



065626-00007-041599

Printed: 07:25:28 Friday, 18 Jun, 1999 # 51 / 3329

Systems Integration Group, Inc.

**MYCOTECH CORPORATION**

**A Fungal Technology Company**

**MYCOTROL® WP BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDE**

**Biological Insecticide for Control of Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs and Leafhoppers in Field and Greenhouse Crops, Ornamentals, Turf and Forestry**

Active Ingredient: <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> Strain GHA.....	22%*
Inert Ingredients.....	78%
Total.....	100%

\*Based on the weight estimate of  $4.78 \times 10^{-12}$  grams per conidium spore.

Mycotrol WP contains  $2 \times 10^{13}$  viable *Beauveria bassiana* spores per pound.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER - PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

Corrosive; causes eye irritation. May cause skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles, face shield, or safety glasses when handling. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin and breathing dust. Wear a dust/filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95 or P-95. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Users should:** Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

**Statement of Practical Treatment**

- IF IN EYES:** Hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention.
- IF SWALLOWED:** Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. If person is unconscious, do not give anything by mouth and do not induce vomiting.
- IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

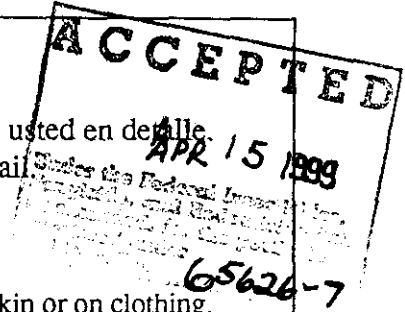
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT**

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear, waterproof gloves and respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95 or P-95. 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.

**Environmental Hazards**

This product is potentially pathogenic to honey bees. Avoid applying to areas where honey bees are actively foraging or around bee hives. 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 by disposal of equipment wash waters.



Net Contents: \_\_\_\_\_

Lot Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Mycotech Corporation  
117 South Parkmont  
P.O. Box 4109 - Butte, MT 59701

EPA Registration Number 65626-7  
EPA Establishment Number 65626-MT-01  
Edition - 990405

## Directions for Use

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It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulations.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not 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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95 or P-95.

For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs and Leaf Hoppers in agronomic and vegetable crops, ornamentals, turf and forestry. For field and greenhouse use. May be aerially applied. Do not use with ultra low-volume application equipment.

### INSECTS FOR WHICH MYCOTROL WP MAY BE USED

#### WHITEFLY, SUCH AS

Banded-winged Whitefly  
Citrus Blackfly  
Citrus Whitefly

Greenhouse Whitefly  
Silver-leaf Whitefly  
Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka Tobacco Whitefly)

#### APHIDS SUCH AS

Bean Aphid  
Cabbage Aphid  
Cowpea Aphid  
Green Peach Aphid  
Greenbug  
Hop Aphid

Melon/Cotton Aphid  
Pea Aphid  
Potato Aphid  
Russian Wheat Aphid  
Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

THRIPS, SUCH AS

Greenhouse Thrips  
Pear Thrips  
Potato/Onion Thrips

Thrips *palmi*  
Western Flower Thrips

PSYLLIDS, SUCH AS

Pear Psylla

Tomato/Potato Psylla

MEALYBUGS, SUCH AS

Citrus Mealybug

Grape Mealybug

CROPS ON WHICH MYCOTROL WP MAY BE USED

VEGETABLES, SUCH AS

asparagus	golden pershaw melon	pineapple melon
beans	gourds (edible)	potato
beet	honey balls	pumpkin
broccoli	honeydew melon	radish
Brussels sprouts	horseradish	rhubarb
cantaloupe	kale	rutabaga
cauliflower	kohlrabi	shallot
celeriac	leek	snake melon
celery	lentils	soybeans
chickpeas	lettuce	spinach
Chinese broccoli	mango melon	squash (winter)
Chinese cabbage	muskmelon hybrids/varieties	sugar beet
collards	mustard greens	sweet potato
crenshaw melon	New Zealand spinach	Swiss chard
cucumber	okra	tomatillo
eggplant	onion	tomatoes
endive	parsley	turnip
fennel	peas	watermelon
garlic	pepper	yam
gherkin	Persian melon	

FRUITS AND BERRIES, SUCH AS

apple	grapefruit	pear
apricot	kumquat	pineapple
bananas	lemon	plum
blackberry	limes	prune
blueberry	mandarin	sour cherry
citrus hybrids	nectarine	strawberry
coffee	orange	sweet cherry
cranberry	oriental pear	tangelo
grape	peach	

TREE NUTS, SUCH AS

almond	pistachios
pecan	walnut

AGRONOMIC CROPS, SUCH AS

alfalfa	corn (field, sweet, pop)	hops
barley	cotton	oats
clover	hay	peanuts

potato  
rape seed  
safflower  
sorghum

soybeans  
sugarbeets  
sugarcane  
sunflower

sweet corn  
wheat

HERBS AND SPICES, SUCH AS

basil  
chives  
cilantro

dill  
marjoram  
oregano

ORANAMENTALS, TURF & FORESTRY, SUCH AS

African violet  
alyssum  
anthurium  
arbor vitea  
asparagus sprengeri  
aster  
atlas cedar  
azalea  
bald cypress  
balsam fir  
begonia  
Bermuda grass  
blue grass  
Boston fern  
bougainvilla  
bridal veil  
caladium  
calendula  
calla lily  
camation  
celosia  
chenille plant  
Christmas cactus  
chrysanthemum  
cinararia  
coleus  
cordyline  
corylusavellana  
cotoneaster  
cottonwood  
crepe myrtle  
crossandra  
croton  
cyclamen  
cypress  
dahlia  
daisy  
deodar cedar  
dicondra

dogwood  
Douglas fir  
dracaena  
dumb cane  
Dusty Miller  
fig  
firethorn  
floss flower  
freesia  
fuchsia  
gardenia  
geranium  
gerbera  
gerber daisy  
gladiolus  
gloxinia  
hedera  
hemlock  
hibiscus  
holly  
honey suckle  
impatiens  
India hawthorn  
Japanese barberry  
Japanese boxwood  
Japanese spindle tree  
Japanese yew  
juniper  
kalanchoe  
lantana  
leatherleaf fern  
lily  
lithodora  
lobelia  
loquat  
maple  
marigold  
Mediterranean fan palm  
mesembryanthemum

monstera  
mother-in-law plant  
mountain laurel  
nandina  
narcissus  
oak  
oleander  
olive  
ornamental kale  
pansy  
parasol pine  
pelegonium  
petunia  
phlox  
photina  
piggyback plant  
pine  
pink  
pittosporum  
podocarpus  
poinsettia  
pothos ivy  
prayer plant  
primrose  
privet  
pteris fern  
rhododendron  
rose  
salvia  
schefflera  
shrub verbena  
shrubby cinquefoil  
smoke tree  
snapdragon  
spruce  
St. Augustine grass  
sweet gum  
sweet pea  
sweet William

Texas sage  
verbena

viburnum  
vinca

wandering Jew  
zoysia grass

**DOSAGE RATE**

Apply at a rate of 1/4 to one pound MYCOTROL WP per acre with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts -- 5-100 gallons per acre, the volume depending upon the crop canopy, identity of target pest, infestation severity and application method. In mixing, first add an amount of water to the spray or mixing tank that is optimal for agitation. Then add an approved spreader sticker and allow it to completely dissolve. Finally add the desired quantity of MYCOTROL WP slowly, continuing agitation. If using MYCOTROL WP in water soluble bags, add the appropriate number of bags and allow to dissolve. Add balance of the water and continue mixing. The suspension should be maintained while loading and spraying. Do not mix more MYCOTROL WP than can be used the day of application; MYCOTROL WP, if left overnight or longer in spray diluent, will lose its efficacy.

**APPLICATION**

Apply by conventional ground, commercial hand-held and aerial equipment at 7 to 10 day intervals; very intense pest pressure, esp. from whiteflies, may require application at 4-5 day intervals. Repeat applications of MYCOTROL WP as many times as necessary while pest pressure persists. MYCOTROL WP can be used in a tank-mix with the following chemical insecticides: synthetic pyrethroids (including Danitol<sup>®</sup>, Mustang<sup>®</sup>, Capture<sup>®</sup>, Asana<sup>®</sup>); organophosphates (including Monitor<sup>®</sup>, Orthene<sup>®</sup>, Lorsban<sup>®</sup>); methomyl (including Lannate<sup>®</sup>) on crops for which those chemicals are registered, at label rates in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Endosulfan is not compatible with MYCOTROL WP and should not be used in a tank mix or concurrent treatments. Do not tank mix with herbicides or fungicides. Close scouting of treated fields is recommended. There is no restriction as to the maximum amount of MYCOTROL WP applied in a season. Can be used outdoors or in greenhouse.

**CHEMIGATION**

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

**Spray Drift For Aerial Application**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

3 **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rates flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

**Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

**Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angels produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**BOOM LENGTH**

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT**

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT**

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**WIND**

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable direction due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**SENSITIVE AREAS**

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**STORAGE**

- \* Open dumping is prohibited.
- \* Store in a dry place.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of at an approved waste disposal facility. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**

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