065626-00011-041299

Printed: 07:26:24 Friday, 18 Jun, 1999 # 55 / 3333

Systems Integration Group, Inc.

PM 91 65626-11 4/12/99 Pg 1 of 13

MYCOTROL 22WP

Wettable Powder Mycoinsecticide for Control of Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Plant Bugs, Weevils and Beetles in Field, Agronomic, Vegetable and Orchard Crops; also in Forestry; Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures and Agronomic Crops

Active Ingredient: *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA.....22% *

Inert Ingredients.....78%**

**Contains petroleum distillates

* Based on the weight estimate of 4.78×10^{-12} grams per spore

Mycotrol 22WP contains 2×10^{13} viable *Beauveria bassiana* spores per pound.

EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO. 65626-MT-02 EPA REGISTRATION NO. 65626- 11

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing vapors (dust or spray mist). Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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

ACCEPTED
APR 12 1999
65626-11

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting; call a physician immediately
IF INHALED: If irritation persists, contact physician.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water
IF IN EYES: Flush with water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear: long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks and dust/mist filtering 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. This product may be toxic to fish. 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.

117 South Parkmont
Phone: (406) 782-2386

P.O. Box 4109
Fax: (406) 782-9912

Butte, MT 59702-4109
ED990201

Net Contents:

Lot Number:

Expiration Date:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Mycotrol 22WP contains live spores of the naturally occurring fungus, *Beauveria bassiana*. Spores are alive and may be harmed by storage at high temperatures or contact with water for more than 24 hours. See storage instructions on this label.

MODE OF ACTION Mycotrol 22WP acts by contact. Spores must attach to the target insect for this product to be effective. **Thorough spray coverage is essential.** Spores may attach to insects either by direct contact from spray or from contact with sprayed foliage or soil. Spores on the insect germinate, and penetrate through the insect cuticle. The fungus then grows rapidly within the insect, causing mortality.

Mycotrol 22WP works best in a pest management program designed to keep insect populations below levels which damage crops. Typically, it takes 3-7 days for an infected insect to die and 7-10 days after the first spray to see a reduction in an insect population. Application rates, spray frequency, spray coverage and insect numbers affect the speed at which insect populations are reduced.

Frequent scouting for insects in crops is recommended. Mycotrol 22WP is most effective when used at the first appearance of insects in the crop, before high insect populations develop.

Mycotrol 22WP may be combined with chemical insecticides for rapid knockdown of damaging insect populations or large numbers of insects moving into crops.

Contact Mycotech Corporation or your dealer for specific information on compatible insecticides.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL Pre-harvest interval for Mycotrol 22WP is zero (0) days. Mycotrol 22WP can be applied up to and including the day of harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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.

FOR AGRICULTURAL USE: As a general precaution when exposed to potentially high concentrations of living microbial products such as this, all mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95.

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 4 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:

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

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 pesticide (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

For use in controlling Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Plant Bugs, Weevils and Beetles in Field, Agronomic, Vegetable and Orchard Crops; also in Forestry; Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures and Agronomic Crops. May be aerially applied.

INSECTS FOR WHICH MYCOTROL 22WP MAY BE USED

ORTHOPTERA, SUCH AS

Grasshoppers	Locusts
Mormon Crickets	Mole Crickets

WHITEFLY, SUCH AS

Banded-winged Whitefly	Giant Whitefly	Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka
Citrus Blackfly	Greenhouse Whitefly	Tobacco Whitefly)
Citrus Whitefly	Silver-leaf Whitefly	

APHIDS, SUCH AS

Bean Aphid	Hop Aphid	Russian Wheat Aphid
Cabbage Aphid	Melon/Cotton Aphid	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid
Cowpea Aphid	Pea Aphid	
Green Peach Aphid	Potato Aphid	
Greenbug	Rose Aphid	

THRIPS, SUCH AS

Cuban Laurel Thrips	Pear Thrips	Thrips *palmi*
Greenhouse Thrips	Potato/Onion Thrips	Western Flower Thrips

PSYLLIDS, SUCH AS

Pear Psylla
Tomato/Potato Psylla

MEALYBUGS, SUCH AS

Buffalo Grass Mealybug	Citrus Mealybug	Grape Mealybug
Longtailed Mealybug		

LEAFHOPPERS AND PLANTHOPPERS, SUCH AS

Grape Leafhopper	Plant Hoppers	Variegated Grape Leafhopper
Leafhopper	Potato Leafhopper	Virginia Creeper Leafhopper

FOLIAGE-FEEDING LEPIDOPTERA, SUCH AS

Diamondback Moth

LEAF-FEEDING BEETLES, SUCH AS

Colorado Potato Beetle	Corn Rootworm Adults	Cereal Leaf Beetle
Cucumber Beetles	Flea Beetles	
Elm Leaf Beetle	Bean Leaf Beetle	

PLANT BUGS (HETEROPTERA), SUCH AS

Chinch Bugs	Lygus Bug	Tarnished Plant bug
Fleahoppers	Seed Bugs	
Lace Bugs	Stink Bugs	

WEEVILS, SUCH AS

Alfalfa Weevil	Strawberry Root Weevil	Sweet Potato Weevil
Cotton Boll Weevil	Fuller Rose Weevil	Billbugs
Vegetable Weevil	Plum Curculio	Root Weevil
Black Vine Weevil	Apple Curculio	Pepper Weevil
Pecan Weevil	Rose Curculio	Citrus Root Weevil

CROPS ON WHICH MYCOTROL 22WP MAY BE USED

Mycotrol 22WP may be used on most crops since *Beauveria bassiana* Strain GHA, the active ingredient, is exempt from residue tolerances when applied to growing crops. Each crops list below therefore, is introduced with the phrase "such as".

VEGETABLES, SUCH AS

acerola
arracacha
arrowroot
artichoke
arugula
asparagus
atemoya
balsam pear
bamboo shoots
beans (all varieties)
beet
black-eyed peas
bokchoy
broccoli
broccoli raab
Brussels sprouts
burdock
cabbage
cantaloupe
carambols
carrots
casaba melons
cassava
catjang
cauliflower
celeriac
celery
celtuce
chayote
chervil
chickpeas
chicory
Chinese broccoli
Chinese cabbage
Chinese gai lon
Chinese longbeans
Chinese mustard
Chinese spinach
Chinese waxgourd
chrysanthemum (edible)
chufa
cilantro
citron melon
collards
corn salad
crenshaw melon
cress
cucumber
dandelion
dasheen
daikon
dock
edamame
eggplant
endive
escarole
fennel
garlic
gherkin
ginger
golden pershaw melon
gourds (edible)
groundcherry
guar
honey balls
honeydew melon
horseradish
kale
kohlrabi
leek
lentils
leren
lettuce
mango melon
muskmelon hybrids/varieties
mustard greens
New Zealand spinach
okra
onion
orach
parsley
parsnip
peas (all varieties
pepinos
pepper (all varieties)
Persian melon
pimento (all varieties)
pineapple melon
potato
pumpkin
purslane
radish
radochio
rambutan
rape greens
rapini
rhubarb
rutabaga
salsify
shallot
snake melon
soybeans
spinach
squash (summer/winter)
sugar beet
sweet potato
Swiss chard
tanier
tomatillo
tomatoes
tumeric
turnip
watermelon
yam
zucchini

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FRUITS AND BERRIES, SUCH AS

apple
apricot
avacado
bananas
blackberry
blueberry
boysenberry
calamondin
carob
cherimoya
cherry (sweet/sour)
chironja
citrus citron
citrus hybrids
coffee
crabapple
cranberry
currant
dates
dewberry
durian
elderberry
fejoa
figs
gooseberry
grape (table, raisin, wine)
grapefruit
guava
huckleberry
kiwi
kumquat
lemon
limes
loganberry
loquat
lychee
mandarin
mango
marionberry
nectarine
olallie berry
olives (all varieties)
orange
oriental pear
papaya
passion fruit
peach
pear
persimmon
pineapple
plum
pomegranate
prune
pummelo
quihuna
quince
raspberry
sour cherry
strawberry
sweet cherry
tangelo
tangerine
youngberry

TREE NUTS, SUCH AS

almond
beech nut
Brazil nut
butternut
cashew
chestnut
chinquapin
filbert
hickory nut
macadamia nut
pecan
pistachios
walnut

AGRONOMIC CROPS, SUCH AS

alfalfa
barley
buckwheat
clover
coffee
corn (field, sweet, pop, silage, seed, corn grown for meal/flour)
cotton
flax
hay
hops
millet
oats
oil seed rape (canola)
peanuts
potato
rice
rye
safflower
sorghum
soybeans
sugarbeets
sugarcane
sunflower
sweet corn
sweet potato
teosinte
triticale
wheat
wild rice

FORESTRY, SUCH AS

Trees and conifers, tree and forest seedlings and woody ornamentals

APPLICATION
Mycotrol 22WP may be applied using hand-held, ground and/or aerial spray equipment; also by low-volume application equipment and chemigation. (Follow specific directions for chemigation on this label.)

MIXING
Fill spray tank with half the desired amount of water, start agitation. Use a measuring cup, spoon, or calibrated container to add Mycotrol 22WP to the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Add remainder of desired amount of water. Triple rinse empty container and add rinse water to spray tank. For best results, continue agitation during application. Do not mix more Mycotrol 22WP than can be sprayed in one day. One (1) cup contains approximately 4.5 ounces of Mycotrol 22WP.

After mixing in water, spray within one day. Fungal spores in Mycotrol 22WP will die and lose effectiveness if left overnight or longer in water.

Contact Mycotech Corporation or your distributor for specific information

GROUND APPLICATION -- Apply ¼ to one pound Mycotrol 22 WP/acre. Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover foliage infested with insects, typically 5-100 gallons of water per acre. Final spray volume may be up to 400 gallons per acre. Water volume depends on spray equipment, crop canopy and target pest. **SPRAY TO WET, BUT AVOID RUNOFF.**

Mycotrol 22 WP may be applied at up to a maximum of three pounds per acre for extreme insect pressure or dense foliage.

AERIAL APPLICATION -- Apply ¼ to one pound Mycotrol 22 WP/acre. Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover foliage. For best results, apply in 5-10 gallons water per acre. Do not apply in less than 2 gallons water per acre.

DOSE RATE FOR SOIL APPLICATIONS IN ORCHARDS
For most soil applications, apply 1-4 oz. (up to ¼ lb.) Mycotrol 22WP per 1,000 square feet. For difficult to control soil pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), apply Mycotrol 22WP at the high rate (4 oz. per 1,000 square feet).

Do not apply to water-saturated soil. Apply Mycotrol 22WP in enough water to ensure good coverage of treated area, at least one gallon per 1,000 square feet. Irrigate treated area after application to disperse Mycotrol 22WP into soil.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY
Apply Mycotrol 22 WP at 5-10 day intervals. High insect populations, especially whitefly and aphids, may require application at 2-5 day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit to the number of applications or total amount of Mycotrol 22 WP which can be applied in one season.

PLANT SAFETY
Mycotrol 22WP has shown excellent plant safety but has not been tested on all plant varieties or in all available tank mixes. Mycotrol 22WP is non-phytotoxic to melons, tomatoes, cole crops and a wide variety of ornamentals at recommended label dosage.

For best results, foliage should be dry at time of spraying. Test Mycotrol 22WP on a small number of plants to check to potential damage before applying to a larger number of plants.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY Mycotrol 22WP is physically and biologically compatible with a wide range of insecticides and spray adjuvants. It is not compatible with fungicides in tank mixtures. Fungicides will kill the spores.

Adjuvants Mycotrol 22WP is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. If adjuvants are needed for some other reason, contact your dealer or Mycotech Corporation for specific recommendations. Some wetting agents and spreaders kill the spores, the active ingredient in Mycotrol 22WP, or contribute to poor mixing and spray problems.

Compatibility With Chemical Insecticides Mycotrol 22WP is compatible with most chemical insecticides. However, some insecticide formulations can kill the fungal spores, the active ingredient in Mycotrol 22WP. If you are going to use Mycotrol 22WP in combination with other pesticides, contact your dealer or Mycotech Corporation for specific information. In all cases, pesticides should be used in accordance with their labels.

Compatibility With Fungicides Mycotrol 22WP is not compatible in tank mix with fungicides. Contact Mycotech or your dealer for specific recommendations on using Mycotrol 22WP with fungicides.

CHEMIGATION

Apply Mycotrol 22WP only through the following types of chemigation systems: overhead sprinkler systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; or drip (trickle and microjet) systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Mycotrol 22WP must be mixed in water in a supply tank equipped with agitation. Mix at a ratio of one pound Mycotrol 22WP in at least one gallon of water. Add water to supply tank, start agitation, then add Mycotrol 22WP. Continue supply tank agitation during chemigation cycle. Use contents of supply tank within one day.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

Use ½ to 1 pound Mycotrol 22WP per acre for most sprinkler chemigation applications. Apply at up to 3 pounds per acre for high insect pressure or dense foliage.

For best results, time Mycotrol 22WP chemigation with the end of irrigation water application. Time injection duration to apply Mycotrol 22WP in the minimum irrigation volume necessary to

achieve uniform coverage immediately prior to shutting off irrigation water. Excessive irrigation during and after chemigation will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.

With center pivot or other continuous move equipment, apply Mycotrol 22WP in 1/4 to 1/2 inches of water per acre.

With stationary sets, wheel lines, solid sets or hand move sprinklers, apply Mycotrol 22WP during the last 20-30 minutes of the set.

Supply tank agitation is necessary since Mycotrol 22WP must be diluted in water before injection into irrigation system.

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 backflow.

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 pump when the water pump motor stops.

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

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

DRIP (TRICKLE) AND MICROJET CHEMIGATION

Use 11/2 to 3 pounds Mycotrol 22WP per acre in most drip or microjet chemigation. For difficult to control soil pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), Mycotrol 22WP may need to be applied at up to 11/2 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

Apply Mycotrol 22WP continuously for the duration of irrigation water application to achieve uniform distribution and penetration of active ingredient (spores) in the soil.

Supply tank agitation is necessary since Mycotrol 22WP must be diluted in water before injection into irrigation system.

10/13

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 backflow.

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 pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

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 regularly 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, backflow 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 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.

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 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.

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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Supply tank agitation is necessary since Mycotrol 22WP must be diluted in water before injection into irrigation system.

For best results in foliar applications by sprinkler, time Mycotrol 22WP chemigation with the end of irrigation water application. Time injection duration to apply Mycotrol 22WP in the minimum irrigation volume necessary to achieve uniform coverage immediately prior to shutting off irrigation water. Excessive overhead irrigation during and after chemigation will wash active ingredient (spores) off foliage, reducing effectiveness.

For best results in soil applications by drip trickle, apply Mycotrol 22WP continuously for the duration of irrigation water application. Apply sufficient volume of water to carry Mycotrol 22WP into proximity of the target pests.

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 ¾ 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 cool, dry place
- Avoid storage below freezing temperatures or above 85°F. Mycotrol 22WP stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85°F. Do not contaminate unused product with water.

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

- Do not reuse as a container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Mycotrol 22WP conforms to the description set forth on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes as described herein when used according to the label directions and specified conditions. The manufacturer disclaims any and all other expressed or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Buyers and users shall assume all risk and responsibility for potential loss or damage if this product is used, stored, handled or applied in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

As labels are subject to revision, always carefully read and follow the label on the product container. Mycotech Corporation's recommendations for the use of this product have been determined based on tests conducted and believed reliable. To the extent permitted by law, manufacturer shall not be liable for more than the purchase price for the quantity involved, including incidental, consequential or special damages.