



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

August 28, 2024

Shannon Whitlock
Regulatory Leader
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Adding Alternate Brand Name; Updating
Warranty Statement
Product Name: Blackhawk
EPA Registration Number: 62719-523
Application Date: July 26, 2024
Case Number: 624232

Dear Shannon Whitlock:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “NOTIFICATION” and placed in our records.

The alternate brand name, “**Footprint**” has been added to the product record.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Christopher Taylor at 202-566-2928 or at taylor.christopher.m@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR

For Michael Walsh
Product Manager 11
Invertebrate & Vertebrate Branch 2
Registration Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Attachment

[Sub Label A: Crops]

(Base label):

Blackhawk®

NATURALYTE® INSECT CONTROL

[Alternate Brand Name: MatchPoint™ Insecticide]

[Alternate Brand Name: Footprint™]

NOTIFICATION

62719-523

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

08/28/2024

For control of lepidopterous larvae (worms or caterpillars), leafminers, beetles, thrips and red imported fire ants.

Group	5	INSECTICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

spinosad

(a mixture of spinosyn A

and spinosyn D) 36%

Other Ingredients 64%

Total 100%

Contains 36% active ingredient on a weight basis.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, polyethylene, or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton ≥ 14 mils.

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

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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for 3 hours following treatment. Do not apply this pesticide to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to 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. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrigid containers any size)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers greater than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the

container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-523

EPA Est. _____

TMTrademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight _____

(Cover, shipping container):

Blackhawk®

NATURALYTE® INSECT CONTROL

[Alternate Brand Name: MatchPoint™ Insecticide]

[Alternate Brand Name: Footprint™]

For control of lepidopterous larvae (worms or caterpillars), leafminers, beetles, thrips and red imported fire ants.

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(a mixture of spinosyn A

and spinosyn D) 36%

Other Ingredients 64%

Total 100%

Contains 36% active ingredient on a weight basis.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

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Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, polyethylene, or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton \geq 14 mils.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
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Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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), restricted entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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 4 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, polyethylene, or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if

available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Blackhawk™ is a Naturallyte® insect control product for control of many foliage feeding pests infesting labeled crops. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. Mix Blackhawk with water and apply as a foliar spray with aerial or ground equipment equipped for conventional insecticide spraying.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

Blackhawk is recommended for IPM programs in labeled crops. Apply Blackhawk when field scouting indicates target pest densities have reached the economic threshold, i.e., the point at which the insect population must be reduced to avoid economic losses beyond the cost of control. Other than reducing the target pest species as a food source, Blackhawk does not have a significant impact on certain parasitic insects or the natural predaceous arthropod complex in treated crops, including big-eyed bugs, ladybird beetles, flower bugs, lacewings, minute pirate bugs, damsel bugs, assassin bugs, predatory mites or spiders. The feeding activities of these beneficials will aid in natural control of other insects and reduce the likelihood of secondary pest outbreaks. If Blackhawk is tank mixed with any insecticide that reduces its selectivity in preserving beneficial predatory insects, the full benefit of Blackhawk in an IPM program may be reduced.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Blackhawk contains spinosad, a Group 5 insecticide. Insect/mite biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 5 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 5 insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or area, or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Blackhawk or other Group 5 insecticides. Currently, only spinetoram and spinosad active ingredients are classified as Group 5 insecticides. These two insecticide active ingredients share a common mode of action and must not be rotated with each other for control of pests listed on this label. Spinetoram and spinosad may be rotated with all other labeled insecticide active ingredients.

To delay development of insecticide resistance::

- Carefully follow the specific label guidelines within the use directions sections of this label, especially in regard to IRM recommendations.
- Avoid use of the same active ingredient or mode of action (same insecticide group) on consecutive generations of insects. However, multiple applications to reduce a single generation are acceptable. Treat the next generation with a different active ingredient that has a different mode of action or use no treatment for the next generation.
- Avoid using less than labeled rates of any insecticide when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target applications against early insect developmental stages whenever possible.
- Base insecticide use on comprehensive IPM programs including crop rotations.
- Monitor treated insect populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local company representative or by calling 800-258-3033.

Mixing Directions

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Blackhawk (oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Pound of Blackhawk
0.8	0.018	20.0
1.1	0.025	14.5
1.7	0.038	9.4
2.2	0.050	7.3
2.8	0.063	5.7
3.3	0.075	4.8
4.4	0.100	3.6
5.5	0.124	2.9

Blackhawk - Alone: Fill the spray tank with water to about one-half of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of Blackhawk. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mix. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into the water source.

Blackhawk - Tank Mix: When tank mixing Blackhawk with other materials, conduct a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. If foliar fertilizers are used, repeat the jar test with each batch of fertilizer utilizing the mixing water source. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:

1. Blackhawk and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add:

3. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
4. Spray adjuvants, surfactants and oils
5. Foliar fertilizers

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

Premixing: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

Spray Tank pH: A spray tank pH between 6.0 and 9.0 is suggested to achieve maximum performance of Blackhawk. If the water source is outside of this pH range, or tank mixing other pesticides, adjuvants, or foliar nutrients will cause the pH to fall outside this range, consider adjusting the spray tank pH to be between 6.0 and 9.0 before adding Blackhawk. To do this, add all other tank mix components first, then check the spray tank pH, adjust if desired, and then add Blackhawk. If you require additional information on how to adjust spray tank pH, contact your company representative.

Use of Adjuvants: Adjuvants may be used to improve the control of leafminers and thrips in situations

where achieving uniform plant coverage is difficult (such as closed crop canopy or dense foliage), or penetration into waxy leaf surfaces is necessary for pest control.

- Use only adjuvant products labeled for agricultural use and follow the manufacturer's label directions. A nominal concentration of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is generally sufficient.
- For leafminers and thrips, emulsified crop oils or methylated crop oil plus organosilicone combination products are recommended.
- When using adjuvants, always conduct a jar test to determine the compatibility of the various components in the mixture. Determine crop safety in a small area of the crop whenever there is a significant change in spray mixture ingredients or source of water for the spray mixture.
- Do not use diesel fuel or pure mineral oil.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of an appropriate Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Application Directions

Applications to greenhouses or other enclosed structures are limited to ornamental uses.

Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage for optimum insect control. The following directions are provided for ground and aerial application of Blackhawk. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Row Crop Application

Use calibrated power-operated ground spray equipment capable of providing uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform crop coverage. Utilize a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons per acre, increasing volume with crop size and/or pest pressure. Use hollow cone, twin jet flat fan nozzles or other insecticide atomizer suitable for insecticide spraying to provide a fine to coarse spray quality (per ASABE S-572, see nozzle catalogs). Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required to obtain complete coverage of plant surfaces. Follow manufacturer's specifications for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure. Minimize boom height to optimize uniformity of coverage and maximize deposition (optimize on-target deposition) to reduce drift.

Orchard Spraying Application

Dilute Spray Application: This application method is based upon the premise that all plant parts are thoroughly wetted, to the point of runoff, with spray solution. To determine the number of gallons of dilute spray required per acre, contact your state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for assistance.

Concentrate Spray Application: Apply Blackhawk in a manner that achieves uniform coverage of the entire crop canopy, but not past the point of runoff. For optimum control of target pests, complete and uniform spray coverage is essential. The spray volume required to achieve complete and uniform coverage will depend upon tree size and shape, leaf size, and density, and the application equipment used. To determine the required spray volume per acre, contact your state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for assistance. Use of tree row volume is appropriate.

Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre (10 gallons or more per acre for trees, vines or orchard crops). Nozzle configuration should provide a medium to fine droplet size per ASABE S-572 standard (see USDA-ARS or NAAA handbook). Guidance for ASABE S-572 nozzle configuration can be found at the following web site: www.cpproductsinc.com. Boom length must be less than 75% of wing or 85% of rotor span and swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Do not make applications more than 10 feet above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Use GPS equipment, swath markers or flagging to ensure proper application to the target area. Configure the boom nozzle used (e.g., at NAAA Fly-In) for both crosswind and near parallel winds.

If application is made parallel to the wind direction, adjust swath width downward. Use swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Do not apply under completely calm wind conditions. It is best to apply when wind speed is between 2 to 10 mph. Under conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, adjust spray volume and droplet size upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets. Insect control by aerial application may be less than control by ground application because of reduced coverage.

Chemigation Application

Blackhawk may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in corn, cranberry and potato. Follow use directions for these crops in the Uses section of this label. Do not apply Blackhawk by chemigation to other labeled crops except as specified in Corteva Agriscience supplemental labeling or product bulletins. Do not apply to the above listed crop(s) through any other type of irrigation system.

General Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Blackhawk may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that will apply water uniformly, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units are not recommended.

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing Blackhawk must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For irrigation systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: Follow these use directions when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of Blackhawk needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section above. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing Blackhawk, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Calculate the amount of product required and premix; 3) Determine the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 4) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes (minus time to flush out) to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or eductor must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute if needed. Calibrate the injector system with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injection pump/system be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Chemigation Specific Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- The pesticide injection line must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid

from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. An electric powered pump must meet Section 675 for "Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines" NEC 70.
- Use of public water supply requires approval of a back flow prevention device or air gap (preferred) by both state and local authorities. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regular serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- To insure uniform mixing of the insecticide into the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all back flow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injection point.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injection system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Precautions and Restrictions:

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise and continuously monitor the injection.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Uses

Asparagus

(Post Harvest Protection of Ferns Only)

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
asparagus beetle	2.2 – 3.3

Application Timing: For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of the labeled pest. Make applications **only to asparagus ferns**. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply Blackhawk as a foliar spray at the rate indicated to control asparagus beetle in asparagus fern. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of the beetle. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** This use is only for asparagus ferns; do not apply within 60 days of spear harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 4 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 12.4 oz of Blackhawk (0.28 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than three applications per crop.
- Do not feed treated ferns to meat or dairy animals.

Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5)¹

¹Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables (crop group 5) broccoli, broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
diamondback moth	1.67 - 2.2
cabbage looper imported cabbageworm	1.7 – 3.3
armyworms, including beet armyworm leafminers ¹ thrips ¹	2.2 – 5.5

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For **diamondback moth**, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. Make treatment decisions for the entire farm and consider area wide programs if other growers are in close proximity. Do not make more than 6 applications of Blackhawk per calendar year for diamondback moth over an entire farm (an area of abutting or nearby fields).

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 4 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year.
- Do not apply to seedling cole crops grown for transplant within a greenhouse, shade house, or field plot.

Bushberries (Subgroup 13B)¹
(Insect Suppression)

¹Bushberries (subgroup 13B) blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, juneberry, lingonberry, salal

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
armyworms cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm currant fruitfly fireworms leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers thrips ¹	2.2 – 3.3

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk per acre will depend upon plant size and volume of foliage present and pest pressure. Use a lower rate in the rate range for light infestations and/or small plants and a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations and/or larger plants.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 6 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year or more than three applications per crop.

Caneberries (Subgroup 13A)¹

¹Caneberries (subgroup 13A) blackberry, loganberry, red and black raspberry, cultivars and/or hybrids of these

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
beet armyworm	2.2 – 3.3
bertha armyworm	
green fruitworm	
leafrollers	
light brown apple moth	
looper	
sawfly	
western raspberry	
fruitworm	

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat application, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon plant size and volume of foliage present and pest pressure. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe infestations and/or larger plant volume.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year.

Citrus (Crop Group 10)¹

¹Citrus (crop group 10) grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangerines

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
citrus leafminer citrus orangedog citrus peelminer citrus thrips ¹ light brown apple moth	2.2 – 5.5

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear or in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and pest pressure. Use a lower rate in the rate range for light infestations and/or small trees and a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations and/or large trees.

Resistance Management: Citrus thrips are present most of the time on the crop during the growing season and have demonstrated a high potential to develop resistance to insect control products. Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For **citrus thrips**, rotate to another class of effective product for the next two applications after using two applications of Blackhawk within a season. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 6 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than three applications per calendar year.
- Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses.

Corn (Field, Sweet, Popcorn, Seed Corn) and Teosinte

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
European corn borer fall armyworm true armyworm	1.67 – 3.3
beet armyworm corn earworm southwestern corn borer western bean cutworm	2.2 – 3.3

Application Timing: Scout for **European corn borer** and **armyworms** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch. Time applications of Blackhawk to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation. Frequent treatments may be necessary when the crop is growing rapidly, during silking or under heavy pest pressure. For **corn earworm** control, a 1- to 2-day re-treatment schedule may be

necessary at silking. For control of all other pests, a 5- to 7-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary if the crop is growing rapidly or if there is heavy pest pressure.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Spray Delivery: For control of first generation **European corn borer** and **armyworms**, apply broadcast or as a directed spray into the leaf whorls. For control of second generation **European corn borer**, apply as a broadcast spray. For control of **corn earworm**, apply broadcast or direct spray to ear zone. Use sufficient spray volume and nozzle pressure to ensure thorough wetting of the silks.

Chemigation: Blackhawk may be applied to corn by chemigation at labeled rates. Refer to the Chemigation Application section.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

Sweet Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of fodder harvest, 1 day of grain harvest or 7 days of forage harvest.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year.

Field Corn and Teosinte

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of grain or fodder harvest or 7 days of forage harvest.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.3 oz of Blackhawk (0.188 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than three applications per calendar year.

Cotton

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
cotton bollworm (pre-bloom) cotton leafperforator European corn borer tobacco budworm	1.6 – 3.2
armyworms, including beet armyworm fall armyworm cotton bollworm (post-bloom) leafminers loopers, including cabbage looper soybean looper saltmarsh caterpillar thrips ¹	2.4 – 3.2

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing:

Tobacco Budworm and/or Cotton Bollworm: For the most effective control, scout fields twice per week and apply Blackhawk when the majority of the population is within the time of blackhead egg stage to 1/8-inch larval length. The following table illustrates the size of worms in relation to age and stage of development (instar) as a guide to timing treatments for optimum control:

Age (Days)	Average Size (Inches)	Instar ¹
Hatch	1/16	1st
3	1/4	2nd
5	1/2	3rd
8	7/8	4th
10	1	5th

¹**Note:** A scouting schedule of only once per week is risky since hatching worms will have grown to 3rd instar before the next scouting observation has determined the need to spray.

Beet Armyworm: Economic thresholds vary with local conditions and sampling methods. The following is an example of one such method: apply Blackhawk when field scouting reveals three or more occurrences of egg hatch or larval feeding per 100 feet of row.

Loopers: Economic thresholds vary with local conditions and sampling methods. The following is an example of one such method: apply Blackhawk when field scouting reveals four larvae per 1 foot of row or 25% defoliation.

Application Rate: Use a higher rate in the rate range and higher spray volume when one or more of the following is true: tobacco budworms or bollworms are more than 1/4 inch in length; target pest population is 2X above state threshold level; or foliage canopy is tall/dense and worms are present in the lower part of the canopy. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. For **tobacco budworm** and/or **cotton bollworm** where early season conservation of beneficial insects is practical, use Blackhawk to control the 1st and 3rd generations of tobacco budworm and/or cotton bollworm. Where conservation of beneficial insects is not as critical (for example, fields have received non-selective early season treatments for boll weevil or lygus bugs), use Blackhawk to control either the 2nd or 3rd generation of tobacco budworm and/or cotton bollworm.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart for high rates of application.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per growing season.

Cranberry (Insect Suppression)

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
armyworms currant fruitfly European grapevine moth fireworms leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers sparganothis fruitworm thrips ¹	2.2 – 5.5

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Application rate within the rate range will depend upon plant size and volume of foliage present and pest pressure. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe infestations and/or larger plant volume.

Chemigation: Blackhawk may be applied to cranberry by chemigation at labeled rates. Refer to the Chemigation Application section.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year.

Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)¹

¹Cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9) cucumber, edible gourds, muskmelons (cantaloupe, honeydew, etc.), pumpkin, summer squash, watermelon, winter squash

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
armyworm cabbage looper melon worm pickleworm rindworm	2.2 – 4.4
leafminers ¹ thrips ¹	3.3 – 4.4

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional area use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 3 days of harvest for all crops except cucumbers. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest for cucumbers.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per season (includes foliar plus soil plus seed).
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per crop.

Fig

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk	
	(oz/acre)	Dilute Spray (oz/100 gal)
light brown apple moth	2.2 – 5.5	0.55 – 1.38
navel orangeworm		

Application Timing: Apply Blackhawk as a foliar spray when pests appear or in accordance with local conditions. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray using conventional, power operated spray equipment (see Orchard Spraying Application section). Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and volume of foliage present and pest pressure. Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees or heavy infestations.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range for dilute sprays in the table is based upon a spray volume of 400 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending upon tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.

- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than four applications per calendar year.

Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8)¹ and Okra

¹Fruiting vegetables (crop group 8) eggplant, ground cherry, pepino, pepper (except black), tomatillo, tomato

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
lepidopterous larvae (maintenance only)	0.8 – 1.7
Colorado potato beetle European corn borer hornworms loopers tomato fruitworm	1.7 – 3.3
armyworms, including beet armyworm flower thrips ^{1,2} light brown apple moth thrips palmi ^{1,2} tomato pinworm	2.2 – 4.4
leafminers ¹ (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.)	3.3 – 5.5

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

²For thrips, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications.

Application Timing: Scout weekly throughout the season to monitor and track populations of **leafminers** and **thrips** to determine when economic thresholds are exceeded. Scout weekly throughout the season to monitor and track pest and beneficial populations. For tracking **lepidopterous larvae**, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Time applications of Blackhawk to coincide with peak egg hatch in species without overlapping generations. Consult current pest management recommendations for specific guidelines.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pests. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For **thrips**, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. Do not apply Group 5 insecticides to consecutive generations of **Colorado potato beetle** and do not make more than two applications per single generation of Colorado potato beetle.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 4 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year.
- Do not apply to seedling fruiting vegetables and okra grown for transplant within a greenhouse, shade

house, or field plot.

Grape

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
climbing cutworms grape berry moth grape leaffolder grape leaf skeletonizer light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller orange tortrix thrips ¹	2.2 – 4.4

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Carefully adjust equipment and spray volume to assure thorough uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe infestations and/or larger plant volume.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per season west of the Rocky Mountains, and no more than 16 oz of Blackhawk (0.36 lb ai spinosad) per acre per season east of the Rocky Mountains.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than five applications per calendar year.

Grass Crops, Grass Grown for Seed, Pastures, Rangeland and Sod Farms

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
beet armyworm fall armyworm sod webworms southern armyworm true armyworm other lepidopterous species	1.1 – 2.2

Application Timing: Scout at least weekly and consider the impact of both pests and beneficials. Treat when economic thresholds are exceeded, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional recommendations applicable to your area.

Application Rate: Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not apply more than three times in any 21-day period. Whenever Blackhawk is applied up to three times in succession, this should be followed by no use of Blackhawk for a 21-day period or rotation to another insecticide class.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 3 days of harvest for hay or fodder. There is no preharvest interval for forage.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.3 oz of Blackhawk (0.186 lb ai spinosad) per acre per season.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per season.

Herbs (Subgroup 19A)¹

(Insect Suppression)

¹Herbs (subgroup 19A) angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, camomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, chive (Chinese), culantro (leaf), clary, coriander (leaf), costmary, curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram, nasturtium, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, rosemary, rue, sage, savory (summer and winter), sweet bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood.

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
armyworms loopers thrips ¹	2.2 – 3.3

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pests. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or high infestations and/or larger plant volume. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.

- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than five applications per calendar year or more than three applications per crop.

Leafy Vegetables (Except *Brassica*) (Crop Group 4)¹, Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2)² and Leaves of Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 7A)³, Turnip Greens, and Watercress

¹Leafy vegetables (except *Brassica*) (crop group 4) amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, celtuce, chervil, Chinese celery, Chinese spinach, corn salad, dandelion, dock, edible-leaved chrysanthemum, endive (escarole), Florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, garland chrysanthemum, head lettuce, leaf lettuce, leafy amaranth, New Zealand spinach, orach, parsley, radicchio (red chicory), rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard, tampala, upland cress, vine spinach, winter cress, winter purslane, yellow rocket

²Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (crop group 2) bitter cassava, black salsify, carrot, celeriac (celery root), chicory, dasheen (taro), edible burdock, garden beet, oriental radish (daikon), parsnip, radish, rutabaga, sugar beet, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanager, true yam, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil

³Leaves of legume vegetables (crop group 7A) any cultivar of bean and field pea (except soybean)

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
diamondback moth	0.8 – 1.7
cabbage looper imported cabbage worm	1.7 – 3.3
armyworms, including beet armyworm	2.2 – 4.4
leafminers ¹ thrips ¹	3.3 – 5.5

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Scout at least weekly and consider the impact of both pests and beneficials. Treat when economic thresholds are exceeded, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pests. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Intervals:**

Leafy vegetables (including watercress): Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

Leaves of root, tuber and legume vegetables: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 4 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop (includes foliar plus soil plus seed).
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per year.
- Do not apply to seedling leafy crops grown for transplant within a greenhouse or shade house.

Legume Vegetables (Succulent and Dried Beans and Peas) (Crop Group 6)¹

¹Legume vegetables (succulent and dried beans and peas) (crop group 6) adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, chickpea, cowpea, crowder pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, fava bean, field bean, field pea, garbanzo bean, garden pea, green pea, kidney bean, lentil, lima bean, lupins, mungbean, navy bean, pigeon pea, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, snow pea, sugar snap pea, tepary bean, wax bean, yardlong bean

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
European corn borer (eggs and larvae)	1.7 – 3.3
armyworms corn earworm loopers	2.2 – 3.3
leafminers ¹ thrips ¹	2.5 – 3.3

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. For **European corn borer**, initiate when moth flights first appear and use a lower rate in the rate range to control eggs and larvae every three days before they enter the plant. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pests. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per crop.
- **Succulent Beans and Peas:**
 - Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
 - Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per season (includes foliar plus soil plus seed).
- **Dried Beans and Peas:**
 - Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
 - Do not apply more than a total of 8.3 oz of Blackhawk (0.188 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per season (includes foliar plus soil plus seed).
 - Do not feed treated forage or hay to meat or dairy animals.

Peanut

(Not for Use in California)

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
armyworms, including: beet armyworm fall armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm cabbage looper corn earworm European corn borer green cloverleaf worm red-necked peanut worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean looper velvetbean caterpillar	1.7 – 3.3

Application Timing: Regularly monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe infestations and/or larger plant volume.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 3 days of nut harvest or within 14 days of forage.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 12.4 oz of Blackhawk (0.28 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than three applications per calendar year.
- **Grazing Restrictions:** Do not allow grazing of crop residue or harvest of crop residue for hay until 14 days after the last application.

Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11)¹

¹Pome fruits (crop group 11) apples, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, pears, quince

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
leafminers ¹ spotted tentiform western tentiform	2.2 – 5.5
apple maggot (suppression) codling moth European grapevine moth leafrollers oblique-banded pandemis light brown apple moth	3.3 – 5.5

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
oriental fruit moth thrips ¹ tufted apple budmoth	

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Optimal timing for **leafminers** and **leafrollers** may vary between species and geographic location. For **leafminers**, monitor the moth flights and infestation densities of both the sap-feeding and tissue-feeding stage. For optimum control, treat at first appearance of leaf mining activity. For **leafrollers**, monitor the moth flights and the infestation densities of the larval stages. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control. Closely follow regional spray recommendations for **codling moth** and **oriental fruit moth** treatments based upon biofix dates and pheromone trap catches. **Codling moth** and **oriental fruit moth** larvae must be controlled before they penetrate the fruit. **Codling moth** and **oriental fruit moth** applications will provide control for no more than 10 days. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control. Consult with your company representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor or extension specialist for specific application timings in your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and pest pressure. Use a lower rate in the rate range for light infestations and/or small trees and a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations and/or larger trees.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range in the table is based upon a spray volume of 300 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending upon tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than three consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad) within a crop season. If additional treatments are required after three consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. Do not treat consecutive generations of codling moth, oriental fruit moth, and leafrollers.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 10 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than three sprays targeted at leafrollers per season.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than four applications per calendar year.

Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1)¹, and Artichoke

¹Root and tuber vegetables (crop group 1) arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chayote root, chicory, Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible burdock, edible canna, garden beet, ginger, ginseng, horseradish, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, oriental radish, parsnip, potato, radish, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, sugar beet, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, tumeric, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil, turnip-rooted parsley, yam bean

Pests and Application Rates:

Crop	Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
black salsify carrot chicory ginseng horseradish parsnip salsify skirret Spanish salsify turnip-rooted chervil turnip-rooted parsley	armyworms dipteran leafminers European corn borer fleabeetle loopers thrips ¹	1.7 – 3.3
celeriac edible burdock oriental radish radish rutabaga turnip		
arracacha arrowroot artichoke bitter cassava chayote root Chinese artichoke chufa dasheen edible canna garden beet ginger Jerusalem artichoke leren potato sugar beet sweet cassava sweet potato tanier true yam turmeric yam bean	Colorado potato beetle European corn borer armyworms artichoke plume moth dipteran leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i>) loopers thrips ¹	1.7 – 3.3 2.25 – 3.5

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. When plants are growing rapidly, repeat applications may be necessary to protect new foliage. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or heavier infestations. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines.

Chemigation: Blackhawk may be applied to potatoes by chemigation at labeled rates. Refer to the Chemigation Application section.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. Do not apply Blackhawk to consecutive generations of **Colorado potato beetle** and do not make more than two applications per single generation of Colorado potato beetle.

Restrictions:

- **Garden beet, sugar beet**

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

Do not apply more than a total of 14.4 oz of Blackhawk (0.33 lb ai spinosad) per crop.

Maximum Number of Applications: Do not make more than four applications per crop.

- **Black salsify, carrot, chicory, ginseng, horseradish, parsnip, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, turnip-rooted chervil, turnip-rooted parsley:**

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.

Do not apply more than a total of 14.4 oz of Blackhawk (0.3 lb ai spinosad) per acre per crop.

Maximum Number of Applications: Do not make more than four applications per calendar year.

- **Arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, chayote root, Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, potato, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, turmeric, yam bean**

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

Do not apply more than a total of 14.4 oz of Blackhawk (0.33 lb ai spinosad) per crop.

Maximum Number of Applications: Do not make more than four applications per crop.

- **Artichoke**

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 2 days of harvest.

Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

Do not apply more than a total of 16.7 oz of Blackhawk (0.33 lb ai spinosad) per crop.

Maximum Number of Applications: Do not make more than four applications per crop.

- **Celeriac, edible burdock, Oriental radish, radish, rutabaga, turnip and other root vegetables not specifically listed:**

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.

Do not apply more than a total of 12 oz of Blackhawk (0.28 lb ai spinosad) per acre per crop.

Maximum Number of Applications: Do not make more than three applications per calendar year.

Small Cereal Grains¹ and Grain Amaranth

¹Small cereal grains barley, buckwheat, milo, oats, pearl millet, proso millet, rye, sorghum, triticale, wheat

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
cereal leaf beetle true armyworm	1.1 – 3.3
armyworms, such as: fall yellowstriped	1.7 – 3.3

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
corn earworm (headworm) grasshopper (suppression) southwestern corn borer webworms	

Application Timing: Scout for **armyworms** and **headworms** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch and treat when thresholds are reached. Time applications of Blackhawk to coincide with peak egg hatch and/or small larval stage of growth of each generation.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pests. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations, advanced growth stages of target pests, or difficult spray coverage situations.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of grain or straw harvest or within 3 days of forage, fodder or hay harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 4 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 12.4 oz of Blackhawk (0.28 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than three applications per calendar year.
- Do not allow cattle to graze treated area until spray has dried.

Soybean

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
green clover worm soybean looper true armyworm velvet bean caterpillar	1.1 – 2.2
armyworms, such as: beet armyworm fall armyworm yellowstriped armyworm corn earworm (podworm) saltmarsh caterpillar	1.7 – 2.2

Application Timing: Treat when field counts or crop injury indicates damaging pest populations are present or developing. Time applications to treat small larvae and use sufficient spray volume to ensure good coverage.

Application Rate: Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.3 oz of Blackhawk (0.188 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per year.
- Do not feed treated forage or hay to meat or dairy animals.

Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12)¹

¹Stone fruits (crop group 12) apricot, chickasaw plum, damson plum, fresh prune, Japanese plum, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, sweet cherry, tart cherry

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
cherry fruit fly (suppression)	2.2 – 4.4
European grapevine moth	
green fruitworm	
leafminers, such as: spotted tentiform, western tentiform ¹	
leafrollers, such as: fruit tree oblique-banded pandemis redbanded variegated	
light brown apple moth	
oriental fruit moth	
peach twig borer	
thrips ¹	
western cherry fruit fly	

¹Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Peach twig borer applications can be made dormant, delayed dormant or as summer sprays. Optimal timing for **lepidopteran leafminers** and **leafrollers** may vary between species and geographic location. For **lepidopteran leafminers**, monitor the moth flights and the infestation densities of both the sap-feeding and tissue-feeding stage, but for optimal control, treat before significant tissue-feeding mines are observed. For **leafrollers**, monitor the moth flights and the infestation densities of the larval stages and re-treat as necessary to maintain control, thorough coverage is necessary for optimal control. For **cherry fruit fly, western cherry fruit fly, and other related species**, maintain protective sprays at 7-day intervals while adults are present and fruit is susceptible to attack. For **oriental fruit moth**, no more than 10 days of residual control can be expected. If longer residual is required, make a second application of Blackhawk or other insecticide labeled for **oriental fruit moth**. For **thrips** – A 3- to 4-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary at flowering. After flowering, a 5- to 7-day re-treatment schedule may be followed. For all pests, consult with your company representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor or extension specialist for specific application timings in your area.

Application Rate: Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees, heavy infestations, or advanced growth stages of target pest, especially if spray volume or coverage is marginal.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range in the table is based upon a spray volume of 300 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending upon tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than three consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad) within a crop season. If additional treatments are required after three consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. Avoid treating consecutive generations of oriental fruit moth and leafrollers. Do not apply more than three sprays targeted at leafrollers per season.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for apricots, within 7 days of harvest for cherries, plums, prunes and other stone fruit crops, or within 1 day of harvest for nectarines and peaches.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than three sprays targeted at leafrollers per season.

Strawberry

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
armyworms, including beet armyworms European grapevine moth leafrollers light brown apple moth thrips ¹	2.2 – 3.3

¹For thrips, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. For **thrips**, a 3- to 4-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary if there is heavy pest pressure or if the pest population is increasing rapidly. For control of all other pests, a 5- to 7-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary if the crop is growing rapidly or if there is heavy pest pressure. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate specified to control target pests. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe pest infestations. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications, but follow resistance management guidelines.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For **thrips**, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than five applications per year.

Tobacco**Pests and Application Rates:**

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
thrips	1.6 – 3.2
tobacco budworm	
tobacco hornworm	

Application Timing: Scout for **lepidopterous larvae** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch and treat when thresholds are reached. Applications of Blackhawk perform best when timed to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.

Spray Volume: Use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre to obtain full coverage of foliage, increasing volume and nozzles per row as necessary with crop maturity.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai spinosad) per acre per year or make more than 3 applications per 30 days or 6 applications per crop.

Tree Farms or Plantations

Conifers, including Christmas trees, and deciduous trees

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
European grapevine moth lepidopterous larvae, such as: bagworm fall webworm gypsy moth hemlock looper jackpine budworm pine tip moth redhumped caterpillar spruce budworm tent caterpillar tussock moths light brown apple moth sawfly larvae, such as: European pine pear redheaded pine	1.1 – 4.4

Application Timing: Time applications to reach larvae when small or just hatching. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control, but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult with your company representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor or extension specialist for information on application timing for specific pests in your area.

Application Rates: The rate of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and severity of infestation. Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees or heavy infestations. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per year.

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14)¹ and Pistachios

¹Tree nuts (crop group 14) almonds, cashew, chestnut, filbert (hazelnut), macadamia nut, pecan, walnut

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk	
	(oz/acre)	Dilute Spray (oz/100 gal)
codling moth fall webworm filbert worm hickory shuckworm light brown apple moth navel orangeworm oblique banded leafroller peach twig borer pecan nut casebearer redhumped caterpillar	2.2 – 5.5	0.55 – 1.38

walnut husk fly		
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Application Timing: Apply Blackhawk as either a dormant or a foliar spray when pests appear or in accordance with local conditions. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray using conventional, power operated spray equipment (see Orchard Spraying Application section). Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Use of Crop Oils: Crop oils labeled for agricultural use may be added to the dormant spray solution for suppression of overwintering mites and scale insects. Consult specific oil labels and University of California recommendations for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in nut and fruit trees.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and volume of foliage present and pest pressure. Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees or heavy infestations.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range in the table is based upon a spray volume of 400 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending upon tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than three consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad) within a crop season. If additional treatments are required after three consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not apply more than three sprays targeted at leafrollers per season.

Tropical Tree Fruits¹
(Insect Suppression)

¹Tropical tree fruits acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, feijoa, guava, ilama, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, ti leaves, wax jambu (wax apple), white sapote

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
European grapevine moth	2.2 – 5.5
katydids	
lepidopterous larvae	
avocado leafroller	
citrus peelminer	
cutworms	
fruit tree leafroller	
orange tortrix	
western tussock moth	
light brown apple moth	
thrips ¹	

¹Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See Use of Adjuvants section.

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear or in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and pest pressure. Use a lower rate in the rate range for light infestations and/or small trees and a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations and/or large trees.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides (spinetoram and spinosad). If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** In order to prevent or delay resistance development in thrips, do not apply Blackhawk more than two times per year.
- For resistance management purposes, do not apply to tropical tree fruits grown in nurseries or in greenhouses.

Fire Ants – Mound Application in Turfgrass and Ornamentals, in Greenhouses, and in Other Outdoor Areas

Dilution Rate	
Blackhawk per 1 gallon (oz)	Blackhawk per 10 gallons (oz)
0.035 (1 gm)	0.35 (10 gm)

Fire ants such as red imported: Apply diluted Blackhawk to individual fire ant mounds as a drench application. Use 1 to 2 gallons per mound depending upon the mound size. For mounds less than 8 inches in diameter, use 1 gallon of dilution per mound. Use a higher volume, up to 2 gallons, on mounds 8 inches or larger in diameter. Apply approximately 10% of the dilution volume around the perimeter of the mound out to about 12 inches and pour the remaining volume directly on the mound. Do not disturb mounds prior to application. If possible, apply following a recent rainfall. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65 to 85°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays should not be used as they may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing control.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent **permitted by consistent with applicable** law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions [for](#)

[use](#), subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent ~~permitted by~~[consistent with applicable law](#), Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent ~~permitted by law~~[consistent with applicable law](#), all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent ~~permitted by~~[consistent with applicable law](#), the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

To the extent ~~permitted by~~[consistent with applicable law](#), Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent ~~permitted by~~[consistent with applicable law](#), in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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EPA accepted 02/19/16

[Sub Label B: Turfgrass and Ornamentals]

(Base label):

Blackhawk®

NATURALYTE® INSECT CONTROL

[Alternate Brand Name: MatchPoint™ Insecticide **Footprint™]**

For control of listed pests such as lepidopterous larvae (worms or caterpillars), leafminers, beetles, thrips, red imported fire ants and other listed pests infesting ornamentals and turfgrass.

Group	5	INSECTICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

spinosad

(a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)

36%

Other Ingredients

64%

Total

100%

Contains 36% active ingredient on a weight basis.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, polyethylene, or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton ≥ 14 mils.

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

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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for 3 hours following treatment. Do not apply this pesticide to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to 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. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

(Storage and Disposal for rigid containers 5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrigid containers any size)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid containers greater than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the

container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal)

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-523

EPA Est. _____

TMTrademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

Produced for
DCorteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight _____

(Cover, shipping container):

Blackhawk®

NATURALYTE® INSECT CONTROL

[Alternate Brand Name: MatchPoint™ Insecticide, **Footprint™**]

For control of listed pests such as lepidopterous larvae (worms or caterpillars), leafminers, beetles, thrips, red imported fire ants and other listed pests infesting ornamentals and turfgrass.

Group	5	INSECTICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

spinosad

(a mixture of spinosyn A

and spinosyn D) 36%

Other Ingredients 64%

Total 100%

Contains 36% active ingredient on a weight basis.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268

Net Weight _____

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Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, polyethylene, or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton \geq 14 mils.

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

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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for 3 hours following treatment. Do not apply this pesticide to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period. This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to 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. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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), restricted entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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 4 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, polyethylene, or butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or viton \geq 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling if

available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Blackhawk® is a Naturalyte® insect control product for control of many foliage feeding pests infesting labeled crops. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. Mix Blackhawk with water and apply as a foliar spray with aerial or ground equipment equipped for conventional insecticide spraying.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

Blackhawk is recommended for IPM programs in labeled crops. Apply Blackhawk when field scouting indicates target pest densities have reached the economic threshold, i.e., the point at which the insect population must be reduced to avoid economic losses beyond the cost of control. Other than reducing the target pest species as a food source, Blackhawk does not have a significant impact on certain parasitic insects or the natural predaceous arthropod complex in treated crops, including big-eyed bugs, ladybird beetles, flower bugs, lacewings, minute pirate bugs, damsel bugs, assassin bugs, predatory mites or spiders. The feeding activities of these beneficials will aid in natural control of other insects and reduce the likelihood of secondary pest outbreaks. If Blackhawk is tank mixed with any insecticide that reduces its selectivity in preserving beneficial predatory insects, the full benefit of Blackhawk in an IPM program may be reduced.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Blackhawk contains spinosad, a Group 5 insecticide. Insect/mite biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 5 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 5 insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or area, or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Blackhawk or other Group 5 insecticides. Currently, only spinetoram and spinosad active ingredients are classified as Group 5 insecticides. These two insecticide active ingredients share a common mode of action and must not be rotated with each other for control of pests listed on this label. Spinetoram and spinosad may be rotated with all other labeled insecticide active ingredients.

To delay development of insecticide resistance::

- Carefully follow the specific label guidelines within the use directions sections of this label, especially in regard to IRM recommendations.
- Avoid use of the same active ingredient or mode of action (same insecticide group) on consecutive generations of insects. However, multiple applications to reduce a single generation are acceptable. Treat the next generation with a different active ingredient that has a different mode of action or use no treatment for the next generation.
- Avoid using less than labeled rates of any insecticide when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target applications against early insect developmental stages whenever possible.
- Base insecticide use on comprehensive IPM programs including crop rotations.
- Monitor treated insect populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local company representative or by calling 800-258-3033.

Requirements for Use of Blackhawk in Greenhouses¹ and for Commercial Production of Herbaceous (Non-Woody) Ornamentals in Nurseries¹

¹A greenhouse is defined as a structure or space enclosed with a nonporous covering inside which plants are produced. A nursery is defined as a facility engaged in the outdoor production of plants.

- Regardless of the crop or pest being treated (excluding thrips, leafminers, spider mites and/or diamondback moths), do not apply Blackhawk more than 6 times in a 12-month period inside a greenhouse or a structure that can be altered to be closed or open. If Blackhawk is used for thrips, leafminer, spider mite and/or diamondback moth control, do not apply Blackhawk more than 4 times in a 12-month period inside a greenhouse or a structure that can be altered to be closed or open regardless if other insect pests are also being treated. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- For areas of commercial production of herbaceous (non-woody) ornamentals in nurseries (including plant propagation beds), do not apply Blackhawk more than 10 times in a 12-month period per crop regardless of the pest being treated (excluding thrips, leafminers, spider mites and/or diamondback moths). If Blackhawk is used in areas of commercial production of herbaceous (non-woody) ornamentals in nurseries (including plant propagation beds) for leafminer, spider mite and/or diamondback moth control, do not apply Blackhawk more than 6 times in a 12-month period per crop regardless if other insect pests are also being treated.
- Because generations of a specific pest may overlap, rotate insecticides and miticides and never apply more than 2 consecutive applications of Blackhawk or products containing the same active ingredient or with the same mode of action (same insecticide group). Use only specified label rates.
- Make localized area treatments of ornamental plants where pest problems are anticipated or occur rather than general area-wide broadcast treatments.
- Do not apply to seedlings of edible crops for transplanting or to any other stage of edible crops growing in greenhouses.

Mixing Directions

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Blackhawk (oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Pound of Blackhawk
1.4	14	0.03
3.5	0.08	4.5
5.6	0.13	2.9
8.3	0.19	1.9
12	0.27	1.3
15.3	0.34	1.1
16	0.36	1.0
18	0.41	0.9
31	0.70	0.5

Blackhawk - Alone: Fill the spray tank with water to about one-half of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of Blackhawk. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mix. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into the water source.

Blackhawk - Tank Mix: When tank mixing Blackhawk with other materials, conduct a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. If foliar fertilizers are used, repeat the jar test with each batch of fertilizer utilizing the mixing water source. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry

flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:

1. Blackhawk and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Soluble Concentrates

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add:

4. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
5. Spray adjuvants, surfactants and oils
6. Foliar fertilizers

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

Premixing: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

Spray Tank pH: A spray tank pH between 6.0 and 9.0 is suggested to achieve maximum performance of Blackhawk. If the water source is outside of this pH range, or tank mixing other pesticides, adjuvants, or foliar nutrients will cause the pH to fall outside this range, consider adjusting the spray tank pH to be between 6.0 and 9.0 before adding Blackhawk. To do this, add all other tank mix components first, then check the spray tank pH, adjust if desired, and then add Blackhawk. If you require additional information on how to adjust spray tank pH, contact your company representative.

Use of Adjuvants: Adjuvants may be used to improve the control of leafminers and thrips in situations where achieving uniform plant coverage is difficult (such as closed crop canopy or dense foliage), or penetration into waxy leaf surfaces is necessary for pest control.

- Use only adjuvant products labeled for agricultural use and follow the manufacturer's label directions. A nominal concentration of 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is generally sufficient.
- For leafminers and thrips, emulsified crop oils or methylated crop oil plus organosilicone combination products are recommended.
- When using adjuvants, always conduct a jar test to determine the compatibility of the various components in the mixture. Determine crop safety in a small area of the crop whenever there is a significant change in spray mixture ingredients or source of water for the spray mixture.
- Do not use diesel fuel or pure mineral oil.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of an appropriate Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Application Directions

Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage for optimum insect control. The following directions are provided for ground and aerial application of Blackhawk. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Ground Application -

Use calibrated power-operated ground spray equipment capable of providing uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform crop coverage. Utilize a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons per acre, increasing volume with crop size and/or pest pressure. Use hollow cone, twin jet flat fan nozzles or other insecticide atomizer suitable for insecticide spraying to provide a fine to coarse spray quality (per ASABE S-572, see nozzle catalogs). Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required

to obtain complete coverage of plant surfaces. Follow manufacturer's specifications for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure. Minimize boom height to optimize uniformity of coverage and maximize deposition (optimize on-target deposition) to reduce drift.

Dilute Spray Application: This application method is based upon the premise that all plant parts are thoroughly wetted, to the point of runoff, with spray solution. To determine the number of gallons of dilute spray required per acre, contact your state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for assistance.

Concentrate Spray Application: Apply Blackhawk in a manner that achieves uniform coverage of the entire crop canopy, but not past the point of runoff. For optimum control of target pests, complete and uniform spray coverage is essential. The spray volume required to achieve complete and uniform coverage will depend upon tree size and shape, leaf size, and density, and the application equipment used. To determine the required spray volume per acre, contact your state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for assistance. Use of tree row volume is appropriate.

Aerial Application

Blackhawk may be aerially applied to commercially grown ornamentals only. Aerial or ground applications in production agriculture or directed ground applications to individual plants are permitted. Do not make aerial applications in immediate proximity of residential, commercial, government, institutional or other structures where people may be present including homes, apartments, offices, churches, schools, and businesses. Aerial applicators should evaluate conditions existing at the time of application and make appropriate adjustments to reduce drift. In urban areas, however, use is limited to directed ground applications. Do not aerially apply this product to any other crop except as specified on company approved supplemental labeling.

Apply in spray volume of 5 gallons or more per acre (10 gallons or more per acre for trees, vines or orchard crops). Nozzle configuration should provide a medium to fine droplet size per ASABE S-572 standard (see USDA-ARS or NAAA handbook). Guidance for ASABE S-572 nozzle configuration can be found at the following web site: www.cproductsinc.com. Boom length must be less than 75% of wing or 85% of rotor span and swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Observe minimum safe application height (maximum 12 feet for ag canopies). Use GPS equipment, swath markers or flagging to ensure proper application to the target area. Configure the boom nozzle used (e.g., at NAAA Fly-In) for both crosswind and near parallel winds. If application is made parallel to the wind direction, adjust swath width downward. Use swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Do not apply under completely calm wind conditions. It is best to apply when wind speed is between 2 to 10 mph. Under conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, adjust spray volume and droplet size upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets. Insect control by aerial application may be less than control by ground application because of reduced coverage.

Chemigation Application

Blackhawk may be applied through properly equipped sprinkler irrigation systems in the following crops: field grown gladiolus produced for cut flowers, field grown roses, field grown Dutch iris, and field grown delphinium. Do not apply this product by chemigation to other labeled crops except as specified in company supplemental labeling. Do not apply to the above listed crop(s) through any other type of irrigation system.

General Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Blackhawk may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that will apply water uniformly including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units are not recommended.

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing Blackhawk must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation

equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For irrigation systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: Follow these use directions when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of Blackhawk needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section above. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing Blackhawk, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Calculate the amount of product required and premix; 3) Determine the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 4) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes (minus time to flush out) to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or eductor must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute, if needed. Calibrate the injector system with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injection pump/system be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. An electric powered pump must meet Section 675 for "Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines" NEC 70.
- Use of public water supply requires approval of a back flow prevention device or air gap (preferred) by both state and local authorities. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regular serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

- To insure uniform mixing of the insecticide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all back flow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injection point.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Precautions and Restrictions:

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise and continuously monitor the injection.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Uses

Ornamentals (Herbaceous and Woody) Growing Outdoors, in Nurseries (Including Conifer Seed Orchards), or in Greenhouses

Pests	Blackhawk oz/gallon	Blackhawk oz/100 gallons	Blackhawk oz/acre
chrysomelid leaf feeding beetles, such as: elm leaf (1) viburnum leaf (larvae) willow leaf (1) European grapevine moth lepidopterous larvae, such as: azalea caterpillar bagworm beet armyworm cabbage looper California oakworm cankerworm diamondback moth eastern tent caterpillar fall webworm Florida fern caterpillar geranium budworm gypsy moth light brown apple moth oblique banded leafroller oleander caterpillar orange striped oakworm spruce budworm tussock moths (hickory, whitemarked) western tent caterpillar winter moth yellownecked caterpillar (2) sawfly larvae, such as: European pine pear redheaded pine shore fly thrips (exposed) in greenhouse settings, such as: (3) chilli Cuban laurel western flower	0.02 (0.6 gm)	2.1 (60 gm)	8.3 (236 gm)
dipterous gall midges pinyon spindlegall thrips (exposed) in outdoor settings, such as: (3) chilli Cuban laurel western flower	0.03 (1 gm)	3.8 (108 gm)	15.3 (434 gm)

Pests	Blackhawk oz/gallon	Blackhawk oz/100 gallons	Blackhawk oz/acre
dipterous leafminers, such as: serpentine (4) emerald ash borer (5) lewis mites Nantucket pine tip moth spider mites, such as: spruce two-spotted (6) (see 6 below for mite suppression/control expectations)	0.07 (2 gm)	7.6 (217 gm)	31 (868 gm)

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions (for pest control in the greenhouse or nursery, also refer to Insecticide Resistance Management for Greenhouses):

- Elm leaf beetle** and **willow leaf beetle** (adults and larvae): For effective control, apply in the spring or early summer when feeding is observed.
- For effective control of the following lepidopterous larvae:
 - **Bagworms:** Apply when bags are small and larvae are actively feeding.
 - **Beet armyworms:** Apply when larvae are small.
 - **Diamondback moth:** If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications.
 - **Gypsy moth larvae:** Apply when larvae are small and all eggs have hatched.
 - **Spruce budworms:** Apply when larvae are exposed and actively feeding.
 - **Tent caterpillars** and **fall webworms:** Apply early when webs are first observed and direct the spray into the web and surrounding foliage within at least 3 feet of the nest.
- Exposed thrips (chilli, Cuban laurel and western flower):** For effective control, apply early at first signs of infestation and repeat until infestation is controlled, but follow resistance management guidelines. For thrips, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications.
- Serpentine leafminers:** For effective control, apply early when stippling or mining of leaves is first observed and repeat until infestation is controlled, but follow resistance management guidelines. Three sequential applications at 7-day intervals can maximize control. Addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant such as DYNE-AMIC spray adjuvant at 0.1% v/v in greenhouse settings (see Phytotoxicity) has been shown to enhance control of leafminers (follow surfactant manufacturer's label directions).
- Apply to foliage and bark of tree when adult **emerald ash borer** are first observed emerging from the bark or when adult emerald ash borer are first noticed feeding on the leaves of the tree. Reapply every 7 to 10 days until no additional adult emerald ash borer activity is observed. Application to trees already heavily infested may not prevent the eventual loss of the tree due to existing pest damage and tree stress.
- Spruce spider mites** and **two-spotted spider mites:** Apply when spider mites are first observed prior to webbing and before mite populations have become severe. Reapply after 7 to 10 days (3 to 5 days in greenhouses and structures that can be altered to be closed or open) to contact newly hatched nymphs and repeat until infestation is managed. **Uniform coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is critical.**

Note: Control of spider mites with Blackhawk in certain research trials has been variable. The variability between these evaluations is not well understood but may be due to late application timing when mite populations and webbing were severe, poor spray coverage of both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, or interaction of the leaf surface with residues of Blackhawk. Addition of a nonionic spray adjuvant such as Activate Plus, DYNE-AMIC, Joint Venture, Phase, and Thoroughbred at 0.1% v/v in greenhouse settings and at label rates in outdoor settings (see Phytotoxicity) has been shown to improve spray coverage and enhance control of spider mites (follow surfactant manufacturer's label directions).

Application Method: Dilute Blackhawk in water and apply using suitable hand or power-operated application equipment (such as portable pump-up, backpack, hydraulic, boom) in a manner to provide complete and uniform plant coverage. Use of Blackhawk in lath and shadehouses is permitted.

Application Rate: Blackhawk may be used up to a maximum labeled rate of 0.07 oz per gallon (7.6 oz per 100 gallons, 31 oz per acre) per application on trees and ornamentals as a general treatment regardless of the target insect pest. Use pest specific rates when a single insect pest or group of insect pests within a rate category is the only intended target.

Spray Volume: Attempt to penetrate dense foliage, but avoid over-spraying to the point of excessive runoff. Uniform coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces is critical for effective insect control.

Tank Mix: Blackhawk may be tank mixed with other insect control products if broader spectrum insect control is required. When using tank mixtures, also follow all label directions of the mixing partner(s).

Phytotoxicity: Blackhawk has been tested alone on a wide variety of herbaceous and woody ornamental plants without phytotoxic symptoms. However, because it is not possible to test all possible tank mix combinations (including adjuvants) and ornamental plant species, varieties, and cultivars, and because environmental factors and varietal and plant stage of growth may affect phytotoxic expression, it is recommended that a small group of test plants be treated at the specified use rate of Blackhawk either alone or in tank mix combinations and observed for at least 5 to 7 days to determine phytotoxicity before treating large numbers of those plants. **Note:** The user assumes responsibility for determining if Blackhawk is safe to treated plants when applied either alone or in tank mixtures under commercial growing conditions. Research has demonstrated that some spotting of African violet (*Saintpaulia*) flowers may occur.

Resistance Management: Do not make more than two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application. For **thrips** and **diamondback moth**, if additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Group 5 insecticides, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least two applications. Consult your local company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Except for greenhouses and structures that can be altered to be closed or open, do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

Tree Farms or Plantations

Conifers, including Christmas trees, and deciduous trees

Pests	Blackhawk (oz/acre)
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lepidopterous larvae, such as: bagworm cone moth coneworm fall webworm gypsy moth hemlock looper jackpine budworm pine tip moth redhumped caterpillar spruce budworm tent caterpillar tussock moths light brown apple moth sawfly larvae, such as: European pine pear redheaded pine	1.4 – 5.6 (40 – 160 gm)
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Application Timing: Time applications to reach larvae when small or just hatching. A 7-day re-treatment schedule may be necessary to maintain control. Consult with your company representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for information on application timing for specific pests in your area.

Application Rate: The rate of Blackhawk applied per acre will depend upon tree size and severity of infestation. Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees or heavy infestations. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 20 oz of Blackhawk (0.45 lb ai spinosad) per acre per year.
- **Maximum Number of Applications:** Do not make more than six applications per calendar year.

Turfgrass

Not for use on residential turf

Pests	Blackhawk oz/1000 sq ft	Blackhawk oz/acre
armyworms-small larvae such as: fall armyworm (1) sod webworms (including tropical) (2)	0.08 (2.3 gm)	3.5 (100 gm)
cutworms-small larvae such as: black cutworm variegated cutworm (1,2)	0.28 (8 gm)	12 (340 gm)
annual bluegrass weevil armyworms-large larvae such as: fall armyworm (1) black turfgrass ataenius (adults) cutworms-large larvae such as: black cutworm variegated cutworm (1,2) fleas, such as: cat flea (3)	0.37 - 0.41 (10 - 12 gm)	16 - 18 (454 - 510 gm)

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. **Fall armyworm** and **black cutworm** larvae: Use the lower rate for control of light infestations of small larvae (less than 3/4 of an inch for armyworms, an inch or less for cutworms); use the higher rate for control of heavy infestations and large larvae (3/4 of an inch or larger for armyworms, larger than an inch for cutworms). Applications for **fall armyworms** during the early morning or late afternoon can maximize control. For best results, delay watering or mowing of the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
2. **Black cutworm**, **sod webworm**, and **tropical sod webworm** larvae: Applications during the late afternoon or early evening can maximize control. For best results, delay watering or mowing of the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
3. Control of **cat fleas**: Apply early or late in the day since effective control requires direct contact of adults and larvae with the dilute spray prior to drying. For best results, make a second application at 7 to 14 days to control adults that have emerged from pupae that may have been present during the initial treatment. Thorough spray coverage is necessary for outside areas frequented by pets. **Do not treat pets with Blackhawk.**

Application Method: Dilute Blackhawk in water and apply using suitable hand or power-operated application equipment (such as portable pump-up, backpack, hydraulic, boom, turf spray gun).

Application Rate: Blackhawk may be used up to a maximum labeled rate of 0.41 oz per 1000 sq ft (18 oz per acre) per application on turfgrass as a general treatment regardless of the target insect pest. Use pest specific rates when a single insect pest or group of insect pests within a rate category is the only intended target.

Tank Mix: Blackhawk may be tank mixed with other insect control products if broader spectrum insect control is required. When using tank mixtures, also follow all label directions of the mixing partner(s).

Resistance Management: Do not apply more than three times in any 21-day period. Whenever Blackhawk is applied up to three times in succession, this should be followed by no use of Blackhawk for a 21-day period or rotation to another insecticide class. Do not make more than six applications per season.

Specific Use Restrictions:

Minimum Treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.

Fire Ants – Mound Application in Turfgrass and Ornamentals, in Greenhouses, and in Other Outdoor Areas

Not For Use in Residential Turf

Dilution Rate	
Blackhawk per 1 gallon (oz)	Blackhawk per 10 gallons (oz)
0.035 (1 gm)	0.35 (10 gm)

- **Fire ants such as red imported:** Apply diluted Blackhawk to individual fire ant mounds as a drench application. Use 1 to 2 gallons per mound depending upon the mound size. For mounds less than 8 inches in diameter, use 1 gallon of dilution per mound. Use a higher volume, up to 2 gallons, on mounds 8 inches or larger in diameter. Apply approximately 10% of the dilution volume around the perimeter of the mound out to about 12 inches and pour the remaining volume directly on the mound. Do not disturb mounds prior to application. If possible, apply following a recent rainfall. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65 to 85°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new

mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays should not be used as they may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing control.

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