3125-457

1/2

# Provado® 1.6 Flowable

## Insecticide

For control of certain insects infesting various crops.

Shake well before using.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

| | |
|---|---|
| Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-*N*-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine | 17.4% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 82.6% |
| | 100.0% |

Contains 1.6 pounds of imidacloprid per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 3125-457 Net Contents: ___ Gallons

## AMENDMENT

### TO PREVIOUSLY REGISTERED LABELING

(alternate Environment Hazards section)

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees 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. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS**

| CROP | PEST | RATE PER APPLICATION | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Citrus (including grapefruit, lemon, orange, calamondin, citron, chironja, tangelo, tangor, kumquat, lime, mandarin, tangerine, pummelo, and satsuma mandarin) | Aphids<br>Blackflies<br>Leafminers<br>Mealy bugs<br>Scales<br>Whiteflies<br>Leafhopper (including Sharpshooters)<br><br>Suppression: Thrips | 3.5 to 5.0 fl oz per 100 gal (for dilute application) | 10 to 20 fl oz per acre (depending on tree size, target pest and infestation pressure) |

Make foliar applications as pests begin to build before populations become extreme. Two applications at a 10 - 14 day interval may be required to achieve control. Scout groves and retreat if needed.

Thorough uniform coverage of foliage is necessary for optimal control.

Where "concentrate" applications are appropriate, increase the concentration to apply an equivalent rate per acre to that applied in the "dilute" application.

The 20 fl oz/acre rate is based on full size trees. This rate may be reduced proportionally for smaller trees.

For best results on scales, make applications to each generation crawler stages.

Do not apply during bloom nor within 10 days prior to bloom.

Do not exceed 20 fluid ounces per acre in a single application. Do not apply more than a total of 40 fluid ounces per acre per year.

Allow 10 or more days between applications. Applications may be made up to and including day of harvest.

Addition of an organosilicone-based spray adjuvant at a rate not to exceed the adjuvant manufacturer's recommended use rate may improve coverage.

Note: Do not apply more than 40 fl. oz/acre (0.5 lb a.i.) per year.

ACCEPTED
APR 27 2001
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide Registered under EPA Reg. No. 3125-457

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.

(Continued in next column)

*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.

**D - 9058c 032701**

Bayer Corporation
Crop Protection Products
Box 4913
Kansas City, MO 64120-0013
(800) 842-8020
http://uscrop.bayer.com