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422-9122.YLD

Base Pre-Reg (9122)

U. S. LABEL

Reason to Issue: To change company name from Miles to Bayer.

Date of Pre-Reg Draft: 03/26/98 (K)
Supersedes Pre-Reg Draft Dated: 01/22/95

Admire 2 Flowable

Systemic Insecticide

For control of certain insects infesting pecan.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine	21.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS	78.6%
	100.0%

Contains 2 pounds of imidacloprid per gallon

EPA File Symbol No. 3125-422 Net Contents: ___ Gallons

AMENDMENT

TO PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED LABELING

STOP - Read The Label Before Use
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ACCEPTED

MAR 30 1998

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 3125-422

Admire 2 Flowable

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS			
CROP	PEST	RATE	COMMENTS
Pecan	Black Margined Aphid Black Pecan Aphid Pecan Spittlebug Yellow Pecan Aphid	**SOIL APPLICATION** 16 to 32 fl oz per acre	**SOIL APPLICATION** CHEMIGATION APPLICATION: Apply specified dosage per acre through trickle irrigation system. Dilute with 7 parts water and inject mixture directly into irrigation main while maintaining agitation of mixture. Follow established chemigation procedures to ensure even distribution of product and to prevent contamination of water supply. EMITTER, SPOT APPLICATION: Apply specified dosage per acre in a minimum of 4 fl oz of mixture per emitter site. Treat at a minimum of 4 emitter sites per tree (if possible, 2 emitters per side on opposite sides of tree row). SHANKED-IN, EMITTER ADJACENT APPLICATION: Apply specified dosage per acre in 10 to 40 gallons of water as an in-furrow spray behind a single shank, set to a depth of 2 to 4 inches in the soil and as close as possible, but within 12 to 14 inches of emitter line. Cover furrow immediately after treatment. Treat the entire distance, and only the distance, wetted by the emitter set of each tree. GENERAL APPLICATION GUIDELINES: Apply only to orchards which have been established on trickle irrigation for at least 5 years. Apply product between May 15 and July 15. Apply product to dry or only slightly moist soil (<10% field capacity) and allow soil to dry prior to additional irrigation. Applications to emitters on only one side of tree may result in uneven insect control within the canopy. Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces of ADMIRE per acre per season as a soil application. **SEE NOTE BELOW**
	Black Margined Aphid Pecan Spittlebug Pecan Stem Phylloxera Pecan Leaf Phylloxera Yellow Pecan Aphid	**FOLIAR APPLICATION** 2.8 to 5.6 fl oz per acre	**FOLIAR APPLICATION** Make foliar applications as pests begin to build before populations become extreme. Two applications at a 10 to 14 day interval may be required to achieve control. Scout orchards and retreat if needed. Thorough uniform coverage of foliage is necessary for optimal control. Addition of an organosilicone-based spray adjuvant at a rate not to exceed the adjuvant manufacturer's recommended use rate may improve coverage.
	Black Pecan Aphid	**FOLIAR APPLICATION** 5.6 to 11.2 fl oz per acre	Do not apply more than a total of 22 fluid ounces of ADMIRE per acre per year as foliar applications. Allow 10 or more days between applications. For resistance management purposes, a foliar application following a soil application of ADMIRE in the same year is not recommended. **SEE NOTE BELOW**
	NOTE: Regardless of formulation or type of application (soil or foliar), do not apply more than a total of 0.5 lb active ingredient of ADMIRE or PROVADO per acre per season.		

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.

Spray Drift Management: The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Buffer Zone Requirements: **For soil or foliar applications,** do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

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

Importance of Droplet Size: An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150 - 200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, applications should be made to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

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

Wind Speed Restrictions: Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical mixing.

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Recommendations for Tree Crops and Vineyards: Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following specific drift management practices should be followed:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for applications to the outside rows.

Runoff Management: Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Soil Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area.