U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
66222-309	8/22/24

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
ADM 0900 WDG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Jessica Vigna
Federal Regulatory Manager
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
(d/b/a ADAMA)
8601 Six Forks Rd, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27615

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 (FIFRA).

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 section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:	Date:
 Melissa Bridges PhD, Product Manager 07 Invertebrate-Vertebrate Branch III Registration Division (7505T)	8/22/24

EPA Form 8570-6

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the generic data call-in (GDCI) identified below:

    a. Chlorantraniliprole GDCI-090100-1895

    You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division: http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 66222-309."

4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance. If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 12/7/2023

The alternate brand name, **SERACO**, has been added to the product record.

If you have any questions, please contact Jasmin Jackson at 202-566-2797 or at jackson.jasmin@epa.gov.

Enclosure: Stamped Label

CHLORANTRANILIPROLE	GROUP 28	INSECTICIDE

ADM 0900 WDG
(ABN: SERACO)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **%By Wt.**
Chlorantraniliprole: 3-Bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide……..……..……..…35.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: ……..…65.0%
Total 100.0%

Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York state.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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

Manufactured by:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)
8601 Six Forks Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27615

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262

EPA Reg. No. 66222-xxx EPA Est. No._____

Net Contents:_____

FIRST AID
You may contact 1-877-250-9291 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for emergency medical treatment information.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accidents call 1-800-535-5053.
[Optional Text: See inside label booklet for (First Aid,) additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

When used as directed this product does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.

After the product has been diluted in accordance with label directions for use, shirt, pants, socks, and shoes are sufficient Personal Protective Equipment. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- 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

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp. **DO NOT** apply directly to water. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to use sites.

Surface Water Advisory: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorantraniliprole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ADM 0900 WDG must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

ADM 0900 WDG may be used on crops on this label grown for seed production.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT 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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the **restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.** PPE required for early entry to the treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks.

ADM 0900 WDG is a water dispersible granule that can be applied as: an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting,

drip chemigation, or foliar spray (including overhead sprinkler chemigation on certain crops as specified on this label) to control listed insects. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops; see specific crop sections of this label for which application methods may be used. **ADM 0900 WDG** is mixed with water for application. **ADM 0900 WDG** may be used on crops on this label grown for seed production.

ADM 0900 WDG is a member of the anthranilic diamide class of insecticides with a mode of action acting on insect ryanodine receptors. Although **ADM 0900 WDG** has contact activity, it is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material. After exposure to **ADM 0900 WDG**, affected insects will rapidly stop feeding, become paralyzed, and typically die within 1 - 3 days. Time applications to the most susceptible insect pest stage, typically at egg lay, egg hatch and/or newly hatched larvae, before populations reach damaging levels. When pest populations are high, use the highest listed application rate for that pest.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** treat plants grown for transplanting. Not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses, or greenhouses by commercial transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting.
- This product is only for commercial use.
- Not for use on ornamental plants or plants being grown for ornamental purposes.
- Not for residential use.
- **DO NOT** apply **ADM 0900 WDG** through any irrigation system unless specified in the crop section of this label or in EPA approved supplemental labeling.

For New York State Only:
The following restrictions are required to permit use of **ADM 0900 WDG** in the State of New York:

- This product may not be applied within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).
- Aerial application of this product is prohibited.
- Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York state.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

ADM 0900 WDG is an excellent insect control agent when used according to label directions for control of a broad spectrum of insect pests. **ADM 0900 WDG** is recommended for use as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, which may include the use of insect resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, biological control agents, pest scouting, and insect forecasting systems aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Practices known to reduce insect development need to be followed. Consult your state cooperative extension service or local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established in your area. **ADM 0900 WDG** may be used in State Agricultural Extension advisory (insect forecasting) programs that advise application timing based on environmental factors which favor insect development.

INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

ADM 0900 WDG contains the active ingredient chlorantraniliprole and is a Group 28 insecticide based on the mode of action classification system of the International Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC). Insecticides with the same Group Number affect the same biological site of action on the target pest and when used repeatedly in the same treatment area, naturally occurring resistant individuals may survive correctly applied insecticide treatments, reproduce, and become dominant.

To avoid or delay the development of insecticide resistance, a resistance management strategy should be established for the use area. This strategy may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation to different mode of action insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities and product manufacturer for more information about developing a resistance management strategy.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop/pest sections of this label, follow these guidelines to delay the development of insecticide resistance:

- Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** and other Group 28 insecticides within a single “treatment window” to minimize exposing multiple successive generations of a pest species to the same mode of action

insecticides.

- A “treatment window” is defined as the period of insecticidal activity provided by one or more applications of products with the same mode of action.
- A “treatment window”, including residual control, should not exceed 30 days (the length of a typical pest generation).
- Within the Group 28 “treatment window”, make no more than 2 applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** or other Group 28 insecticides.
- Following a Group 28 “treatment window”, rotate to a “treatment window” of effective insecticides with a different mode of action (Group Number).
- The period between Group 28 “treatment windows” should be at least 30 days.
- The total exposure of all Group 28 products applied throughout the crop cycle (from seedling to harvest) should not exceed approximately 50% of the crop cycle or 50% of the total number of insecticide applications targeted at the same pest species.
- For short cycle crops (< 50 days), the duration of the crop cycle may be considered as the Group 28 “treatment window” as long as no Group 28 insecticides are used during the next crop cycle at the same farm location.
- Follow labeled rates of **ADM 0900 WDG** when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target the most susceptible insect life stages whenever possible.
- Monitor insect populations for product effectiveness. If poor performance occurs and it cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present.

If resistance to **ADM 0900 WDG** develops in your area, **ADM 0900 WDG** 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 alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at http://www.irac-online.org.

APPLICATION

Apply at the specified rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.
Apply follow-up treatments of **ADM 0900 WDG**, as specified, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. Refer to the Resistance Management section of this label for further guidance on follow-up treatments. See individual crop sections of this label for specific minimum spray interval.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Because **ADM 0900 WDG** is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material, thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum control of targeted pest insects. Using increased water volumes will typically result in better spray coverage, especially under adverse conditions such as dry, hot weather or dense plant foliage. Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** using ground or aerial application equipment. For ground application use the following directions unless otherwise specified in separate crop sections of this label or EPA-approved supplemental labeling: use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre (gpa) of water.

ADM 0900 WDG may be applied by overhead chemigation on certain crops; for overhead chemigation applications see, "APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION" section of this label for guidance. For aerial application use the following directions unless otherwise specified in this label or in EPA-approved supplemental labeling: use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) of water for all crops.

Use of Adjuvants - In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve such as closed canopy, dense foliage, plants with waxy leaf surfaces, excessive rainfall or less than optimum application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and

follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use a proven adjuvant that does not affect foliage and/or fruit finish. Refer to specific crop sections of this label for additional adjuvant guidance.

CHEMIGATION

ADM 0900 WDG may be applied via chemigation as listed in the specific crop/pest sections of this label. The following types of irrigation equipment may be used for chemigation applications in those crops: drip (trickle), or strip tubing irrigation systems. **ADM 0900 WDG** can also be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems, including the following; center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line overhead sprinkler irrigation systems (see CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS (FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY), LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN AND SUGARCANE section of this label).
Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to ensure the specified rate is applied evenly to the entire treated area. **DO NOT** allow irrigation water to collect or runoff during chemigation; **DO NOT** allow pooling of irrigation water. Inject **ADM 0900 WDG** downstream from any water filtration system.

ADM 0900 WDG must not be applied at the same time that a drip/irrigation line clean out product is being used as performance may be reduced. 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, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. 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.

Wear personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **ADM 0900 WDG** is in the irrigation water.

When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system. A pesticide supply tank is recommended for the application of **ADM 0900 WDG** in chemigation systems.

DO NOT connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices are in place. **See "Required System Safety Devices for All Chemigation Systems" at the end of the Chemigation section**. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

ADM 0900 WDG may be applied via drip (trickle) chemigation as listed in the specific crop/pest sections of this label and must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **ADM 0900 WDG** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **ADM 0900 WDG** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **ADM 0900 WDG** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, a total of two applications can be made per crop season. Any subsequent **ADM 0900 WDG** treatments must be foliar applications.

1. **DO NOT** begin applications until after crop emergence in direct seeded crops.
2. **DO NOT** make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
3. This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
4. The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
5. In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the system has come up to pressure.
6. The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter. A longer injection improves uniformity throughout the zone but needs to allow for at least an equal period of water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

Rate Conversion Chart for ADM 0900 WDG for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and At-Plant Soil Application

Rate Conversion Chart for ADM0900 for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and At-Plant Soil Application

	Rate in Ounces Product / 1000 Row-Feet Based on Planted Row Spacing (in inches) of:															
Target Rate in oz/acre	15 in.	20 in.	25 in.	30 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	44 in.	48 in.	60 in.	66 in.	72 in.	78 in.	80 in.	84 in.
1	0.029	0.038	0.048	0.057	0.065	0.069	0.073	0.077	0.084	0.092	0.115	0.126	0.138	0.149	0.153	0.161
1.5	0.043	0.057	0.072	0.086	0.098	0.103	0.109	0.115	0.126	0.138	0.172	0.189	0.207	0.224	0.230	0.241
2	0.057	0.077	0.096	0.115	0.130	0.138	0.145	0.153	0.168	0.184	0.230	0.253	0.275	0.298	0.306	0.321
2.5	0.072	0.096	0.120	0.143	0.163	0.172	0.182	0.191	0.210	0.230	0.287	0.316	0.344	0.373	0.383	0.402
3	0.086	0.115	0.143	0.172	0.195	0.207	0.218	0.230	0.253	0.275	0.344	0.379	0.413	0.448	0.459	0.482
4	0.115	0.153	0.191	0.230	0.260	0.275	0.291	0.306	0.337	0.367	0.459	0.505	0.551	0.597	0.612	0.643
4.5	0.129	0.172	0.215	0.258	0.293	0.310	0.327	0.344	0.379	0.413	0.517	0.568	0.620	0.671	0.689	0.723

Level and length of control is affected by rate applied

Higher labeled rates may be required in heavy texture and/or high organic soils if application is made later in the crop development, or when pest pressure is high.

APPLICATION BY OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION – ONLY FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS (FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY), LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE

Instructions for the Use of **ADM 0900 WDG** in Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation Systems.

Types of Chemigation Systems: **ADM 0900 WDG** may be applied only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. Overhead irrigation systems include the following: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of **ADM 0900 WDG** in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. With the mix tank ¼ to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of **ADM 0900 WDG** and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application.

NOTE: Always add the **ADM 0900 WDG** to water, never put **ADM 0900 WDG** into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water.

See "Tank Mixing Sequence" section of the container label for tank mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation, **DO NOT** use air agitation.

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the specified amount of **ADM 0900 WDG** into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump.

Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing **ADM 0900 WDG** into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle. Apply in no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing **ADM 0900 WDG** to the irrigation water line and apply no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of **ADM 0900 WDG** must provide for uniform distribution of **ADM 0900 WDG** treated water. Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying **ADM 0900 WDG** . Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **ADM 0900 WDG** is in the irrigation water.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector.

Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

- End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they **DO NOT** provide uniform application and coverage.
- It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of wells, control panels, chemical supply tanks and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

- **DO NOT** apply when system connections or fittings leak, or when nozzles **DO NOT** provide uniform distribution.
- **DO NOT** allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.

Cleaning the System
Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

Required System Safety Devices
DO NOT connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump)

SOIL APPLICATIONS

ADM 0900 WDG may be applied as a soil application as listed in the specific crop/pest sections of this label, and must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **ADM 0900 WDG** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **ADM 0900 WDG** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **ADM 0900 WDG** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Maintaining soil moisture to field capacity or to meet crop needs and environmental conditions aids in product availability to the roots and can improve efficacy. Applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** to the root zone allow the active ingredient to be transported from the roots through the xylem providing upward systemicity. **ADM 0900 WDG** is translocated to the canopy beginning immediately after the application, reaching an effective concentration in 1 to 3 days for seedlings and up to 7 days for larger plants. As the plant grows, the roots continue to absorb the available **ADM 0900 WDG** from the reservoir in the soil providing extended protection of the plant canopy including new growth.

The length of control provided following soil applications will depend on the rate used, the pest being controlled and the environmental conditions; such as soil type, soil moisture, soil pH, etc. Use the higher specified rate within the rate range when pests are expected to occur later in the crop growth cycle or when pests are expected to be present continuously.**ADM 0900 WDG** will primarily have activity in the foliage of treated plants and will not provide protection within the blooms and fruit. Foliar applications of other products may be needed to protect these parts of the plant. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **ADM 0900 WDG** can be made per crop season, except for drip chemigation where a total of two applications can be made per season. If two drip applications are made then the application rate must not exceed 1.5 oz product (0.066 lb ai/acre) per application.

If **ADM 0900 WDG** is applied as an at plant soil application, only one subsequent drip chemigation

application can be made.

In-Furrow Spray at Planting
Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.

Transplant water treatment or Hill Drench
Transplants should be adequately watered before transplanting in the field where **ADM 0900 WDG** will be applied. Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** in the field at transplanting in a minimum of 2 fluid ounces of treatment solution per transplant. Ensure water volume is sufficient to thoroughly wet the root zone.

Surface Band at Planting
Apply as a narrow (2 inches or less) surface band spray above the seed line at planting. Incorporate surface band application within 24 hours of application using sufficient irrigation (usually 0.5 – 1.0 inches of water) to reach the seeding depth.

Soil Shank Injection
Use soil shank injection at planting. Applications must be incorporated using sufficient irrigation (usually 0.5 – 1.0 inches of water) to reach the root zone. Shank injection should be placed in the seed row or just below the seed line, within 1 – 2 inches of the seed line.

For insecticide resistance management, it is important to avoid consecutive applications of insecticides with the same mode of action on successive generations of the same pest. See crops on label for recommended treatment rates and additional use information.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** in sufficient water to obtain adequate coverage of the foliage. Fill spray tank ¼ to 1/2 full of water. Add **ADM 0900 WDG** directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide, once dispersed continued agitation is required.

NOTE: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture.

Add the required amount of **ADM 0900 WDG** slowly into the spray tank during filling. With concentrate sprays, premix the required amount of **ADM 0900 WDG** in a clean container and add to the spray tank as it is being filled. Keep agitator running when filling spray tank and during spray operations.

DO NOT allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods. Prepare only the amount of spray required for immediate use. Spraying equipment needs to be thoroughly cleaned immediately after the application.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

Compatibility -Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). This product can be mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on crops on this label in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed labeled dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Tank Mixtures and Crop Safety - Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test **ADM 0900 WDG** alone or with all possible tank mix combinations on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on **ADM 0900 WDG** product labeling or in other ADAMA product use instruction, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur. Use of **ADM 0900 WDG** in any tank mixture applications that is not specifically described on

ADM 0900 WDG product labeling or in other ADAMA product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures before making such applications to your crops. Follow the most restrictive labeling. ADAMA will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on **ADM 0900 WDG** product labeling or in other ADAMA product use instruction.

Tank Mixing Sequence -Add different formulation types in the sequence indicated below*. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bag (WSB)
2. Water soluble granules (SG)
3. **ADM 0900 WDG** and other water dispersible granules (WG, XP, DF)
4. Wettable powders (WP)
5. Water based suspension concentrates (SC)
6. Water soluble concentrates (SL)
7. Suspoemulsions (SE)
8. Oil based suspension concentrates (OD)
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
10. Surfactants, oils adjuvants
11. Soluble fertilizers
12. Drift retardants

* Unless otherwise specified by manufacturer directions for use or by local experience.

SPRAY DRIFT

Mandatory Spray Drift Management

Airblast Applications:

- Spray must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind Speeds exceed 15 miles per hr at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Aerial applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or courser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for the fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or courser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or courser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE
An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boom-less Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application is not permitted.

ROTATIONAL CROP (PLANTBACK) RESTRICTIONS

Areas treated with **ADM 0900 WDG** may be replanted with crops on this label immediately after the last treatment. All other crops can be planted 12 months after the last application of ADM 0900 WDG WDG.

CROPS

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Artichoke, globe[*]	FOLIAR DRIP CHEMIGATION	Artichoke plume moth	0.047 – 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	3

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply more often than each 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Make applications between bud formation and harvest of an individual fruit.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre by air and 50 - 200 gallons of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff).

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Asparagus[*]	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Banana/Plantain	FOLIAR	Leafrollers	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 10 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
Bushberry subgroup (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07B), Including: Aronia berry; Blueberry, highbush; Blueberry, lowbush; Buffalo currant; Chilean guava; Cranberry, highbush; Currant, black; Currant, red; Elderberry; European barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); Lingonberry; Native currant; Salal; Sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Cherry fruitworm Cranberry fruitworm Japanese beetle (adult)[1] Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	3.5 – 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential.
- Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.

[1]**JAPANESE BEETLE (ADULT)** - use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Caneberry subgroup (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07A), Including: Blackberry; loganberry: red and black raspberry cultivars and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Omnivorous leafroller Light brown apple moth Raspberry crown borer[1]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	3

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

[1]Raspberry crown borer - For control of Raspberry Crown Borer, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** as a directed foliar application, using a spray volume of 50 to 100 gallons/acre, directed to base of canes. Apply in early fall right after egg hatch or in early spring when larvae first become active and start to feed on the crown of the plant. Time the application when rainfall (minimum of 1/2 inch) is forecast or when overhead irrigation (minimum of 1/2 inch water per acre) can be used to move **ADM 0900 WDG** into the plant root zone in order to control raspberry crown borer.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Cereal Grains (EPA Crop Group 15) [*] except Corn and Rice. Including: Barley; Buckwheat; Pearl Millet; Proso Millet; Oats; Rye; Sorghum (milo); Sorghum spp. [grain sorghum, Sudangrass (seed crop), and hybrids of these grown for its seed]; Teosinte, Triticale; Wheat; Wild Rice	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm Wheat head armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of 16eafminer16niliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

Grasshopper – With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd – 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Citrus, (EPA Crop Group 10-10), Including: Calamondin; citrus citron; citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, tangor); grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; mandarin (tangerine); orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Satsuma mandarin Australian desert lime; Australian finger- lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; Japanese summer Mediterranean mandarin; Mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russell River lime; Sweet lime; Tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; Trifoliate orange; Uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Citrus 17eafminer Citrus peelminer Katydid (nymphs)[1] Light brown apple moth Omnivorous leafroller	0.066 – 0.098	3 – 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 -150 gallons water per acre.
- Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher **ADM 0900 WDG** rate in the specified rate range.

[1]Suppression of Katydid (nymphs) - Correct timing of spray application is to nymphal stages.
Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication
of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity. Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*).

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Coffee	FOLIAR	Coffee leafminer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	7

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of 18hlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 – 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Corn (field); Corn (pop)[*]	SOIL AT PLANTING† IN-FURROW SPRAY	Army cutworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Common stalkborer Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm True armyworm	0.066- 0.098	3 – 4.5	14 Days
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Army cutworm Beet armyworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Corn earworm Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm	0.047 – 0.098	2.15 – 4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.022 – 0.066	1 – 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS – CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

†SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): **ADM 0900 WDG** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** to the soil at planting.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI is 4 hours.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Cotton[*]	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Cotton bollworm[2] Cutworms Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm[2] Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	21
		Cabbage looper Soybean looper[1]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.

[1]Suppression only.

[2]For Heliothine control (cotton bollworm and/or tobacco budworm) in conventional non-transgenic/non-Bt cotton make the first application at rates of 0.066 - 0.097 lb. ai per acre (3.0 - 4.5 oz product). Subsequent applications can be at rates of 0.054 - 0.097 lb. ai acre (2.5 - 4.5 oz product) depending on pest pressure.

For control of cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*) in Bt transgenic cotton varieties, the initial application, and subsequent applications, of **ADM 0900 WDG** can be applied at 2.5 to 3 ounces per acre as a foliar spray. Apply when cotton bollworm populations reach local established treatment thresholds to prevent crop damage.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT**

make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.
[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Cranberry	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Blackheaded fireworm[1] Cherry fruitworm Cranberry fruitworm Green spanworm Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer Sparganothis fruitworm	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 20 gallons water per acre by ground application. **DO NOT** apply less than 5 gallons water per acre by aerial application.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.

[1] Blackheaded fireworm - use high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Cucurbit Vegetables, (EPA Crop Group 9)[*] Including: Chayote (fruit), Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible gourd (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra), Momordica spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon), Pumpkin, Summer squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), Winter squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash), Watermelon	SOIL AT PLANTING† (AN IN-FURROW SPRAY, TRANSPLANT WATER TREATMENT, HILL DRENCH, SURFACE BAND, SOIL SHANK INJECTION)	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	1
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
	DRIP CHEMIGATION† MAKE APPLICATION(S) WITHIN THE FIRST HALF OF THE CROP GROWING CYCLE, TYPICALLY UP TO PEAK BLOOM CROP STAGE.	Melon worm	0.022 - 0.054	1 - 2.5	
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Pickle worm	0.047 – 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.066 - 0.098	3.0 - 4.5	
	FOLIAR	Melon worm	0.022 - 0.054	1 - 2.5	
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Pickle worm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.5 oz **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.6 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of

chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
†**SOIL APPLICATIONS** (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): **ADM 0900 WDG** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** to the soil at planting.
DO NOT apply more than 6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
DO NOT make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop.
DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **ADM 0900 WDG** was made. Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.
[1]Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.
[2]Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.
[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Figs	FOLIAR	Navel orangeworm	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Foliage of Legume Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 7)[*] except soybean including: of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetables that will be used as animal feed.	SOIL AT PLANTING† IN-FURROW SPRAY	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Cabbage looper Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.098	4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.5 **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.6 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[1]Control of Liriomyza species except suppression only for L. huidabrensis and L. langei.

[2]Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

†SOIL APPLICATIONS: In-Furrow Spray at Planting Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **ADM 0900 WDG** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **ADM 0900 WDG** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **ADM 0900 WDG** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **ADM 0900 WDG** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **ADM 0900 WDG** can be made per crop.

Grasshopper - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** .

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Forage, fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains, (EPA Crop Group 16)[*] except Corn and Rice. Including Forage, fodder, and straw of all commodities included in the cereal grains group, except corn and rice. Includes Sorghum spp. [sorghum, forage; sorghum, stover; sudangrass, and hybrids of these grown for forage and/or stover].	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm Wheat head armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Teff[*]	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	2.15 - 3	14

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Fruiting Vegetables[*] Including: Eggplant [*], Groundcherry (Physalis spp.)[*], okra[*], Pepino[*], Pepper[*], (including bell pepper[*], chili pepper[*], cooking pepper[*], pimento[*], sweet pepper)[*], Tomatillo [*], Tomato [*]	SOIL AT PLANTING† (AN IN-FURROW SPRAY, TRANSPLANT WATER TREATMENT, HILL DRENCH, SURFACE BAND, SOIL SHANK INJECTION)	Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	1
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
	DRIP CHEMIGATION†	Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Hornworms Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	

		(nymphs)[2]			
	FOLIAR	Hornworms	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3.0	
		Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.6 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[1] Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

[2] Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

†SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): **ADM 0900 WDG** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** to the soil at planting. **DO NOT** apply more than 6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation. For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of **ADM 0900 WDG** into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

DO NOT make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop .

DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **ADM 0900 WDG** was made. Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Grape	FOLIAR	Grape berry moth Grape leaffolder	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	14
		Climbing cutworm European grapevine moth Japanese beetle (adult)[1] Katydid (nymphs)[2] Light brown apple moth Raisin moth Western grapeleaf skeletonizer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
		Omnivorous leafroller	0.055 - 0.098	2.5 - 4.5	

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI is 4 hours.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[1]Japanese beetle (adult) - use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

[2]Suppression of Katydid (nymphs) - Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*): Correct timing of spray application is to nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity.

Omnivorous leafroller - Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or first signs of infestations for each generation. Use higher rates of **ADM 0900 WDG** for moderate to heavy insect pressure.

Raisin moth - Make the first application at initiation of egg generation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure.

The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.

DO NOT apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 -150 gallons water per acre.

Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher **ADM 0900 WDG** rate in the specified rate range.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay: (EPA Crop Group 17)[*] Any grass, Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Fall armyworm Sod webworm Southern armyworm True armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	0
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	
		Billbug (grubs)[1] Cutworms European crane fly (larvae)[1]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[1]Suppression only. Grass grown for seed only.

Application Instructions

For control of Armyworms, Cutworms, and Sod Webworms, apply at first sign of economic crop damage. Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** as a thorough coverage foliar spray using properly calibrated ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, or via overhead chemigation in 0.10 to 0.20 acre inch of water. For foliar sprays, increase the spray volume to compensate for the amount of foliage present. For maximum spray penetration in to the root crown area, the use of a silicone surfactant may be useful. For best results with foliar spray applications, delay the next irrigation for at least 24 hours. For suppression of European Crane Fly larvae apply between September and early November. For suppression of Billbug grubs, apply when overwintered adult Billbugs are first observed. This will usually occur in late April or early May. It is important to move the **ADM 0900 WDG** into the grass root zone. This is best achieved by applying via overhead chemigation in 0.25 to 0.50 acre inch of water, or by immediately following a foliar spray application with 0.25 to 0.50 acre inch of water.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Head and Stem Brassica and Leafy Brassica Greens (EPA Crop Subgroups 5A and 5B)[*] including: Broccoli, Broccoli chinese (gai lon), Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinese cabbage (napa), Cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy), Cauliflower, Caval broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens	SOIL AT PLANTING†(AN IN- FURROW SPRAY, TRANSPLANT WATER TREATMENT, HILL DRENCH SURFACE BAND, SOIL SHANK INJECTION)	Beet armyworm Diamondback moth[1] Cabbage looper Cabbage maggot[2] Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped Armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	3
	DRIP CHEMIGATION†	Beet armyworm Diamondback moth[1] Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped Armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
	FOLIAR††	Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[3]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth[1] Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.047 - 0.066	2.15 - 3.0	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or more than 16 applications per acre per calendar year. Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.

- Application via drip chemigation: drip tape must be placed directly underneath a single row to ensure **ADM 0900 WDG** is applied in the root zone. **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.8 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

†**SOIL APPLICATIONS** (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): **ADM 0900 WDG** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone.

DO NOT apply more than 4.5 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** to the soil at planting.

DO NOT apply more than 6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation. **For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of ADM 0900 WDG into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.**

DO NOT make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop.

DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **ADM 0900 WDG** was made. Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.

†† FOLIAR. For best performance use an effective adjuvant. See the "Use of Adjuvants" section of the label.

[1] **Diamondback moth resistance managemen**t: **DO NOT** apply **ADM 0900 WDG** more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of **ADM 0900 WDG** for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e., a product with a different IRAC group number). Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action.

DO NOT apply less than 2 oz. of **ADM 0900 WDG** per application per acre for diamondback moth control. **DO NOT** make more than 6 total applications per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

Grasshopper - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[2]Suppression only. Transplant water treatment only.

[3]Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Herb subgroup (EPA Crop Subgroup 19A)[*] Including Angelica; balm; basil; borage; burnet; camomile; catnip; chervil (dried); chive, Chinese; clary; coriander (leaf); 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; tansy; tarragon; thyme; wintergreen; woodruff; and wormwood	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 – 4.5	1

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.8 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY

ADM 0900 WDG has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **ADM 0900 WDG** can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use.

Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of **ADM 0900 WDG** in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Hops [*]	FOLIAR	Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	0

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Large shrub/tree subgroup (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07C), Including: Bayberry; buffaloberry; che; chokecherry; elderberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); mountain pepper berries; mulberry; phalsa; pincherry; riberry; salal; serviceberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Leafy Vegetables except brassica (EPA Crop Group 4)[*] Including: Amaranth leafy; Arugula (roquette); Cardoon; Celery; Celery (Chinese); Celtuce; Chevril; Chinese spinach; Chrysanthemum (edible leaved); Chrysanthemum, garland; Corn salad; Cress (garden); Cress (upland); Dandelion, leaves; Dock (sorrel); Endive (escarole); Florence fennel; Lettuce (head & leaf); Orach; Parsley; Purslane (garden) (winter); Radiccho (red chicory); Rhubarb; Spinach; Spinach (vine); Spinach (New Zeland); Swiss chard; Tampala	SOIL AT PLANTING† (AN IN- FURROW SPRAY, TRANSPLANT WATER TREATMENT, HILL DRENCH SURFACE BAND, SOIL SHANK INJECTION)	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Tobacco budworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	1
		Leafminers (larvae)[2] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[3]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
	DRIP CHEMIGATION†	Diamondback moth[1] Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[2] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[3]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Diamondback moth[1] Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[2] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[3]	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.047 – 0.066	2.15 - 3.0	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products

per acre per crop.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.8 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** to the soil at planting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6.0 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip
- chemigation.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** per crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **ADM 0900 WDG** was made.

[1]Diamondback moth resistance management: **DO NOT** apply more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number). Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. **DO NOT** apply less than 2 oz of per application per acre for diamondback moth control. **DO NOT** make more than 6 total applications per acre per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

[2]Control of Liriomyza species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

[3]Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

†**SOIL APPLICATIONS** (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient watering in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. **DO NOT** apply more than 4.5 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of to the soil at planting. **DO NOT** apply more than 6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation. **DO NOT** make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of per crop. For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of was made. Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.

Grasshopper - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 2)[*] (Human Food or Animal Feed) Including: Beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier; turnip; yam, true	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1
		Grasshoppers	0.047 - 0.066	2.15 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.8 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Grasshopper - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.
[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Legume vegetables (EPA Crop Group 6)[*] (For soybean see separate soybean crop section below.) (Succulent or Dried, Including Bean (Lupinus) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (Phaseolus) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (Vigna) (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); broad bean (fava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (Pisum) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea,	SOIL AT PLANTING† IN-FURROW SPRAY	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Cabbage looper Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	
		Leafminers (larvae)[1] Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)[2]	0.098	4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

green pea, snowpea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; sword bean					

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.5 of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.6 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[1]Control of Liriomyza species except suppression only for L. huidabrensis and L. langei.

[2]Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

†**SOIL APPLICATIONS:** In-Furrow Spray at Planting Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **ADM 0900 WDG** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **ADM 0900 WDG** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **ADM 0900 WDG** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **ADM 0900 WDG** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **ADM 0900 WDG** can be made per crop.

Grasshopper - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Low growing berry subgroup except cranberry and strawberry (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07G), Including: Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Cherry fruitworm Cranberry fruitworm Japanese beetle (adult)[1] Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.

[1]Japanese beetle (adult) - use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Mint[*]: Peppermint[*] and Spearmint[*].	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Armyworms Cutworms Loopers Mint root borer	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	3

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, ANDHAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

In mint growing areas where the mint root borer degree day model is being used and mint is being grown under sprinkler irrigation: apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at 3 oz/acre (0.066 lb a.i. per acre) as a foliar spray or via overhead sprinkler chemigation. Time the application between 900 and 1250 growing degree days. Foliar sprays must be followed by sprinkler irrigation before swathing. When making a foliar spray, be sure to include an adjuvant to help obtain thorough coverage. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label.

Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use an adjuvant that does not affect foliage.

Mint Root Borer - For applications after the last cutting of mint, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** soon after the last cutting of mint, but before the Mint Root Borer form an overwintering hibernaculum. If **ADM 0900 WDG** is applied as a broadcast spray, follow application with at least 2 inches water per acre of overhead irrigation. For furrow irrigated mint, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** as a broadcast spray soon after harvest. Follow application with two furrow irrigations in order to move **ADM 0900 WDG** into the mint root zone before the mint root borer forms a hibernaculum. If **ADM 0900 WDG** is applied via overhead chemigation, use a minimum of 2 inches of water per acre to move the **ADM 0900 WDG** into the mint root zone.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Non-grass animal feeds: (EPA Crop Group 18)[*] including: Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover (Trifolium, Melilotus); kudzu; lespedeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk	FOLIAR	Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa looper Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	0
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Make one application per cutting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Oilseed Group: (EPA Crop Group 20)[*] except milkweed including: Borage; calendula; canola; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; echium; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Diamondback moth Banded sunflower moth Sunflower moth	0.047 - 0.066	2.15 - 3	1
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, ANDHAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Banded sunflower moth and sunflower moth- For best results apply when moth populations reach local established treatment thresholds and as blooms begin to open (sunflower growth stage R-5.0 to R-5.1) to prevent crop damage. Applications may be required at 5-7 day intervals when moth pressure is heavy.
Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.
[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Olives	FOLIAR	American plum borer European grapevine moth	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Onion bulbs, and onion green subgroups: (EPA Crop Group 3-07A[*] and 3-07B[*]) including Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fesh leaves; Daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; Fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; Garlic, bulb; Garlic, great-headed, bulb; Garlic, serpent,bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; Lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, bulb; Onion, chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; Onion, pearl; Onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; Shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or more than 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 27.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.6 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Peanut[*]	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Lesser cornstalk borer Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1
		Cabbage looper Granulate cutworm Soybean looper	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, ANDHAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Persimmons	FOLIAR	Leafrollers	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per
- acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Pome Fruits, (EPA Crop Group 11-10), Including: Apple; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Pear; Pear, oriental; Quince	FOLIAR	Green fruitworm Spotted tentiform Leafminer Western tentiform leafminer	0.055 - 0.098	2.5 - 4.5	5
		Apple maggot[1] Codling moth[2] European apple sawfly European corn borer Light brown apple moth Obliquebanded leafroller[3] Oriental fruit moth Pandemis leafroller Plum curculio[1] Redbanded leafroller Tufted apple bud moth Variegated leafroller White apple leafhopper[1]	0.055 - 0.098 Western U.S. States†: 0.066 - 0.098	2.5 - 4.5 Western U.S. States†: 3.0 - 4.5	

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. The minimum interval between treatments is 10 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground.
- Effect on beneficial insects - Beneficial insects such as predators or parasitoids are an important component in pome fruit IPM. **ADM 0900 WDG** has demonstrated low to no impact on the predator Deraeocoris brevis and key parasitoids, Aphelinus mali, Aphytis spp., and Encarsia spp. This low impact is very important in preservation of biological control of pear psylla, San Jose scale and wooly apple aphid when **ADM 0900 WDG** is applied early season for control of first generation codling moth.

[1]Suppression only.

[2]**Codling Moth:** Make first application prior to egg hatch. Each application provides 10 to 17 days of protection depending on intensity of codling moth pressure and rate of fruit growth. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Use pheromone trap catches and local degree day based spray timing advisories to determine the development of each generation. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestation 4 levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.
Codling Moth Resistance Management: DO NOT apply **ADM 0900 WDG** (or other Group 28 insecticides) more than three times to a generation of codling moth (codling moth typically has a single generation "treatment window" of 30 to 45 days). Application(s) to the next generation of codling moth must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (different IRAC group number) for at least a 30 day "treatment window" before making any additional applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** (or other Group 28 insecticides).
Apples - Western U.S. States†: Use the 3.0 oz/acre rate for low pressure infestations and make repeat applications on a 14 day schedule. For high pressure infestations or for orchards with a history of significant codling moth damage, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at 4.0 to 4.5 ounces per acre. Make repeat applications on a 10 to 17 day schedule. For best results in high pressure orchards, use a comprehensive management program involving ovicide treatments followed by properly timed larvacide applications at high labeled rates and shortened retreatment intervals. When using **ADM 0900 WDG** in an integrated program with other codling moth insecticides, make sure the retreatment schedule is consistent with the period of effectiveness for each product used.
Pears - Western U.S. States†: Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** on a 14 to 17 day schedule. For low pressure infestations use the 3.0 oz rate. For high pressure infestations or for orchards with a history of significant codling moth damage, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at 4.0 to 4.5 oz/acre.
[3]**Obliquebanded Leafroller:** For overwintering larvae, apply in the spring (pink to petal fall stage) at first sign of active feeding. For summer generation apply just prior to or at the beginning of egg hatch. Leafroller feeding stops after ingestion of treated foliage, however, during periods of cold weather when leafrollers are inactive, it may take several days to achieve complete control. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.
Obliquebanded Leafroller Resistance Management: Only apply **ADM 0900 WDG** (or other Group 28 insecticides) to one generation of obliquebanded leafroller per year. Application(s) to other generations of obliquebanded leafroller must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number).
† Includes states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Pomegranates	FOLIAR	Navel orangeworm Omnivorous leafroller	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Potato[*]	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Potato tuberworm Yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 – 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	14
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, ANDHAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Colorado potato beetle resistance management: DO NOT apply **ADM 0900 WDG** more than twice to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30 day period. Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be with an effective product with a different mode of action.

Potato tuberworm: Apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at rates of 2 - 3.0 oz per acre to control potato tuberworm. Begin application when field scouting indicates the presence of tuberworm adults and/or larvae. Potato tuberworm often have overlapping generations so repeat applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** may be needed based on field scouting. Avoid treating successive generations with the same mode of action. It is important to protect the crop just prior to harvest when foliage starts to senesce. Use the high rate of **ADM 0900 WDG** where potato tuberworm pressure is high. Failure to adequately control potato tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage. Foliar sprays alone, by air or ground, may not provide adequate control of larvae in the mid to lower crop canopy. Performance is improved by applying via overhead chemigation. Alternatively, integrate chemigation applications into the foliar spray program. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). For chemigation applications, apply in 0.1 to 0.2 acre inches of water and add MSO at 12 to 16 fl oz/acre. **DO NOT** apply **ADM 0900 WDG** more than once to Colorado potato beetle via overhead chemigation. **ADM 0900 WDG** may only be applied to potatoes as a direct foliar spray or via chemigation through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Cabbage looper: West of the Rocky Mountains - (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI) apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at 1.0 - 2.0 oz per acre (0.026 - 0.044 lb ai/acre) to control early stage instars (1st - 3rd instar).

Colorado potato beetle: West of the Rocky Mountains - (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI) apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at 1.0 - 2.0 oz per acre (0.026 - 0.044 lb ai/acre) to control local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle believed to be sensitive to most commonly used insecticides. Apply just prior to or just after egg hatch while larvae are small. In some areas, where local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle have elevated levels of resistance to insecticides, use **ADM 0900 WDG** at the 3.0 ounce per acre application rate. With resistant populations of Colorado Potato Beetle, back-to- back applications on 5 to 7 day intervals may be required to achieve maximum control.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Quinoa[*]	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	2.15 - 3	14

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI is 4 hours.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Rice [*]	SOIL APPLICATION† BROADCAST SPRAY	Rice water weevil larvae	0.08 - 0.1	4 - 4.8	N/A

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

† Only for application as a broadcast spray to soil: For water-seeded rice, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** to soil surface prior to seeding and flooding.

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- For dry-seed rice, **ADM 0900 WDG** may be applied to the surface of the soil before, during or after planting, but application must be made before rice emergence.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 days prior to flooding. Once flood is established, hold the water for a minimum of 14 days before discharging the water. Broadcast application may be made using aerial or ground application equipment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4.8 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.1 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** use **ADM 0900 WDG** treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish or crustacea (including crawfish) during the rice production cycle (planting through harvest).
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Root and Tuber Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 1)[*], except potato: including Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip- rooted; parsnip; radish; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true.	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.8 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Small fruit vine climbing subgroup except fuzzy kiwifruit and grape, (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07F), Including: Amur river grape; gooseberry; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Soybean[*] Including edamame[*] (immature soybean)	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cutworms Fall armyworm Garden webworm Green cloverworm Lesser cornstalk borer Southern armyworm Soybean looper Thistle caterpillar Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar Woolybear caterpillar	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	
		Dectes stem borer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, ANDHAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

Dectes stem borer - To minimize crop damage by the pest, apply at the onset of adult beetle flight. Ensure thorough spray coverage and make application to soybeans prior to egg laying. For best results, regular scouting using a sweep net is necessary to identify the emergence and infestation of adult beetles. If regular scouting is not used, apply at 1500 Growing Degree Days (GDD) in Nebraska and northern Kansas or consult with your local agricultural advisor for advice on application timing. Continued scouting should be used to track the duration of the emergence period. A second application may be necessary at 3 to 4 weeks after the initial application if adults continue to emerge over an extended period.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Spice (EPA Crop Subgroup 19B)[*] Including: Allspice; anise (seed); anise, star; annatto (seed); caper (buds); caraway; caraway, black; cardamom; cassia (bark); cassia (buds); celery (seed); cinnamon; clove (buds); coriander (seed); culantro (seed); cumin; dill (seed); fennel, common; fennel, Florence (seed); fenugreek; grains of paradise; juniper (berry); lovage (seed); mace; mustard (seed); nutmeg; pepper, black pepper, white; poppy (seed); saffron; and vanilla	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	2.15 - 3	1

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 36.5 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.8 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY - ADM 0900 WDG has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **ADM 0900 WDG** can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use. Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of **ADM 0900 WDG** in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Strawberry[*]	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Japanese beetle (adult) Light brown apple moth	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 8 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 18 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.4 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year; in NY **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Light brown apple moth - Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation for each generation.

Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Make application before pests reach damaging levels. Monitor fields and make an additional application if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage and fruit. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for this pest in strawberry.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Stone Fruits, (EPA Crop Group 12-12), Including: Apricot; Cherry, sweet; Cherry, tart; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plumcot; Prune (fresh) Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, black; Cherry Nanking; Jujube, Chinese; Plum, American; Plum, beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, cherry; Plum, Klamath; Sloe	FOLIAR	Cherry fruit fly[1] Codling moth Katydid (nymphs)[2] Light brown apple moth Obliquebanded leafroller Omnivorous leaf roller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer[3] Tufted apple bud moth	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	10

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. A lower application rate of 2.0-3.0 oz product per acre can be used in short interval (7-10 days) spray program.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. For best results apply 100-150 gallons water per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground.

[1]Suppression only.

[2]Suppression of Katydid (nymphs) - Correct timing of spray application is to the nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity. Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*).

[3]Peach twig borer - For early dormant through mid-dormant applications, use higher rates of **ADM 0900 WDG** ; for late dormant applications, use lower rates. Applications may be made with an EPA registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils. For best performance, apply using ground equipment to achieve thorough uniform coverage of all scaffolds and limbs. For "May spray" applications to the summer generation, make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay). Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Sugarcane[*]	FOLIAR	Mexican rice borer Sugarcane borer	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	14
	OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

ADM 0900 WDG can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See "CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, ANDHAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE" section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground when applied as a foliar application.

Mexican rice borer - Make the application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation. The lower recommended rate range can be used when shorter residual control is needed. Use the higher recommended rate range for heavy insect pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Make the application before pests reach damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests in sugarcane.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Tea (HI & SC only)[*]	FOLIAR	Leafrollers	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	3

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Teff[*]	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.047 – 0.066	2.15 - 3	14

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Tobacco[*]	FOLIAR	Split worm (potato tuberworm) Tobacco budworm Tomato hornworm Tobacco hornworm	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	1
		Grasshoppers	0.022 - 0.066	1 - 3	

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- Make no more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 10 gallons water per acre by ground.

Grasshopper - With foliar sprays, performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). Apply when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **ADM 0900 WDG** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. **DO NOT** make more than two sequential applications of **ADM 0900 WDG** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

[*Not registered for use in California.]

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Tree Nuts, (EPA Crop Group 14-12), Including: African nut-tree; Almond; Beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; Bunya; Bur oak; Butternut; Cajou nut; Candlenut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Coquito nut; Dika nut; Ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; Hazelnut (Filbert); Heartnut; Hickory nut Japanese horse- chestnut; Macadamia nut; Mongongo nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; Peach palm nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili nut; Pine nut; Pistachio; Sapucala nut; Tropical almond; Walnut, black; Walnut, English; Yellowhorn; and Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Hickory shuckworm Pecan nut casebearer	0.047 - 0.098	2.15 - 4.5	10
		Filbertworm	0.055 - 0.098	2.5 - 4.5	
		Codling moth Navel orange worm Light brown apple moth Oblique banded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre.
- For best results apply 100 -150 gallons water per acre by ground.
- Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher **ADM 0900 WDG** rate in the specified rate range.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.

Grazing on Tree Nut orchard or grove floor - There are no grazing restrictions for (1) Grass forage,fodder and hay. Any grass Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains

group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage, and (2) Non grass animal feeds

Filbertworm: Make initial application just before or at filbertworm egg hatch. Depending on the length of the filbertworm moth flight, multiple applications may be required to protect the crop. Under heavy filbertworm pressure, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** on a 14 day retreatment schedule. With moderate to low filbertworm pressure, apply **ADM 0900 WDG** at retreatment intervals no longer than every 21 days, **Codling moth -** (Walnut) Make initial application at or before peak egg lay for targeted generation. Depending on level of infestation reapply 14-21 days later as needed. Use higher rates and ground application equipment to achieve thorough coverage.

Navel orange worm (Hullsplit application timing) - Make an application at 1-5% hull-split timing; make a second application approximately 10-14 days later. Depending on level of pest infestation, use of higher rates in the labeled rate range and multiple applications may be needed.

Peach twig borer - ADM 0900 WDG may be used throughout the growing season, however for dormant applications: **ADM 0900 WDG** may be tank mixed with an EPA registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in tree nut crops. For best performance apply with ground equipment to achieve thorough uniform coverage of all scaffolds and limbs. The high rate is recommended for applications made at early to mid-dormant timing.

Peach twig borer - For spring application to overwintering generation: Make application at late dormant (just prior to bud break) to early bloom. For "May spray" applications to the summer generation: Make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay). Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and large, dense foliage trees.

Crop	Application Method	Target Pest	Rate Per Acre		Last Application (Days to Harvest)
			Lb A.I. per acre	Ounces product	
Tropical fruits: acerola; atemoya; avocado; biriba; black sapote; canistel; cherimoya; custard apple; ilama; feijoa; guava; jaboticaba; longan; lychee; mamey sapote; mango; papaya; passionfruit; pineapple; pulasan; rambutan; sapodilla; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; starfruit; sugar apple; wax jambu; White sapote (Casimiroa), and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	FOLIAR	Leafrollers Leafminers	0.066 - 0.098	3 - 4.5	1*

USE RESTRICTIONS

- **REI IS 4 HOURS.**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 9 oz of **ADM 0900 WDG** or 0.2 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 10 days. **DO NOT** apply dilute applications of more than 200 gallons water per acre. **DO NOT** apply less than 30 gallons water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gallons water per acre.

*Except acerola, jaboticaba and lychee. Last application days to harvest for acerola, jaboticaba and lychee is 10 days.

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. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

DO NOT store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F can result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals. If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. 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 CONTAINERS:

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e. with capacities equal to less than 5 gallons or 50 pounds).

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities**.**

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

Rigid, Nonrefillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e. with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 pounds).

Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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 if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities**.**

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or a mix tank or collect rinsate at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds

after the flow begins to drip. Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

REFILLABLE CONTAINERS:

Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

REFILLING OR RETURNING CONTAINERS:

If refilling or returning container is planned, end users are not authorized to remove tamper evident cables, one way values or clean container.

RECYCLE OR DISPOSAL OF CONTAINERS:

End users are authorized to remove tamper evident cable as required to remove the product from the container unless the container is equipped with one way valves and refilling or returning is planned. Instructions for container rinsing and either recycling or disposal are as follows:

Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).

Pressure rinsing 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 pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums and Kegs).

Triple rinsing 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 triple rinse 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. Rinse all interior surfaces. 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 ADAMA. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.
DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA 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 ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA 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 ADAMA's election, the replacement of product.