days between last application and harvest. Do not graze or feed forage to livestock within 30 days after application.
	Sunflower midge Sunflower moth Banded sunflower moth Sunflower budmoth Red sunflower seed weevil Sunflower seed weevil Sunflower headclipper weevil	0.044	2.8	

NOTE - FOR ALFALFA, SWEET CORN, AND SUNFLOWER: All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. **OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.**

Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet when ultralow volume (ULV) application is made.

For aerial applications, the spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used, and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

Use the largest droplet size consistent with pest control. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

Spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided.

Make aerial or ground applications when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Avoid applications when wind gusts approach 15 mph.

Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic area as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of spray drift to aquatic areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperature.

Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.