

66222-228

12/3/2013

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460



OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

DEC - 3 2013

Ms. Laura Phelps
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
3120 Highwoods Blvd. #100
Raleigh, NC 27604

Subject: Amended label to add pollinator protection language
Product Name: Pasada™ 1.6F
EPA Reg. No. 66222-228
EPA Decision No. 482993
Submission dated August 29, 2013; resubmission dated December 2, 2013

Dear Ms. Phelps:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act is acceptable. A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. See 40 CFR 156.10(a)(6).

Under 40 CFR 152.130(d), EPA may establish dates by which all product distributed or sold by the registrant must bear revised labeling. The following paragraphs set forth the schedule for ensuring that that your product bears revised labeling within a reasonable time period:

- Any product released for shipment after 2/28/14 must bear the new label.

If these conditions are not complied with, EPA will take appropriate action against this registration. If you have any questions please contact Julie Chao at 703-308-8735 or chao.julie@epa.gov.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Venus Eagle".

Venus Eagle, Product Manager (01)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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PASADA™ 1.6F

Flowable Insecticide

For use on a variety of listed agricultural and commercial crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	% BY WT.
Imidacloprid; 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine.....	17.7%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>82.3%</u>
	TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 1.6 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon

ACCEPTED

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DEC - 3 2013

CAUTION

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under:

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
4515 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

EPA Reg. No: 66222-228
EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001,

EPA Reg. No. 66222-228

NET CONTENTS: _____ GALLON

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC), or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

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/PPE 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

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

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops/plants or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops/plants or weeds if bees are foraging. This product is toxic to wildlife and highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

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

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS



APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.



Look for the bee hazard icon in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators.

Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: <http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx>.

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact information for your state, go to: www.aapco.org/officials.html. Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov

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OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MIXING AND APPLYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES, AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

Mixing and Loading Requirements

To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, the use of a properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment is recommended. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading area and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well heads, sinkholes, or field drains.

For Aerial Applications

For aerial applications, the spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter. Spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided.

Importance of Droplet Size

An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150-200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, applications should be made to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the airstream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.

Wind Speed Restrictions

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy, and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions

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

Airblast (Air Assist) for Tree Crops and Vineyards

Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially, or laterally directed air stream. The following specific drift management practices should be followed:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows).
- Only spray inward, toward the orchard or vineyard, for application to the outside rows.

No-Spray Zone Requirements for Soil and Foliar Applications

Do not apply by ground within 25 feet or by air within 150 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds.

Runoff Management

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When using Pasada™ 1.6F on erodible soils, Best Management Practice for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Natural Resources Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area.

Endangered Species Notice

Under the Endangered Species Act, it is a federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of a member of an endangered species. Consult your local county bulletin, County Extension Agent, or Pesticide State Lead Agency for information concerning endangered species in your area.

Resistance Management

Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area.

Pasada 1.6F contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to Group 4A insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Pasada 1.6F and to other Group 4A insecticides.

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The active ingredient in Pasada 1.6F is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical class. Insect pests resistant to other chemical classes have not shown cross-resistance to Pasada 1.6F. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of Pasada 1.6F and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products with a different mode of action before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Do not use Pasada 1.6F or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class for foliar applications on crops previously treated with long-residual, soil-applied products from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products, used as foliar treatments include: Actara®, Alias®, Assail®, Calypso®, Centric®, Clutch®, Couraze®, Gallant™, Impulse™, Intruder®, Leverage®, Nuprid™, Provado®, Trimax™ Pro, and Venom®.

Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products, used as soil/seed treatments include Admire® Pro, Advise™, Alias, Belay®, Couraze, Cruiser®, Gaucho®, Macho™, Macho Max, Nuprid, Platinum®, Venom, and Widow™.

Contact your Cooperative Extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irc-online.org/>.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

See individual crops for specific pollinator protection application restrictions. If none exist under the specific crop, for foliar applications, follow these application directions for crops that are contracted to have pollinator services or for food/feed crops and commercially grown ornamentals that are attractive to pollinators:

FOR CROPS UNDER CONTRACTED POLLINATION SERVICES



Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless the following condition has been met:

If an application must be made when managed bees are at the treatment site, the beekeeper providing the pollination services must be notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

FOR FOOD/FEE CROPS AND COMMERCIALLY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS



Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless one of the following conditions is met:

- The application is made to the target site after sunset
- The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55°F
- The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response
- The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying
- The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

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.

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AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product 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 intervals. 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 12 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 made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC), or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

RESTRICTION: Do not apply Pasada 1.6F in enclosed structures such as planthouses or greenhouses.

Apply foliar applications of Pasada 1.6F as a directed or a broadcast foliar spray. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary without runoff for optimum insecticidal efficacy. Use adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment, and spray adjuvant if necessary to obtain thorough coverage. Failure to provide adequate coverage and retention of Pasada 1.6F on leaves and fruit may result in loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity. Apply Pasada 1.6F with properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Minimum spray volumes, unless otherwise specified on crop specific application sections, are 10 gallons per acre by ground and 5 gallons per acre by air. Pasada 1.6F may also be applied by overhead chemigation (see additional information in **CHEMIGATION** section of this label below) if allowed in crop specific application section.

Pasada 1.6F is not allowed for use on crops grown for production of true seed intended for private or commercial planting unless specified under state-specific 24(c) labeling. Do not allow exposure of Pasada 1.6F to honeybees.

RESTRICTION: Regardless of formulation or method of application, do not apply more than 0.5 pounds active ingredient imidacloprid per acre per year, including seed treatment, soil, and foliar uses, unless specified within a crop-specific application section for a given crop.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Shake the Pasada 1.6F container well before using. To prepare the application mixture, add a portion of the required amount of water to the spray tank and with agitation, add Pasada 1.6F. Complete filling tank with balance of water needed. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application. Pasada 1.6F may also be used with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions. Please see **Compatibility** section of this label. When tank mixtures of Pasada 1.6F and other pesticides are involved, prepare the tank mixture as instructed above and follow suggested **Mixing Order** below.

Mixing Order

When pesticide mixtures are needed, add wettable powders or wettable granules first, Pasada 1.6F and other suspension concentrate (flowable) products second, and emulsifiable concentrates last. Ensure good agitation as each component is added. Do not add an additional component until the previous is thoroughly mixed. If a fertilizer solution is added, a fertilizer/pesticide compatibility agent may be needed. Maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

Compatibility

Test compatibility of the intended mixture before adding Pasada 1.6F to the spray or mix tank. Add proportionate amounts of each ingredient in the appropriate order to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake for 5 minutes, and let set for 5 minutes. Do not use if poor mixing or formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse occurs which indicates an incompatible mixture.

CHEMIGATION

Types of Irrigation Systems: Make foliar chemigation applications of Pasada 1.6F to crops through overhead sprinkler systems if specified in crop-specific application sections. **RESTRICTION:** Do not apply Pasada 1.6F through any other type of irrigation system. Make foliar chemigation applications of Pasada 1.6F as concentrated as possible. Retention of Pasada 1.6F on target site of insect infestation is necessary for optimum activity. **RESTRICTION:** Do not chemigate Pasada 1.6F in water volumes exceeding 0.10 inches per acre. See crop-specific application sections of the label for more information.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration: The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, contact Cooperative Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Chemigation Monitoring: 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.

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

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Required System Safety Devices: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ), or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

ROTATIONAL CROPS*

Replant treated areas with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient as soon as practical following the last application. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops for which no tolerances for the active ingredient have been established, a 12-month plant-back interval must be observed.
IMMEDIATE PLANT-BACK: All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, corn (field, pop, and sweet), rapeseed, sorghum, soybean, sugarbeet, and wheat
30-DAY PLANT-BACK: Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, and triticale) and safflower
10-MONTH PLANT-BACK: Onion and bulb vegetables
12-MONTH PLANT-BACK: All Other Crops

*Plant cover crops for soil building or erosion control at any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.

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FIELD CROPS
Application Directions – Pasada 1.6F Foliar Insecticide

COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre	
Cotton aphid, Cotton fleahopper, Bandedwinged whitefly, Plant bugs (excludes <i>Lygus hesperus</i>), Green stink bug, Southern green stink bug, Bollworm/budworm (ovicidal effect)	2.5-5.0	
Pest Suppressed	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre	
Lygus bug (<i>Lygus hesperus</i>), Whiteflies (other than bandedwinged whitefly)	3.8-5.0	
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-harvest interval (PHI): 14 days • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F foliar application amount allowed per year : 25.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.31 lb. AI per acre) • Do not graze treated fields after any application of Pasada 1.6F. • Apply Pasada 1.6F through properly calibrated ground, aerial, or chemigation application equipment. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.		
Tank Mix Instructions		
Pests Controlled (in addition to pests listed above)	Pasada 1.6F Rate fluid ounces per acre	Bidrin® 8* Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
For early season control of: Thrips	2.5-3.8	1.6-3.2
For mid to late season control of: Plant bugs, Stink bugs (including Brown stink bug), Grasshoppers, Saltmarsh caterpillar, Cotton leafperforator	2.5-3.8	4.0-8.0
Restrictions (in addition to Restrictions listed above): *Refer to the Bidrin 8 product label; follow the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the labeling of all products used in mixtures.		

PEANUT ¹

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre	
Aphids, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.5	
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days • Minimum Interval between applications: 5 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year: 10.5 fluid ounces per acre (0.13 lb. AI per acre) ¹ Use not permitted in California.		
Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.		

POTATO

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre	
Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Psyllids	3.8	
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum Interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year: 16.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.2 lb. AI per acre) Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.		

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TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids	2.0-4.0
Flea beetles, Japanese beetle	4.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year : 22.4 fluid ounces per acre (0.28 lb. AI per acre) <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p>	

**VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT CROPS
Application Directions – Pasada 1.6F Foliar Insecticide**

FRUITING VEGETABLES¹

Crops of Group 8 plus Okra, Including: Eggplant, Ground cherry, Okra, Pepper (including bell, chili, cooking, pimento, and sweet), Tomato, Pepinos, Tomatillo

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Colorado potato beetle, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.8-6.2
Pepper weevil	6.2
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-harvest interval (PHI): 0 day • Minimum interval between applications: 5 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season : 19.2 fluid ounces per acre (0.24 lb AI per acre) <p>¹ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.</p> <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests. Crops contained within certain</p> <p>For pepper weevil, apply specified dosage of Pasada 1.6F by ground equipment only, timing applications prior to establishment of a damaging population. Good coverage of foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum control. Applications of Pasada 1.6F must be incorporated into a full-season program where alternations of effective products from multiple classes of chemistry and different modes of action are utilized in a blocked or windowed approach. For additional information, please contact your Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. representative, Extension Specialist or crop advisor.</p> <p>For adult whiteflies, use higher listed rates.</p>	

GLOBE ARTICHOKE

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers	4.0-10.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-harvest interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 14 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year: 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI per acre) <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p>	

HERBS

Crops of Crop Subgroup 19A including: Angelica, Balm (lemon balm), Basil (fresh and dried), Borage, Bumet, Camomile, Catnip, Chervil (dried), Chinese chive, Chive, Clary, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley leaves), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Curry (leaf), Dillweed, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Marigold, Marjoram, Nasturtium, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Savory (summer and winter), Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per Acre
Aphids, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.5
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 5 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounces per acre (0.13 lb AI per acre) Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests. Note: Exercise care when treating crops above as not all the crops and/or varieties have been tested for susceptibility to Pasada 1.6F. Treat only small areas or numbers of plants to evaluate safety of Pasada 1.6F before commercial use on the entire crop.	

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES¹

Crops of Crop Group 5 including: Broccoli, Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccoli, Chinese (gai lon) broccoli, Chinese (bok choy) cabbage, Chinese (napa) cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy) cabbage, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Fleabeetles, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.8
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 5 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season: 19.2 fluid ounces/Acre (0.24 lb AI per acre) ¹ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.	

LEAFY VEGETABLES¹

Crops of Crop Subgroup 4A plus Watercress including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Cilantro, Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Spinach (including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)), Watercress (commercial production only, applications must not be made to native cress growing in streams or other bodies of water), Watercress (upland)

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.8
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 5 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season: 19.2 fluid ounces per acre (0.24 lb AI per acre) ¹ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.	

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LEGUME VEGETABLES¹ except soybean, dry

Crops of Crop Group 6 including: Edible Podded and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean and Dried Shelled Pea and Bean

Bean (*Lupinus* spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)

Bean (*Phaseolus* spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)

Bean (*Vigna* spp., includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean)

Pea (*Pisum* spp., includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)

Other Beans and Peas [Broad bean (fava), Chickpea (garbanzo bean), Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), Lentil, Pigeon pea, Soybean (immature seed), Sword bean]

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.5
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season : 10.5 fluid ounces per acre (0.13 lb AI per acre) ¹ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling. <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p>	

ROOT VEGETABLES¹

Crops of Crop Subgroup 1B except Sugarbeet including: Beet (garden)², Burdock (edible)², Carrot², Celeriac², Chervil (turnip-rooted)², Chicory², Ginseng, Horseradish, Kava^{2,3}, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip², Radish², Oriental radish (diakon)², Rutabaga², Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (black)², Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Turnip².

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.5
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season: 3.5 fluid ounces per acre (0.044 lb AI per acre) on Radish, 10.5 fluid ounces per acre (0.13 lb AI per acre) on other crops. Maximum Pasada 1.6F application(s) per crop season: 1 on radish, 3 on all other crops ¹ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling. ² Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed. ³ Use not permitted in California. <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p>	

TUBEROUS and CORM VEGETABLES¹

Crops of Crop Subgroup 1C including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (edible, Queensland arrowroot), Cassava (bitter and sweet)², Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro)², Ginger, Leren, Sweetpotato², Tanier (cocoyam)², Turmeric, Yam bean (jicama, manioc pea), Yam (true)² (For applications on potato see **FIELD CROPS section)**

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Flea beetles, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	3.5
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounces per acre (0.13 lb AI per acre) on all crops. Maximum Pasada 1.6F application(s) per crop season: 3 on all crops ¹ Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) labeling. ² Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed. <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p>	

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STRAWBERRY

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Spittlebugs, Whiteflies	3.8
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 5 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per crop season : 11.4 fluid ounces per acre (0.14 lb. AI per acre). • Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.	

**TREE, BUSH, and VINE CROPS
Application Directions – Pasada 1.6F Foliar Insecticide**

BANANA and PLANTAIN

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers, Thrips	8.0
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day • Minimum interval between applications: 14 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year: 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI per acre) Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. To improve coverage and pest control, add an organosilicone adjuvant at a rate not to exceed 2.0 fluid ounces per 100 gallons in the finished spray solution. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.	

BUSHBERRY

Crops of Crop Subgroup 13B Including: Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Ligonberry, Salal

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	3.0-4.0
Blueberry maggot, Japanese beetle (adults), Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	6.0-8.0
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI per acre) • Maximum number of Pasada 1.6F applications per year: 5 • Minimum application volume (water): 20.0 GPA-ground, 5.0 GPA-aerial. • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.	
For Japanese Beetle Adults, Pasada 1.6F will provide initial control however residual control will diminish as Pasada 1.6F is absorbed into the foliage. Adult knockdown will persist for 7-10 days. Under conditions of heavy beetle pressure, re-infestation, or adverse environmental conditions, reapplication of Pasada 1.6F may be necessary.	

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CANE BERRY¹

Crops of Crop Subgroup 13A including:

Blackberry (*Rubus* spp, including Andean blackberry, Arctic blackberry, Bingleberry, Black satin berry, Boysenberry, Brombeere, California blackberry, Cherokee blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, Common blackberry, Coryberry, Darrowberry, Dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, Evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, Hullberry, Lavacaberry, Loganberry, Lowberry, Lucretiaberry, Mammoth blackberry, Marionberry, Moras, Mures deronce, Nectarberry, Northern dewberry, Olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, Phenomenalberry, Rangeberry, Ravenberry, Rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, Tayberry, Youngberry, Zarzamora, and varieties and/or hybrids of these)

Raspberry (*Rubus* spp. - including Bababerry, Black raspberry, Blackcap, Caneberry, Framboise, Frambueso, Himbeere, Keriberry, Mayberry, Red raspberry, Thimbleberry, Tulameen, Yellow raspberry, and varieties and/or hybrids of these, and Wild raspberry).

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers, Thrips	8.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 24.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.3 lb AI per acre) • Minimum application volume (water): 20.0 GPA-ground, 5.0 GPA-aerial. • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. 	
¹ Use not permitted in California.	
<p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.</p>	

CITRUS

Crops of Crop Group 10 including: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Pummelo, Orange (sweet and sour), Satsuma mandarin, Tangelo, and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Asian citrus psyllid, Blackfly, Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters, Leafminers, Mealybugs, Scales, Whiteflies	10.0-20.0 (depending on tree size, target pest and infestation pressure)
Pest Suppressed	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	10.0-20.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day • Minimum interval between applications: 10 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year: 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI per acre) • Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging. 	
<p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.</p>	
<p>For Scale control, time applications to the crawler stage and treat each generation.</p>	

COFFEE

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers, Whiteflies	8.0
Pest Suppressed	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Scales	8.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year : 40.0 fluid ounces per Acre (0.5 lb AI/Acre) • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. 	
<p>Applications: Apply specified dosage as a broadcast or directed spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Apply Pasada 1.6F through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment insuring thorough coverage. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.</p>	

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GRAPE

Including: American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters, Mealybugs	3.0-4.0
Grapeleaf skeletonizer	3.8-4.0
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days • Minimum interval between applications: 14 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 8.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.1 lb AI/Acre) • Apply Pasada 1.6F by ground application only. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines	

HOP

Pest Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids	8.0
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days • Minimum interval between applications: 21 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 24.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.3 lb AI/Acre) Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.	

POME FRUIT

Crops of Crop Group 11 Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear (including Oriental pear), Quince

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Leafhoppers	4.0-8.0
Aphids (except Woolly apple aphid), Apple maggot, Leafminers, San Jose scale	8.0
FOR PEAR ONLY: Mealybugs, Pear psylla	20.0
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 10 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year: 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI/Acre) • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a-spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.	
For apple maggot sprays, combine Pasada 1.6F with an approved sticker at the manufacturer's specified rates.	

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POMEGRANATE

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters, Whiteflies	8.0
Pests suppressed	
Scales	8.0
Restrictions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 24.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.3 lb AI per acre) • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.	

STONE FRUIT

Crops of Crop Group 12 Including: Apricot, Cherry (including sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw, Damson, and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh and dried)

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per Acre
Aphids, Green June beetle, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters, Plant bugs, Rose chafer, San Jose scale	4.0-8.0
Cherry fruit fly	6.0-8.0
Pests Suppressed	Rate: Fluid ounces per Acre
Plum curculio, Stink bugs	8.0
Restrictions for Apricot, Nectarine, Peach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 day • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 24.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.3 lb AI/Acre) • Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA- aerial application. • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Restrictions for Cherries, Plums, Plumcot, Prune: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 10 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per season: 40.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/Acre) • Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA- aerial application. • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.	

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TREE NUTS

Crops of Crop Group 14 except almonds including: Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert, Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut [black and English]

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids (except black pecan aphid), Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters, Phylloxera spp. (leaf infestations), Spittlebugs, Whiteflies	3.5-7.0
Black pecan aphid, Mealybugs, San Jose scale	8.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 6 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F broadcast or directed foliar spray applications allowed per year: 28.8 fluid ounces/Acre (0.36 lb AI/Acre) • Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA- ground application, 25 GPA- aerial application • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. 	
<p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.</p> <p>For San Jose scale, time applications of Pasada 1.6F to the crawler stage, treating each successive generation. Two applications on a 10 to 14 day interval may be required to achieve control.</p>	

TROPICAL FRUIT

Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Birida, Black sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Guava, Llama, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Sugar apple, Wax jambu

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters, Mealybugs, Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only), Whiteflies	8.0
Pest Suppressed	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Scales	8.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days • Minimum interval between applications: 10 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year : 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI/A). • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. 	
<p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or from improved control of other pests. Aerial application of Pasada 1.6F may result in slower activity and reduced control relative to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.</p>	

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OTHER SITES
Application Directions – Pasada 1.6F Foliar Insecticide

CHRISTMAS TREE

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Adelgids, Sawflies	4.0-8.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum interval between applications: 7 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year : 40.0 fluid ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/Acre) <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p> <p>For control of Gall-forming Adelgids, time applications to coincide with full bud-swell of the earliest bud-breaking trees. Once galls form spraying will be ineffective.</p>	

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD¹

(includes members of the genus *Populus* grown for pulp or timber)

Pests Controlled	Rate: Fluid ounces per acre
Aphids, Leaf beetles	4.0-8.0
Restrictions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum interval between applications: 10 days • Maximum Pasada 1.6F allowed per year : 40.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.5 lb AI per acre) • Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. <p>¹Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24(c) labeling.</p> <p>Applications: Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. Use a spray adjuvant to improve coverage. Pasada 1.6F may not knockdown established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Tank mix Pasada 1.6F with other insecticides as knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.</p>	

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. Do not store diluted spray.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and 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. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and 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: Refillable container. Refill this container with imidacloprid 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.

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 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.

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