6 6222-223

40



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs Registration Division (7505P) 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20460-0001 EPA Registration No.

Date of Issuance:

66222-223

JAN 2 1 2011

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

☑ Registration ☐ Reregistration

(under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional Registration

Name of Pesticide Product:

Silencer VC

Name and Address of Registrant:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. 4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27609

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(a) provided that you:

- 1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration of your product under FIFRA Section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data, and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
- 2. Within one year of the date of this registration, you must submit the following product chemistry studies on this product, including data for 3, 6, 9, and 12 months:
 - OCSPP Guideline 830.6317, Storage Stability Study
 - OCSPP Guideline 830.6320, Corrosion Characteristics Study
- 3. On page 1 in the First Aid table, move "If on skin or clothing..." to the first row.
- 4. On page 3 in the last statement under Product Information, add "listed" before "higher rates for improved control."
- 5. On page 4, replace the referenced website link for Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses with the following web address:

http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/agronomy/newconbuf.pdf

- 6. Throughout the label in the Remarks section under Crop Use Directions, revise the statement "Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of [X]... days" to read as follows:
 - "Make applications when pests appear. If needed, make repeat applications after at least [X] days."
- 7. On page 22 in the Remarks section under Grass Grown for Seed, add the word "application" after "last" at the end of the sentence.
- 8. On page 23 under the Legume Vegetables, add "but limited to" after "Including."
- 9. On page 26, put a space between "suppression" and "only" under the second footnote.
- 10. On page 31, correct the spelling of "hazelnut" under Tree Nuts.
- 11. On page 37 in the Rate Conversion Chart, revise the headers to read as follows:
 - Pints/A
 - Treated acres/gallon of product.
- 12. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read: "EPA Registration No. 66222-223" on page 1 of the label.

Two copies of the finished labeling must be submitted prior to releasing the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A copy of your label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions concerning this action, please contact Rosanna Louie-Juzwiak at (703) 308-0037.

Enclosure: Silencer VC Label, Stamped Accepted with Comments

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

JAN 2 1 2011

Mark Suarez

Product Manager 13

Registration Division, Insecticide Branch

EPA Form 8570-6

EPA Est. No.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

SILENCER® VC

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Lambda-cyhalothrin; [1α(S*),3α(Z)]-(±)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3	12.7%
(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>87.3%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 1 pound of active ingredient per gallon

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

CAUTION

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

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.

4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27609

EPA Reg. No. 66222-xxx

NET CONTENTS: ___ GALLON(S)

	FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
	Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
	Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
	Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
IF ON SKIN OR	Take off contaminated clothing.
CLOTHING:	Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
	Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	Move person to fresh air.
	• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration,
	preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.
	Call a poison control center or doctor for further 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 Prosar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS In EPA Letter Dated:

JAN 2 1 2011

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 66222-223

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wear appropriate protective clothing.

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2-30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category **A** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- · Shoes plus socks

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing.
 As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. 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 apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

5/40

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) 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 enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile rubber or butyl rubber
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Apply in sufficient water for thorough coverage of listed crops unless otherwise specifically noted. Base rate of application upon pest pressure, timing of sprays, and field scouting. Use higher rates under heavy pest pressure and lower rates under low to moderate pest pressure. Base timing and frequency of applications upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and other local methods. For ground and air applications, unless otherwise noted, use the following spray volumes:

Row Crops: By ground, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre. By air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Orchard and Vine Crops: By ground, apply in a minimum of 50 gallons of finished spray per acre. By air, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

For cutworm control, Silencer VC may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil incorporated applications, use higher rates for improved control.

RESISTANCE

Some insects tend to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product must conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product or other products with a similar mode of action may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

BUFFER ZONES

Vegetative Buffer Strip

Construct and maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide vegetative filter strip of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat (such as but not limited to lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing lambda-cyhalothrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat.

For guidance, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: *Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services.* USDA, NRCS. 2000. Fort Worth, Texas. 21 pp.

http://www.in.csusda/v/technical/agronom/newconbuf.pdf.

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (ground boom, overhead chemigation, or airblast)

Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for ULV Aerial Application

Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application

Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

In the state of New York, a 25 foot vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip untraversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 foot vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 150 foot buffer strip (or 450 foot buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Wind Direction and Speed

Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition.

Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.

Temperature Inversion

Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions.

Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet Size

Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, use a coarser droplet size.

Additional Requirements for Ground Applications

Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

For ground boom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications

Mount the spray boom on the aircraft to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. Use the minimum practical boom length; do not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% rotor diameter.

Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

TANK MIX APPLICATION

Fill the spray tank at least one-third full of clean water or diluent. With the pump and agitator running continuously, add the specified amount of each product in the tank mix to the spray tank and allow to fully disperse, adding Silencer VC last. Add the remainder of water or diluent to the spray tank. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

Compatibility testing for tank mixing partners: Test compatibility of the intended tank mixture by adding proportionate amounts of each ingredient to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake, and let set 15 minutes. Formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse indicates an incompatible mixture that must not be used.

Do not use non-emulsifiable oils in combination with Silencer VC. If adjuvants are used, use only:

- Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent, or
- Non-phytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) including once refined Vegetable Oil concentrate (VOC), or
- Methylated Seed Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product;

- 1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
- 2. Is non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
- 3. Is compatible in mixture (may be established through a jar test).
- 4. Is supported locally for use with Silencer VC on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension specifications.

The following may be used as diluents:

Crop Oil Concentrate Methylated Seed Oils Urea-Ammonium Nitrate Do not use the following in combination with Silencer VC as diluents or adjuvants:

Non-emulsifiable Oils Diesel Fuel Straight Mineral Oil

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

CHEMIGATION

Sprinkler Irrigation Application

Apply Silencer VC at rates and timing described elsewhere in this label. Consult your local State Extension Service or other local experts for specifications pertinent for your area.

Thorough, uniform coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain good agitation in the pesticide supply tank prior to and during the entire application period.

Apply by injecting the specified rate of Silencer VC into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. Use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. Inject the product into the main irrigation line ahead of a right angle turn in the line to insure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system.

Additionally, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, inject the specified rate of Silencer VC for the area covered into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

Do not apply Silencer VC through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. 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 and average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions: Sprinkler Irrigation Application

Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move). Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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 specialist, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.

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.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and a 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.

940

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.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS AGRICULTURAL USES

CROR	TARGET PESTS	GRICULTUE	TE	DEMARKS
CROP	IARGEL PESIS	lb a.i./A		REMARKS
41 - 41 - 4 415	A 16 16 A 111		fl oz/A	
ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED	Alfalfa Caterpillar Army cutworm Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Leafhopper spp. Looper spp. Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar Webworm spp.	0.015- 0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high, use 5-10 gals/A by air or 20 gals/A by ground and higher use rates. Use higher rates for increased residual control. Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2-3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters. Apply only to fields planted to pure stands of alfalfa. Apply as required by scouting. ¹ For control of first and second

				,
	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	instars only.
	(Adult)			² Suppression only.
	Alfalfa Weevil			³ See resistance statement under
	Armyworm			PRODUCT
	Bean Leaf Beetle			INFORMATION.
	(Adult)			⁴ Does not include Western Flower
	Blister Beetle spp.			Thrips
	Blue Alfalfa Aphid			'
	Clover Leaf Weevil			
	spp.			
:	Clover Root Borer			
	(Adult)			
	Clover Root Curculio			
	spp.			
	(Adult)			
	Clover Stem Borer]	
	(Adult)			
	Corn Earworm			
	Compea Aphid			
l:	Cowpea Curculio			
	(Adult)			
	Cowpea Weevil			
	(Adult)			
	Cucumber Beetle spp.		ļ	
	(Adult)	l I		
	Egyptian Alfalfa			
	Weevil			
	Fall Armyworm ¹	,	1	
	Grape Colaspis			
	(Adult)			
	Grasshopper spp.			
	Green June Beetle			
	(Adult)			
	Green Peach Aphid ³			
	Japanese Beetle			
	(Adult)			
	Meadow Spittlebug			
	Mexican Bean Beetle			
	Pea Aphid			
	Pea Weevil (Adult)			
	Plant Bug spp.,			
	including	į		
	Lygus spp. ³			
	Spotted Alfalfa Aphid			
,	Stink Bug spp.			
	Sweet Clover Weevil			
	(Adult)			
	Thrips spp.4			
	Western Yellow-			
	striped			
	•			
	Armyworm			
	Whitefringed Beetle			
	spp.			
	(Adult)			
	Yellow-striped	Page 8 of	38	
	Armyworm	L		

(

										
	Beet Armyworm ^{1,3}	0.03	,	3	3.84					
	Blotch Leafminer ³									
	Spider Mites ²									
		0 02 14		/0.0	4 -4\		M:			
	Do not apply more the									
	 Do not apply more the 									
	 Do not apply within 1 	day of ha	arves	st for	forage of	r within 7 da	ys of harv	est for hay.		
CANOLA	Armyworm spp.	0.015			2-3.84	Ground ap				
	Cabbage Seedpod	0.03		'''				ne to obtain full		
	Weevil	0.00	·			•	•			
	i			ļ		coverage of	i the ioliag	e or largel		
	Cutworm spp.					area.				
	Diamondback Moth	l l	Į.	Į.		Air applica				
	Flea Beetle					minimum of	f 2 gals pe	r acre or		
	Grasshoppers					sufficient sp	orav volum	e to obtain full		
	Looper spp.	1				coverage of	•			
	Lygus Bug	İ		 		area.		,0 0. (0.90)		
		0.03		ļ .	3.84		aatiana uub			
	Cabbage Aphid	0.03	' !	`	5.04	Make applic		•		
		1						plications as		
								intervals of 5		
						or more day	s. Apply	in sufficient		
	-	i				volume to e	ensure suff	ficient		
						coverage of	f foliage.			
	 Do not apply within 7 	days of t	narve	est						
	Do not apply more than 0.09 lb a.i. (0.72 pt) per acre per year.									
CEREAL	Corn Rootworm Larvae	0.005 lb			2 pt) per 66 fl oz			· Apply of		
	1	-			1000 ft.	Banded Ap				
GRAINS:	(Western, Northern,	per 1000 of row			f row ²	planting as a 5-7 inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between				
Corn (At-Plant):	Southern,	Oi row	'	0	i row					
Field Corn	Mexican)		Ì			the furrow o				
Popcorn	Cutworm spp.							oplication behind		
Seed Corn	Seedcorn Maggot					the press w		A		
Sweet Corn	Seedcorn Beetle							ns: Apply into the		
	Lesser Cornstalk Borer							oray nozzles or		
	White Grub spp.		i					planter furrow		
	Wireworm spp.							the press wheel.		
	Red Imported Fire Ant ¹						imum of 3	gals of finished		
						spray/A.				
	711 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u> </u>	<u></u> _l	L	1 1000	¹ Suppression	on only.			
	² lbs ai and fl oz/A of	Silencer v	vÇ aj			11 02/1000 ft.	or row tor	various row		
	Daw Specins	40"	30	sp:	acings:	34"	32"	30"		
	Row Spacing		-		36"					
	Linear Ft. per acre	13,068		756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424		
	Lbs a.i. per acre	0.067		07	0.075	0.079	0.084	0.09		
	Fl oz per acre	8.6	·	.1	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.5		
	Do not harvest or graze	livestock	or cu	it trea	ited crops	for feed with	in 21 days	of at-plant		
	application.									
	1	Do not apply more than 0.09 lb a.i. (0.72 pt) per acre per crop at-plant.					lant.			
	Do not apply more than						ply more than 0.12 lb a.i. per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications f			
	Do not apply more thanDo not apply more than	0.12 lb a.i	i. per	acre	per crop	from at-plant				
	Do not apply more thanDo not apply more than	0.12 lb a.i	i. per	acre	per crop	from at-plant				
	 Do not apply more than Do not apply more than field corn, popcorn, and 	0.12 lb a.i I seed corn	i. per n. Fo	acre or swe	per crop eet corn, o	from at-plant				
CEREAL	 Do not apply more than Do not apply more than field corn, popcorn, and acre per crop from at-pl 	0.12 lb a.i I seed corn lant and fol	i. per n. Fo liar a	acre or swe pplica	per crop eet corn, o ations.	from at-plant do not apply n	nore than 0	.48 lb a.i. per		
CEREAL GRAINS	 Do not apply more than Do not apply more than field corn, popcorn, and acre per crop from at-pl Corn Earworm¹ 	0.12 lb a.i I seed corn lant and fol 0.015	i. per n. Fo liar a -	acre or swe pplica	per crop eet corn, o	from at-plant do not apply n	nore than 0	Apply in		
GRAINS	 Do not apply more than Do not apply more than field corn, popcorn, and acre per crop from at-pl Corn Earworm¹ Cutworm spp. 	0.12 lb a.i I seed corn lant and fol	i. per n. Fo liar a -	acre or swe pplica	per crop eet corn, o ations.	from at-plant do not apply n Ground apply sufficient sp	nore than 0 plication: ray volume	Apply in to obtain full		
GRAINS Corn (Foliar):	 Do not apply more than Do not apply more than field corn, popcorn, and acre per crop from at-pl Corn Earworm¹ Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm 	0.12 lb a.i I seed corn lant and fol 0.015	i. per n. Fo liar a -	acre or swe pplica	per crop eet corn, o ations.	from at-plant do not apply n Ground apply sufficient sp coverage of	nore than 0 plication: ray volume the foliage	Apply in to obtain full or target area.		
GRAINS	 Do not apply more than Do not apply more than field corn, popcorn, and acre per crop from at-pl Corn Earworm¹ Cutworm spp. 	0.12 lb a.i I seed corn lant and fol 0.015	i. per n. Fo liar a -	acre or swe pplica	per crop eet corn, o ations.	from at-plant do not apply n Ground apply sufficient sp coverage of	nore than 0 plication: ray volume the foliage tion: Apply	Apply in a to obtain full or target area.		

Seed Corn	Armyworm ² Bean Leaf Beetle Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid ³ Cereal Leaf Beetle Corn Leaf Aphid ³ English Grain Aphid ³ European Corn Borer ¹ Fall Armyworm ² Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Hop Vine Borer ¹ Japanese Beetle (Adult) Lesser Cornstalk Borer Mexican Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult) Northern Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult) Sap Beetle (Adult) Seedcorn Beetle Southern Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult) Southwestern Corn Borer ¹ Stalk Borer ¹ Stalk Borer ¹ Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Budworm ^{1,4} Webworm spp. Western Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult) Yellow-striped Armyworm ²	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. Chinch bug control: Begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 3-5 day intervals if needed. Silencer VC may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations. Adult corn rootworm beetles (Diabrotica species): Use a minimum of 3.84 fl oz per acre (0.03 lb a.i. per acre) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program. For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or ear. For control of first and second instar only. Suppression only. Suppression only. See resistance statement under PRODUCT INFORMATION.
	Beet Armyworm ⁴ Chinch Bug Green Bug ^{3,4} Southern Corn Leaf Beetle ³ Rice Stalk Borer ¹ Mexican Rice Borer ¹ Sugarcane Borer ¹ • Do not apply within 21 d	0.03 ays of harvest	3.84	

- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treat corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment.
- Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb a.i. (0.96 pt) per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb a.i. (0.48 pt) after silk initiation.
- Do not apply more than 0.03 lb a.i. (0.24 pt) after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).

CEREAL	Anhid onn 2,3	0.02-0.03	2 56 2 04	Cround applications Apply in
	Aphid spp. ^{2,3}	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	Ground application: Apply in
GRAINS	Armyworm ¹			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
Corn (Foliar):	Aster Leafhopper			coverage of the foliage or target
Sweet Corn	Beet Armyworm ^{1,3}			area.
	Chinch Bug			Air application: Apply in a
	Common Cornstalk			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
	Borer			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
	Corn Earworm			coverage of the foliage or target
	Cutworm spp.			area.
	European Corn Borer			Make applications when pests
	Fall Armyworm ¹		•	appear and repeat applications as
	Flea Beetle spp.			necessary, usually at intervals of 4
	Grasshopper spp.			or more days and before insects
	Japanese Beetle			enter the stalk or ear. Apply in
	(Adult)			sufficient volume to ensure sufficient
	Mexican Corn			coverage of foliage and ears (if
	Rootworm			present).
	Beetle (Adult)			Adult corn rootworm beetles
	Northern Corn			(Diabrotica species): Use a
	Rootworm			minimum of 3.2 fl oz per acre (0.025
	Beetle (Adult)			lb a.i. per acre) as part of an aerial-
	Sap Beetle (Adult)			applied corn rootworm control
	Southern Armyworm ¹			program.
	Southern Corn			¹ For control of first and second
	Rootworm	}		instar
	Beetle (Adult)			only.
	Southwestern Corn			² Suppression only.
	Borer			³ See resistance statement under
	Spider Mite spp. ²			PRODUCT
	Stink Bug spp.			INFORMATION.
	Tarnished Plant Bug			
	Webworm spp.			
	Western Bean			
	Cutworm			
	Western Corn			
	Rootworm			
	Beetle (Adult)			
	Yellow-Striped			
	Armyworm ¹			
	Corn Silkfly (Adult) ²	0.03	3.84	
	Do not apply within 1	day of harves	st.	

- Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment.
- Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- Do not apply more than 0.48 lb a.i. (3.84 pts) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

CEREAL GRAINS: Rice Wild Rice	Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid Chinch Bug Fall Armyworm Grasshopper spp. Greenbug Leafhopper spp. Rice Stink Bug Rice Water Weevil (Adult) Riceworm Sharpshooter spp. True Armyworm Yellow Sugarcane Aphid Yellow-striped Armyworm European Corn Borer¹ Mexican Rice Borer¹ Rice Seed Midge¹ Rice Stalk Borer¹ Sugarcane Borer¹	0.025- 0.04	3.84-5.12	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to wild rice at a rate of 0.04 a.i./A, and treating 1200 acres (or more) per day must wear dust/mist respirator. Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Adding 1 pint per acre of an emulsifiable crop oil will help improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy. Monitor insect populations to determine timing and frequency of applications. Scout fields at a minimum of 5 day intervals. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 5-7 days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage.
_				foliage. Silencer VC can be safely used when propanil products are being used for weed control.

Rice Water Weevil: In dry seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouling for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually within 0-5 days after permanent flood establishment. Do not exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouling indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. In water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouling for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterine. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start fled scouling for now valer week adults and/or seeding scars 3-5 days after the Initial scars of the seeding scars of the seeding scars of the seeding scars of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water application Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may applied at the 1-to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water in addition to advent stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water in the seeded rice, silencer VC may have price and density of population. Monitor field edgs and levee areas for adults. Tracel in the following manner a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or by pray the entire differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orienge-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade with its caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before shore or damage, but Occordic and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae borse into					
make a foliar application as indicated by scouling for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually within 0-5 days after permanent flood establishment. Do not exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. In water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after prinporit flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for new water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the intilal treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days after the intilal treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of free development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of new water weevil in water application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of new water weevil in water application within 7-10 days and the first of seaded rice. Siliencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on leves and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable on leves areas for adults. Tred in the foliation of the first of the water is a sea of the first of the first of the first of the water is a sea of the first of the	CEREAL				Rice Water Weevil: In dry seeded rice,
Rice Wild Rice (continued) scouting for the presence of adults ana/or feeding scars usually without 5-days after permanent flood stablishment. Do not exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless souting indicates weeping shave not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of not application after propositions. In water seeded nice, make the first foliar application after pippoint flood as indicated by souting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterill. Under conditions of the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterill. Under conditions of the seeding scars of the several proposition of the seeding scars of the several proposition of the seeding scars. Seeding scars of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1-to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field while reduced the seeding of the seed upon field sedges and levee areas for adults history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults of the field, or play have entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may not provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use attended the history or population set while feeding or maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Occodine and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae borer into the					
Wild Rice (continued) Recently a season and the continued of the continue					scouting for the presence of adults and/or
exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless souting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of nice development to reduce overwintering populations. In water seeded nice, make the first only dark and/or feeding scars usually when nice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field socuting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of nice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of nice water weevil in water seeded nice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1-to 3-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the later prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spry the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spry the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be residued as discoloration, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding an and early of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boor to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem bover damage, but Cocodire and Friscilla are particularly susceptible.					
flood until insecticide application unless sociuting indicates weevits have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. In water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults of redening scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field sociuting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1-to 3-leaf growth store with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Mortifor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, soout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) quound the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade with is a caused by feeding for maximum control of stem borers, and a resistant borer damage, but Cocodific and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					l '
scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering in application after prinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rich as emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration to the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application which in 7-days of the first application which is a first and the first application of the first application which is a first and the first application of the first application of the first application of the first application which is a first application of the first application which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae berone larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before l	(continued)	! !			
previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. In water seeded rice, make that follar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouling for the presence of adults and by scouling for the presence of adults and by scouling for the presence of adults and by scouling scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouling for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the Initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application, Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: in addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levess and in the water. Larwea are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and leves areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for near horizon. For control of shem borers, socutifieds, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited and differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging population at booth to heading for maximum control. All rice vanieties are susceptible to stems borer damage, but Coccoding and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after prinpoint flood as indicated by scouling for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rich as emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouling for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if need, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable white feeding on the leaf prior to entire growth stage. Adults are vulnerable white feeding on the leaf prior to entire growth stage. In the water. Larvae are vulnerable white feeding on the leaf prior to entire growth stage and density of population. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor for adults based upon field history and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control or at chieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for ontrol. For control of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications are panice differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging population as whibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade within its esteath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at ponice of the made sheath and leaf blade within its esteath. Application at ponice varieties are susc			İ		
reduce overwintering populations. In water seeded rice, make that foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and for feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterine. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start fleld scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3.5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application within 7-10 days of the first application within 7-10 days of the first application within 7-10 days of the first application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: in addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevili in water seeded rice. Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larwae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for entrol. For control of stem borers, socut fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations with large within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae before larvae before larvae before larvae before into rice stems. Make the first application at point to the heaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae before larvae before larvae before larvae befor					
seeded rice, make the first folar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by socuting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when che has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterins. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouling for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is an agranged within the sheath. Applications exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath Application at panicle differentiation, for early symphoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath Application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Coodorie and Priscilla					
after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence dults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterine. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start fleld scouting for rice water weeval adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice water weevil in water every different populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice. Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on leves and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a paray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, sout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discooloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leafs sheah and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath Applications at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 5 inch panicle for setms. Make the first application at positice of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of the setment of					
for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when the save emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouling for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initiating treatment and, if nor evaluer weevil adults and/or fleeding scars 3-5 days after the initiating treatment and, if not water weevil and papication within 7-10 days of the first application, within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice were weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on leves and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on leves and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable with left eding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and leves areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the entire field. Green Bug. Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leafs hath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at boat to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouling for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on leves and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: Treat in the following manner: a part yet in side perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath Applications at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible. For control of stem borers, scott fields, who the stem sound application at boot to heading for the stem bore of the stem bore of the stem bore of the stem bore of the stem bore of the stem bore of the stem bore of the stem bores into the verifieds are particularly susceptible.			•		
inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application within 7-10 days of the first application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rowater weevil in water seeded rice. Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based are are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based roadults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bigs. Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, rearly symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the coord application at panicle differentiation to Coordie and Priscilia are particularly susceptible.					
of prolonged migration into the field, start field socuting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: Indid not above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority are vinlerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf price or entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor fled edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug. Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (cange Lan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at panicle differentiation to 10 control and rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
field scouling for nice water weevil adults and/or feeding sars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rowater weevil in water seeded nice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Trat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for any symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the condition and panicle differentiation to 10 panicle for partial control. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 condition and panicle of partial control. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 condition and panicle of partial control. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 condition at panicle differentiation to 10 condition and panicle of partial control. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 condition at panicle differentiation to 5 condition and panicle of the particularly susceptible to stem borer.					
and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable on levees and in the density of poulation. Monitor for daylts based upon field history and density of poulation. Wontor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the rentile field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration, or early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration and part of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodire and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.		i			
treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration growth is near pancine within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae do re into rice stems. Make the first application at pancie differentiation to 2 inch pancie for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilia are particularly susceptible.					
application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prof to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee area for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant bloye may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging poulations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at pool to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seed of rec, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant botype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boor to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					· · ·
overwintering populations. California: In addition to above directions, for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath and pelications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.		'	1	j	
seeded rice, Silencer VC may be applied at the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					California: In addition to above directions,
the 1- to 3-leaf growth stage with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.					
majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the			l		
on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
for adults based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the				ļ	
perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
field. Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes, Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					. , ,
Silencer VC may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					1 % · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
If satisfactory control is not achieved, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					Green Bug: Known to have many biotypes,
resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
alternate chemistry for control. For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the	•				
For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
when rice growth is near pancle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. To control before the larvae bores into the					
Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. For control before the larvae bores into the					
damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
particularly susceptible. 1 For control before the larvae bores into the					
¹ For control before the larvae bores into the					
		,			

	 Do not release flood 	Do not release floodwater within 7 days of an application.				
	Do not apply more the second contract the	nan 0.12 lb a.i	. (0.96 pt) pe	er acre per season.		
	Do not apply more the state of the stat	nan 0.04 lb a.i	(0.32 pt) po	er acre within 21 to 27 days of		
	harvest.			_		
	Do not apply within 2	21 days of har	vest.			
	Do not use treated ri	ice fields for th	ne aquacultu	re of edible fish and crustacea.		
	• Do not apply as an ι	ultra-low volum	ne (ULV) spi	ray.		
CEREAL	Rice Water Weevil	0.03-0.04	3.84-	Uniformly apply at 3.84-5.12 fl oz of		
GRAINS:			5.12	product per acre as a pre-flood, pre-		
Wet-sown Rice				plant, broadcast soil application for		
(CA Only)				control of Rice Water Weevil		
	1			(Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus) in wet-		
				sown rice culture.		
	√			Apply by air or ground equipment		
				using sufficient water to obtain full		
				coverage. Apply in a minimum of 2		
				gals of water (or a total carrier		
				volume)/Acre by air or a minimum of		
				20 gals of water (or a total carrier		
	,			volume)/Acre by ground.		
		For improved efficacy, light incorporation of this product into the				
				upper 1-2 inches of soil following		
				application is recommended - a		
				"roller" may be used for this		
				incorporation. Apply pinpoint flood		
				not more than 5 days after the soil		
				application of this product, or weevil		
				control may be reduced. Scout for		
				feeding scars after plant emergence		
	Į.			and apply a second foliar treatment		
	if needed.					
	Restricted Reentry In	• •				
	Do not apply more that			•		
	Do not release floodw					
	I .	•		edible fish and crustacea.		
	Do not apply as an ul		e (ULV) spra	ay.		
	 Do not apply by chem 		·			
CEREAL	Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.02	1.92-2.56	Ground application: Apply in		
GRAINS:	Sorghum Midge			sufficient spray volume to obtain full		

			1	
Sorghum (Grain)	Armyworm Beet Armyworm ³ Corn Earworm European Corn Borer ² Fall Armyworm ¹ Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Lesser Cornstalk Borer ² Southwestern Corn Borer ² Stink Bug spp. Webworm spp. Yellow-striped Armyworm ¹	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. Sorghum Midge: Begin applications when 25% of the
	Chinch Bug Mexican Rice Borer ² Rice Stalk Borer ² Sugarcane Borer ²	0.03	3.84	
	 Do not apply within 30 Do not apply more that Do not apply more that 	an 0.08 lb a.i.	(0.64 pt) per	r acre per season.

- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb a.i. (0.48 pt) per acre per season after crop emergence.
- Do not apply more than 0.02 lb a.i. (0.16 pt) per acre per season once crop is in soft dough stage.

CEREAL	Americ Curtura and	0.045	4.00.0.00	Cround annilla Mana A anti-1		
CEREAL	Army Cutworm	0.015-	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in		
GRAINS:	Cutworm spp.	0.025	0.50.004	sufficient spray volume to obtain full		
Barley	Armyworm	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	coverage of the foliage or target		
Buckwheat	Bird Cherry-Oat		:	area.		
Oats	Aphid ¹			Air application: Apply in a		
Rye	Cereal Leaf Beetle			minimum of 2 gals per acre or		
Triticale	English Grain Aphid ¹		l	sufficient spray volume to obtain full		
Wheat	Fall Armyworm			coverage of the foliage or target		
Wheat Hay	Flea Beetle spp.			area.		
	Grasshopper spp.			Make applications when pests		
	Hessian fly⁴			appear and repeat applications as		
	Orange Blossom			necessary, usually at intervals of 5		
	Wheat Midge			or more days. Apply in sufficient		
	Russian Wheat Aphid			volume to ensure sufficient		
	Stink Bug spp.			coverage of foliage.		
	Yellow-striped			Chinch Bug: Repeat applications at		
	Armyworm	0.005.000	0.00.000	3 to 5 day intervals if needed.		
	Grass Sawfly	0.025-0.03	3.20-3.84	Silencer VC may only suppress		
	Chinch Bug	0.03	3.84	heavy infestations and/or		
	Corn Leaf Aphid ²			migrations. Green Bug: Known to have many		
	Greenbug ^{1,3}			biotypes, Silencer VC may only		
	Mite spp. ²			provide suppression. If satisfactory		
			1	control is not achieved, a resistant		
				biotype may be present. Use		
				alternate chemistry for control.		
				¹ Best control is obtained before		
				insects begin to roll leaves. Once		
				wheat has started to boot,		
				Silencer VC may provide		
				suppression only.		
				Higher rates and increased		
}				coverage will be necessary.		
				² Suppression only.		
[³ See resistance statement under		
				PRODUCT		
				INFORMATION.		
				⁴ Make applications when adults		
				emerge.		
	Do not apply within :	30 days of hai	vest			
	 Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as 					
				fer treatment. Do not feed treated		
				after the last treatment.		
	Do not apply more till	•	•			
COLE CROPS	Alfalfa Looper	0.015-	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in		
Head and stem	Cabbage Looper	0.025		sufficient spray volume to obtain full		
brassica crop	Cabbage Webworm			coverage of the foliage or target		
group	Cutworm spp.			area.		
including:	Imported			Air application: Apply in a		
Broccoli	Cabbageworm			minimum of 2 gals per acre or		
Brussels	Southern			sufficient spray volume to obtain full		
Sprouts	Cabbageworm			coverage of the foliage or target		
Sprouts	Cabbagewoiiii			coverage of the foliage of target		

Cabbage	Aphid spp. ^{2,3}	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	area.
, - ,		0.02-0.03	2.00-3.04)
Cavalo Broccolo	Armyworm 13			Make applications when pests
Cauliflower	Beet Armyworm ^{1,3}			appear and repeat applications as
Chinese	Corn Earworm		,	necessary, usually at intervals of 5
Broccoli	Diamondback Moth ³	II		or more days. Apply in sufficient
(gai lon)	Fall Armyworm ¹			volume to ensure sufficient
Chinese	Flea Beetle spp.	1	ļ	coverage of foliage.
Cabbage (napa)	Grasshopper spp.			¹ For control of first and second
Chinese	Japanese Beetle			instar
Mustard	(Adult)			only.
Cabbage (gai	Leafhopper spp.			² Suppression only.
choy)	Meadow Spittlebug			³ See resistance statement under
Kohlrabi	Plant Bug spp.			PRODUCT
Normadi	including			INFORMATION.
	Lygus spp. ³			IN OKMATION.
	Spider Mite spp. ²			
	Stink Bug spp.			
	Thrips spp. ²	1		
	Vegetable Weevil			
	(Adult)			
	Whitefly spp. ^{2,3}			
	Yellow-striped			
	Armyworm			
	Do not apply within '	1 day of harve	est.	
	 Do not apply more the 	•		per acre per season.

0077011		0.045.0.00	4 00 0 55	
COTTON	Cutworm spp. Soybean Thrips	0.015-0.02	1.92-2.56	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full
	Tobacco Thrips			coverage of the foliage or target
	Cabbage Looper	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	area.
	Cotton Fleahopper			Air application: Apply in sufficient
	Cotton Leafperforator			spray volume to obtain full
	Cotton Leafworm			coverage of the foliage or target
	Lygus Bug spp. ³ Pink Bollworm			area.
	Saltmarsh Caterpillar			ULV application: Silencer VC may be mixed with once-refined
	Bandedwing	0.025-0.04	3.20-5.12	vegetable oil and applied in a
	Whitefly ^{2,3}	0.020 0.04	0.20 0.12	minimum of at least 1 qt. of finished
	Beet Armyworm ^{1,3}			spray per acre.
	Boll Weevil			Make applications when pests
	Brown Stink Bug			appear and repeat applications as
	Cotton Aphid ^{2,3}			necessary, usually at intervals of 5
	Cotton Bollworm			to 7 days. Apply in sufficient
	European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm			volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage.
	Green Stink Bug			Under light bollworm/budworm
	Southern Green Sting			infestation levels, 0.02 lb a.i. per
	Bug			acre may be applied in conjunction
	Sweetpotato			with intense field monitoring.
	Whitefly ^{2,3}			Boll Weevil: Spray on a 3- to 5-day
	Tobacco Budworm ³			schedule.
	Two-spotted Spider Mite ²			Cotton Bollworm, Tobacco Budworm: Silencer VC also
	Iviile			provides ovicidal control of
				unhatched <i>Heliothine</i> spp. eggs.
				¹ For control of first and second
				instar
				only.
				² Suppression only.
				³ See resistance statement under PRODUCT
				INFORMATION.
	Do not apply within 3	21 days of har	vest	iti didianon.

- Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas.
- Do not apply more than. 1.6 pts (0.2 lb a.i.) per acre per season.
- Do not make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season. Synthetic pyrethroid products include but are not limited to Ambush® insecticide (or other permethrin insecticide), Asana® XL insecticide (or other esfenvalerate insecticide), Baythroid® emulsifiable pyrethroid insecticide (or other cyfluthrin insecticide), Capture® insecticide/miticide (or other bifenthrin insecticide), Danitol® 2.4 EC Spray insecticide/miticide (or other fenpropathrin insecticide), Decis® insecticide, Fanfare® 2EC, Karate® insecticide (or other lambda-cyhalothrin insecticide), Karate® insecticide with Zeon® technology, Mustang® insecticide, and Warrior® or Warrior® insecticide with Zeon® technology (or other lambda cyhalothrin insecticide).

COLION:		0.00.000	0.50.0.51	0
CUCURBIT	Armyworm spp. ¹	0.02–0.03	2.56-3.84	Ground application: Apply in
VEGETABLES	Blister Beetle spp.			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
CROP GROUP	Cabbage Looper		ļ	coverage of the foliage or target
Including:	Corn Earworm			area.
	Cricket spp.		1	When applied by ground, use a
Chayote (fruit)	Cucumber Beetle			minimum of 10 gal. solution per
Chinese	spp.			acre.
Waxgourd	(adults)			Air application: Apply in a
(Chinese	Cutworm spp.			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
preserving	Flea Beetle spp.			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
melon)	Grasshopper spp.			coverage of the foliage or target
Citron Melon	June Beetle spp.			area.
Cucumber	Leaffooted Bug			
Gherkin	Leafhopper spp.		1	Monitor insect populations-to
Gourd (edible)	Lygus Bug spp.¹			determine timing and frequency of
Lagenaria spp.	Melonworm			applications. Scout fields at a
- Includes:	Pickleworm			minimum of 5 day intervals.
hyotan,	Plant Bug spp.		1	
cucuzza	Rindworm spp.			Apply in sufficient volume to ensure
Luffa	complex			sufficient coverage of foliage.
acutangula,	Saltmarsh Caterpillar			
Includes:	Squash Beetle		}	Insects that bore or tunnel into
hechima,	Squash Bug spp.			leaves, vines, stems or fruit must be
Chinese	Squash Vine Borer			controlled before penetration. Only
okra	spp.			exposed insects (larvae and/or
Momordica	Stink Bug spp.			adults) can be controlled with foliar
spp	Thrips spp. 1,2			applications of Silencer VC.
Includes:	Tobacco Budworm¹			10
balsam apple,	Webworm spp.			See resistance statement under
balsam pear,]	PRODUCT
bitter melon,				INFORMATION.
Chinese				² Does not include Western Flower
cucumber				Thrips. ³ Suppression only.
Muskmelon	Anhid and 1	0.03	2 94	Suppression only.
(hybrids	Aphid spp. ¹	0.03	3.84	
and/or	Leafminer spp. 1,3			
cultivars of Cucumis	Spider Mite spp. ³ Whitefly spp. ^{1,3}			
melo) –		han () 10 lb + :	(1 //	Enroduct\ nor cocon
Includes:			•	f product) per season.
true	 Do not apply within 	aay of narve	SI.	
cantaloupe,				
cantaloupe,				
cantaloupe,				
casaba, crenshaw				
melon,				
golden				
pershaw				
melon				
honeydew				
melon,				
honey balls,				
mango melon				
Indigo molon				

Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon Pumpkin Squash, summer (Cucurbita pepo var. melopepo) includes: crookneck squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini Squash, winter (Cucurbita maxima, C. moschata) includes: butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash (C. mixta; C. pepo) -Includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash Watermelon includes: Hybrids and/or varieties of Citrulius lanatus

		0.045.0.00	1 00 5 55				
FRUITING	Cabbage Looper	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in			
VEGETABLES	Cutworm spp.			sufficient spray volume to obtain full			
(EXCEPT	Hornworm spp.			coverage of the foliage or target			
CUCURBITS)	Aphid spp. ^{2,3}	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	area.			
CROP GROUP	Beet Armyworm ^{1,3}			Air application: Apply in a			
Including:	Blister Beetle spp.			minimum of 2 gals per acre or			
	Colorado Potato			sufficient spray volume to obtain full			
Eggplant	Beetle ³			coverage of the foliage or target			
Ground Cherry	Cucumber Beetle			area.			
Pepino	spp. (Adult)			Make applications when pests			
Peppers (bell	European Corn			appear and repeat applications as			
and nonbell)	Borer ⁴		1	necessary, usually at intervals of 5			
Tomatillo	Fall Armyworm ¹]	or more days. Apply in sufficient			
Tomato	Flea Beetle spp.			volume to ensure sufficient			
	Grasshopper spp.			coverage of foliage.			
	Japanese Beetle			¹ For control of first and second			
	(Adult)			instar			
	Leafhopper spp.			only.			
	Leafminer spp. ²	ĺ		² Suppression only.			
	Meadow Spittlebug			³ See resistance statement under			
	Pepper Weevil	1	,	PRODUCT			
	(Adult) ²			INFORMATION.			
	Plant Bug spp.			⁴ For control before the larva bores			
	Southern Armyworm ¹			into the plant stalk or fruit.			
	Spider Mite spp. ²		İ	⁵ Does not include Western Flower			
	Stalk Borer ⁴			Thrips.			
	Stink Bug spp.						
	Thrips ⁵						
	Tobacco Budworm ³						
	Tomato Fruitworm						
	Tomato Pinworm						
	Tomato Psyllid ^{2,3}						
	Vegetable Weevil						
	(Adult)	1					
	Whitefly spp. ^{2,3}						
	Yellow-striped						
	Armyworm ¹						
	 Do not apply within 	5 days of harv	est.				
	Do not apply more than 0.36 lb a.i. (2.88 pts) per acre per season.						

GRASS	Americ Cost on and	0.045.0.005	4.00.000	Ground application: Apply in
FORAGE,	Army Cutworm Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	sufficient spray volume to obtain full
FODDER, AND	Essex Skipper			coverage of the foliage or target
HAY	Range Caterpillar			area.
Pasture and	Striped Grass Looper			Air application: Apply in a
Rangeland	Beet Armyworm	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	minimum of 2 gals per acre or
Grass, Grass	Billbug spp. ³			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
Grown for Hay	Bird Cherry-Oat			coverage of the foliage or target
or Silage, Grass	Aphid ¹			area.
Grown for Seed	Black Grass Bug			
	Black Turfgrass			Monitor insect populations to
	Beetle			determine timing and frequency of
	(Adult)			applications. Scout fields at a
<u> </u>	Blue Stem Midge			minimum of 5 day intervals.
	Cereal Leaf Beetle			Analysia austiciant water to
	Chinch Bug		Ì	Apply in sufficient volume to ensure
	Crane Fly spp.	1		sufficient coverage of foliage.
	Cricket spp.			Chinch bugs: Silencer VC may only
	English Grain Aphid ¹			suppress heavy infestations and/or
	Fall Armyworm			migrations. In this situation, a
	Flea Beetle spp. Grass Mealybug			second application using an
	Grass Sawfly (Adult)			alternative chemistry may be
	Grasshopper spp.		ļ	needed.
	Green June Beetle			
	(Adult)			Greenbug: Greenburg is known to
	Greenbug 1, 2	i		have many biotypes. Silencer VC
	Japanese Beetle			may provide suppression only. In
	(Adult)			this situation, a second application
}	Katydid spp.			using an alternative chemistry may
	Leafhopper spp.		1	be needed.
	Mite sp.			Pasture and rangeland grass: May
	Russian Wheat			be used for grazing or cut for
	Aphid ¹			forage 0 days after application. Do
	Southern Armyworm			not cut grass to be dried and
	Spittlebug spp.			harvested for hay until 7 days after
	Stink Bug spp. Sugarcane Aphid			the last application.
	Thrips spp.			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Tick spp.			Grass grown for seed: Straw and
	True Armyworm			mature seed (seed screenings)
	Webworm spp.			may be used as feed 7 days after
	Yellowstriped	1		the last
	Armyworm			¹ Best control is obtained before
				insects begin to roll leaves.
				² See resistance statement under
				PRODUCT
		1		INFORMATION.
				³ Suppression only.
		1	L	

	 Do not apply more than 0.03 lb a.i. (0.24 pts of product) per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland and grasses grown for seed. A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb a.i./A which have not been cut between applications. Do not apply more than 0.09 lb a.i. (0.72 pts of product) per acre per season. 				
LEGUME	Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in	
VEGETABLES	Green Cloverworm			sufficient spray volume to obtain full	
(SUCCULENT	Imported			coverage of the foliage or target	
OR DRIED)	Cabbageworm			area.	
CROP GROUP	Mexican Bean Beetle			Air application: Apply in a	
Including:	Saltmarsh Caterpillar			minimum of 2 gals per acre or	
}	Velvetleaf Caterpillar			sufficient spray volume to obtain full	

	N. 16 O	0.00.000	0.50.00	
(BEANS AND	Alfalfa Caterpillar	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	coverage of the foliage or target
PEAS)	Aphid spp.4			area.
Edible Podded	Armyworm ²			Make applications when pests
(only)	Bean Leaf Beetle			appear and repeat applications as
Canavalia	Bean		-	necessary, usually at intervals of 5
gladiata-sword	Leafskeletonizer			or more days. Apply in sufficient
bean	Blister Beetle spp.			volume to ensure sufficient
Canavalia	Corn Earworm			coverage of foliage.
ensiformis -	Corn Rootworm			¹ For control before the larva bores
jackbean	Beetle spp.			into the plant stalk or pods.
Glycine max -	(Adult)			² For control of the first and second
Soybean	Cucumber Beetle			instar only.
immature seed	spp. (Adult)			³ For suppression only.
Edible Podded,	Curculio and Weevil			⁴ See resistance statement under
Succulent	spp. ¹			PRODUCT
Shelled, or	(foliage and pod		Ì	INFORMATION.
Dried Shelled	feeding			⁵ Does not include Western Flower
Phaseolus spp.	adults and larvae)			Thrips.
includes: black,	European Corn Borer			
field, kidney,	Fall Armyworm ²			
lima, navy,	Flea Beetle spp.		İ	
pinto, runner,	(Aduit)			
snap, tepary,	Flea Hopper spp.			
and wax beans	Grasshopper spp.			
Vigna spp.	Japanese Beetle		Ì	
includes:	(Adult)			
adzuki,	Leafhopper spp.		ļ	
asparagus,	Leaftier spp.			
moth, mung,	Looper spp.			
rice, urd and	Meadow Spittlebug			
yardlong beans,	Painted Lady	1	1	
black-eyed pea,	Butterfly (larva)			
catjang,	Plant Bug spp.			
Chinese	including			
longbean,	Lygus spp.⁴			
cowpea,	Stalk Borer'			
Crowder pea,	Stink Bug spp.			
and Southern	Three-cornered			
pea	Alfalfa			
Pisum spp.	Hopper			
includes: dwarf,	Thrips spp. 4.5			
edible-pod,	Tobacco Budworm⁴			
English, field,	Webworm spp.			
garden, green,	Western Bean		1	
snow and sugar	Cutworm			
snap peas	Western Yellow-			
Cajanus cajan-	striped			
Pigeon pea	Armyworm ²			
Succulent	Yellow-striped			
Shelled or	Armyworm ²		<u> </u>	

Dried Shelled	Beet Armyworm ^{3,4}	0.03	3.84	
Vicia faba	Leafminer spp. 3,4	0.00	0.0-1	
broadbean	Lesser Cornstalk			
(favabean)	Borer ³			
Dried Shelled	Soybean Looper ^{3,4}			
ì	Spider Mite spp. ³			
(only)				
Lupinus spp.	Whitefly spp. ^{3,4}		<u> </u>	
includes: grain,	1	nd succulent sh	nelled legum	e vegetables, do not apply within 7
sweet, white	days of harvest.			
and sweet white				ply within 21 days of harvest.
lupines	Do not apply more the property of the pro	nan 0.12 lb a.i.(0.96 pt) per	acre per season.
Cicer	• For succulent and dr	ied shelled pea	as and bean	s, do not graze livestock in treated
arietimum-	areas or harvest vine	es for forage or	hay.	-
chickpea		_	·	
(garbanzo				
bean)				
Cyamopsis				
tetragonoloba-				
guar				
Lablab				
pupureus -	ļ			
Lablab bean				
(hyacinth bean)				
Lens esculata -				
Lentils				
LEGUME	Bean Leaf Beetle	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in
VEGETABLES	Cabbage Looper			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
Soybean	Corn Earworm			coverage of the foliage or target area.
	Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm]	Air application: Apply in a minimum
	Mexican Bean Beetle			of 2 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the
	Mexican Corn			foliage or target area.
	Rootworm Beetle			Make applications when pests appear
	(Adult)			and repeat applications as necessary,
	Northern Corn			usually at intervals of 5 or more days.
	Rootworm Beetle			Apply in sufficient volume to ensure
	(Adult)			sufficient coverage of foliage.
	Painted Lady (Thistle)		}	Adult corn rootworm beetles
	Caterpillar			(Diabrotica species): Use a minimum
	Potato Leafhopper			of2.56 fl oz per acre (0.02 lb a.i. per
	Saltmarsh Caterpillar		1	acre) as part of an aerial-applied corn
	Southern Corn			rootworm control program.
	Rootworm Beetle (Adult)			¹ Use higher rates for large larvae. ² Suppression only.
	Soybean Aphid ⁴			³ See resistance statement under
	Three-Cornered Alfalfa		[PRODUCT
	Hopper	1		INFORMATION.
	Thrips spp. ⁵			⁴ Use lower rates for early season
	Velvetbean Caterpillar			applications and/or lighter
	Western Corn			populations.
	Rootworm Beetle			⁵ Does not include Western Flower
	(Adult)		ļ	Thrips.
	Woollybear Caterpillar	L	1	

				,		
	Armyworm¹ Blister Beetle spp. European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm¹ Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Plant Bug spp. Silverspotted Skipper Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Budworm³ Webworm spp. Yellow-striped Armyworm¹ Beet Armyworm¹ Beet Armyworm² Lesser Cornstalk Borer² Soybean Looper² Spider Mite spp.²	0.025-0.03	3.20-3.84			
}	Do not apply within 3	0 days of harves	st.			
	Do not apply more th.	an 0.06 lb a.i. (0	.48 pt) per ac	re per season.		
	1	•	, , ,	raw, or hay for livestock feed.		
LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF)	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar	0.015-0.025		Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full		
	Aphid spp. 2,3 Armyworm Beet Armyworm 1,3 Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper spp. Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug spp. including Lygus spp. 3 Southern Armyworm Spider Mite spp. 2 Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Budworm Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly spp. 2,3 • Do not apply within			coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. ¹ For control of first and second instar only. ² Suppressiononly. ³ See resistance statement under PRODUCT INFORMATION.		
	 Do not apply within 			acre per season		
<u> </u>	Do not apply more than 0.3 lb a.i. (2.4 pts) per acre per season.					

ONION (BULB)	Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in
AND GARLIC	Leafminer spp.			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
	(Adult)			coverage of the foliage or target
	Onion Maggot (Adult)			area.
	Seedcorn Maggot			Air application: Apply in a
	(Adult)			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
	Aphid spp. ²	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	sufficient spray volume to obtain full
	Armyworm spp.1			coverage of the foliage or target
	Flower Thrips ^{2,3}			area.
	Onion Thrips ³			Make applications when pests
	Plant Bug spp.			appear and repeat applications as
	Stink Bug spp.			necessary, usually at intervals of 5
	Tobacco Thrips ³			or more days. Apply in sufficient
	Western Flower			volume to ensure sufficient
	Thrips ^{2,3}			coverage of foliage.
				Use the higher label rates as thrips
				population increases and avoid
				rescue situations.
				For thrips control by aerial
				application, the addition of 1% COC
				v/v, ¼% NIS v/v, or a silicone
			į	adjuvant (follow manufacturer's use
				directions) may enhance the deposition of the spray and
				increase plant coverage.
				¹ For control of the first and second
				instars only.
				² Suppression only.
				³ See resistance statement under
		,		PRODUCT
				INFORMATION.
	Do not apply within	14 days of har	vest.	
	Do not apply more	•		er acre per season.
PEANUT	Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in
	Green Cloverworm			sufficient spray volume to obtain
	Potato Leafhopper			full coverage of the foliage or target
	Red-necked Peanut			area.
	Worm			Air application: Apply in a
	Threecornered Alfalfa			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
	Hopper			sufficient spray volume to obtain
	Velvetbean			full coverage of the foliage or target
	Caterpillar		<u> </u>	area.

	Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Earworm Fall Armyworm Grasshopper spp. Southern Corn Rootworm (Adult) Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whitefringed Beetle (Adult)	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. 1 Use higher rates for large larvae. 2 Suppression only. 3 See resistance statement under PRODUCT INFORMATION.
	Aphid spp. ² Beet Armyworm ^{2,3} Lesser Cornstalk Borer ² Soybean Looper ^{2,3} Spider Mite spp. ²	0.03	3.84	
	Do not apply within			
	 Do not apply more 			
POME FRUITS CROP GROUP Including: Apple Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Oriental Pear Pear Quince	Apple Aphid Apple Maggot (Adult) Cherry Fruit Fly spp. (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle Leafhopper spp. Leafroller spp. Lesser Appleworm Omnivorous leafroller Orange Tortrix Oriental Fruit Moth Pear Psylla¹ Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug spp. Plum Curculio Rosy Apple Aphid San Jose Scale (fruit infestations only) Spirea Aphid¹ Stink Bug spp. Tent Caterpillar spp. Tent Caterpillar spp. Tentiform Leaf Miner spp. Tree Borer spp. Tufted Apple Budworm Webworm spp.	0.02-0.04	2.56-5.12	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. 1 Suppression only.
	Do not apply within Do not apply more to			acre per year
				per acre per year post bloom.

CTONE COURTS	Amaniana Diama D	0.00.004	0.50.5.46	0
STONE FRUITS CROP GROUP Including: Apricot Sweet and Tart Cherry Nectarine Peach Plum Chickasaw Plum Damson Plum Japanese Plum Plumcot Prune	American Plum Borer Apple Maggot (Adult) Black Cherry Aphid Cherry Fruit Fly spp. (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle June Beetle Leafhopper spp. Leafroller spp. Oriental Fruit Moth Peach Twig Borer Peachtree Borer spp. Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug spp. Plum Curculio Rose Chafer Stink Bug spp. Tent Caterpillar spp.	0.02-0.04	2.56-5.12	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage.
	Tent Caterpillar spp. Thrips spp.			
	Do not apply within	14 days of har	vest	
	Do not apply warm Do not apply more:			acre per vear.
				er acre per year post bloom.
SUGARCANE	Mexican Rice Borer ¹ Pygmy Mole Cricket Rice Stalk Borer ¹ Sugarcane Aphid ³ Sugarcane Beetle (Adult) ² Sugarcane Borer ¹ Western Indian Cranefly Yellow Sugarcane Aphid ³	0.025-0.04	3.20-5.12	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear and repeat applications as necessary, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. 1 For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk. 2 Suppression only of beetles active above ground. 3 See resistance statement under PRODUCT INFORMATION.
	 Do not apply within 	-		
				per acre per season.
SUNFLOWER	Cutworm spp. Sunflower Beetle	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain

	Banded Sunflower	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	full coverage of the foliage or target
	Moth	0.02 0.00	2.00 0.0	area.
	Fall Armyworm ¹			Air application: Apply in a
}	Grasshopper spp.			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
	Head-Clipper Weevil			sufficient spray volume to obtain
	(Adult)		ļ	full coverage of the foliage or target
Ì	Japanese Beetle			area.
	(Adult)			Make applications when pests
ļ	Leafhopper spp.			appear and repeat applications as
	Meadow Spittlebug			necessary, usually at intervals of 5
	Painted Lady (Thistle)			or more days. Apply in sufficient
l	Caterpillar		Ì	volume to ensure sufficient
	Seed Weevil (Adult)			coverage of foliage.
[Spotted Cabbage			¹ For control of first and second
	Looper		}	instar
	Stem Weevil (Adult)			only.
l	Stink Bug spp.			² Suppression only.
	Sunflower Maggot			³ See resistance statement under
	(Adult)			PRODUCT
	Sunflower Moth			INFORMATION.
i	Woollybear			
ļ	Caterpillar			
	Beet Armyworm ^{2,3}	0.03	3.84	
	Spider Mite spp. ²		<u> </u>	

- Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb a.i. (0.96 pt) per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.09 lb a.i. (0.72 pt) per acre per season after bloom initiation.
- Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

TOBACCO	Armyworm spp.1	0.015-0.03	1.92-3.84	Ground application: Apply in
TODACCO	Blister Beetle spp.	0.013-0.03	1.92-3.04	sufficient spray volume to obtain
	Cabbage Looper			full coverage of the foliage or target
	Corn Earworm			area.
	Cucumber Beetle			Air application: Apply in a
				, ,,,
	spp.			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
	(Adult)			sufficient spray volume to obtain
	Cutworm spp.			full coverage of the foliage or target
	Grasshopper spp.			area.
	Japanese Beetle (Adult)			Make applications when pests
	, ,			appear and repeat applications as
	Katydid spp. Plant Bug spp. ³			necessary, usually at intervals of 7
	Potato Tuberworm			or more days. Apply in sufficient
				volume to ensure sufficient
	Salt Marsh Caterpillar			coverage of foliage.
	Stinkbug spp. Tobacco Aphid spp. 2,3			¹ For control of first and second instar
	Tobacco Aprild spp. Tobacco Budworm ²			
}	Tobacco Flea Beetle			only.
				² Suppression only.
	(Adult) Tobacco Hornworm			³ See resistance statement under PRODUCT
	Tobacco Thrips spp. ²			INFORMATION,
	Tomato Hornworm			INFORMATION.
	Tree Cricket spp.			
	Vegetable Weevil			
	(Adult)		į	
	Webworm spp.			
	Do not apply within	40 days of bar	vest	
	 Do not apply within Do not apply more t 			er acre per vear
TREE NUTS	Ants	0.02-0.04	2.56-5.12	
CROP GROUP	Chinch Bug	1		sufficient spray volume to obtain
Including:	Codling Moth			full coverage of the foliage or
Almond	Filbertworm			target area.
Beech Nut	Leaffooted Bug	[Air application: Apply in a
Brazil Nut	Leafroiler spp.			minimum of 5 gals per acre or
Butternut	Navel Orangeworm			sufficient spray volume to obtain
Cashew	Peach Twig Borer			full coverage of the foliage or
Chestnut	Plant Bug spp.			target area.
Chinquapin	Stink Bug spp.			Make applications when pests
Filbert	Walnut Aphid			appear and repeat applications as
(Hazlenut)	Walnut Husk Fly spp.			necessary, usually at intervals of 5
Hickory Nut	(Adult)			or more days. Apply in sufficient
Macadamia Nut	, ,			volume to ensure sufficient
(Bush Nut)				coverage of foliage.
Pistachio				
Walnut, Black				
Walnut, English				
(Persian)				
<u></u>	L	<u> </u>	L	<u> </u>

Deann	Higher Chughuern	0.02-0.04	2 EG E 12	
Pecan	Hickory Shuckworm	0.02-0.04	2.56-5.12	
	Pecan Casebearer			
	spp.			
	Pecan Weevil			
}	Pecan Aphid spp.			
	Pecan Spittlebug	}		
	Stink bug spp.			
	Pecan Phylloxera			
	spp.			
	 Do not apply within 	14 days of har	vest.	
1	 Do not apply more 	-		per acre per vear.
				er acre per year post bloom.
TUBEROUS	Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.025	1.92-3.20	Ground application: Apply in
AND CORM	Leafhopper spp.			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
VEGETABLES	Saltmarsh Caterpillar			coverage of the foliage or target
CROP GROUP	Sweet Potato			area.
Including:	Hornworm			Air application: Apply in a
Arracacha	Woolybear			minimum of 2 gals per acre or
Arrowroot	Caterpillar spp.			sufficient spray volume to obtain full
Artichoke	Aphid species 1	0.02-0.03	2.56-3.84	coverage of the foliage or target
(Chinese	Armyworm spp. 1	0.02-0.00	2.50-5.04	area.
and Jerusalem	Blister Beetle spp.			Make applications when pests
only)	Colorado Potato			appear and repeat applications as
Canna (edible)	Beetle ¹			necessary, usually at intervals of 7
Canna (edible) Cassava (bitter	Corn Earworm			or more days. Apply in sufficient
and	Cricket spp.			volume to ensure sufficient
sweet)	Cucumber Beetle			coverage of foliage.
1				Coverage of follage.
Chayote (root) Chufa	spp.			Insects that bore or tunnel into
Dasheen	(adults)			leaves, vines, stems, tubers or
1	European Corn Borer			corms must be controlled before
Ginger	_ • • • •			penetration. Only exposed insects
Leren	Flea Beetle spp.			(larvae and/or adults) can be
Potato Sweet Potato	(adults)			controlled with foliar applications of
1 1	Grasshopper spp.			Silencer VC.
Tanier	Looper spp. 1			Silefficer VC.
Turmeric	Lygus Bug spp. 1			¹ See resistance statement under
Yam (bean and	Plant Bug spp.			PRODUCT
true)	Potato Psyllid Potato Tuberworm			INFORMATION.
	· '			² Does not include Western Flower
	Stink Bug spp.			
	Sweet Potato Leaf			Thrips.
	Beetle			³ Suppression only.
	(adults)			
	Swet Potato Vine			
1	Borer			
	Thrips spp. 1,2			
	Tortoise Beetle spp.			
	Webworm spp.			
1	Weevil spp. (adults)			
	Leafminer spp. 1,3	0.03	3.84	
	Whitefly spp. 1,3			
	Spider Mite spp. ³			

			er acre per year per season.
CROPS GROWN FOR SEED: Dill Carrot* Parsley Parsnip (WA and OR only) (*WA, OR and ID only)	Do not apply within Lygus Bug spp.		Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high 5-10 gallons per acre by ground and higher use rates are recommended. Use higher rates for increased residual control, such as prior to crop blooming. If application is made during bloom, use the lower rate of application. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or broadleaf weeds. Do not apply the 3.84 fl oz/acre (0.03 lb ai/acre) rate of this product to blooming seed crops. Apply the 3.84 fl oz/acre (0.03 lb ai/acre) rate as a pre.bloom or post-bloom spray only. Applications of the 2.56 fl oz/acre (0.02 lb ai/acre) rate of this product to blooming seed crops must be timed to coincide with periods of minimum bee activity between late evening and midnight. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. Avoid direct application to bee shelters/hives. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters/hives during and for 2-3 days following application. If used as a prebloom spray it is not advisable to use during bloom to reduce potential for the development of insecticide resistance. 'See resistance statement under RESISTANCE.

- Do not apply more than 0.12 lb ai (0.96 pints) per acre per season.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

RESTRICTIONS

- All dill, carrot, parsley and parsnip seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a
 way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The
 seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the
 date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon
 request. Conditional disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm
 disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other
 equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material
 disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
- No portion of the carrot, parsley, parsnip, and dill seed plant, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
- Carrot, parsley, parsnip and dill seed shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
- Carrot, parsley, parsnip and dill seed may not be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

USE DIRECTIONS OTHER USES

CROP	TARGET PESTS	RATE		REMARKS	
		lb a.i./A			
CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES: Plantations and Nurseries	Bagworm Balsam Twig Aphid Birch Leafminer Black Pine Weevil Elm Leaf Beetle European Elm Bark Beetle Gypsy Moth Japanese Beetle June Beetle spp. Leaf Beetle spp. Leafroller spp. May Beetle spp. Leafroller spp. Mealybug spp. Pales Weevil Pine Chafer Pine Colaspis Beetle Pine Conelet Bug Pine Leaf Chermid Balsam Wooly Aphid Pine Needle Scale Pine Sawfly spp. Pine Tip Moth spp. Pine Tortoise Scale Pine Weevil spp. Poplar Aphid spp. Sawfly spp. Spittlebug spp. Spittlebug spp. Spruce Budworm Tent Caterpillar spp.		fl oz/A 2.56-5.12	Ground application: Apply in sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Air application: Apply in a minimum of 2 gals per acre or sufficient spray volume to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. Make applications when pests appear. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure sufficient coverage of foliage. To control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed, and bark feeding insects, apply as required by scouting. Suppression only.	
	Tussock Moth spp. Webworm spp.				
	Do not apply more to	than 0.24 lb ai	(1.92 pts) per a	acre per year.	
CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES: Seed Orchards	Do not apply more to Coneworm spp. Seed Bug spp. Thrips spp. Do not apply more to Coneworm spp.	See Remarks	See Remarks	For high volume sprayers, dilute 5.12 fl oz per 100 gals of water and apply 5-10 gals of finished spray per tree. For low volume sprayers, dilute 20 fl oz per 100 gals of water and apply 100 gals of finished spray per acre. For aerial applications, apply 15 fl oz/A in a minimum of 10 gals finished spray per acre.	

NON- CROPLAND (Excluding Public Land)	See specific agricultural crop listing on this Silencer VC label for target pests and rates.	See specific agricultural crop listing	See specific agricultural crop listing	Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects which may threaten crops. Follow use directions, rates, and spray directions found elsewhere on this label for the adjacent crop and target pests. Use highest labeled rates for dense/large foliage, high insect populations and larger larval stages. Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
_	Do not exceed 0.2 iDo not graze livesto			ar.

RATE CONVERSION CHART						
lb ai/A	fl oz/A	pts/A	treated acres/gal.			
0.015	1.92	0.12	66			
0.02	2.56	0.16	50			
0.025	3.20	0.20	40			
0.03	3.84	0.24	33			
0.04	5.12	0.32	25			

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **DO NOT ALLOW PRODUCT TO FREEZE.**

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. If recycling is not available, puncture or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. If recycling is not available, puncture or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Refillable Container (greater than 55 gallons): Refillable container. Refill this container with lambda-cyhalothrin 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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. For final disposal, offer for recycling or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop

40 40

injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

Silencer® is a registered trademark of Makhteshim Chemical Works, Ltd.

Karate® Insecticide, Karate® Insecticide With Zeon™ Technology, Warrior® Insecticide with Zeon™
Technology, E-Z Handler®, and the Syngenta logo are trademarks of a Syngenta Group company
Capture® and Mustang® are trademarks of FMC Corporation
Asana® is a trademark of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.)
Baythroid® is a trademark of Mobay Corporation
Danitol® is a trademark of Sumitomo Chemical Co., LTD.
DECIS® is a registered trademark of Hoechst Schering AgrEvo S.A.deC.V

File name: 11-24-10 Silencer VC label (66222-xxx)-resubmitted to EPA 11-24-10