

PM 90

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PLANT PESTICIDE ACTIVE INGREDIENT

***Bacillus thuringiensis*
European Corn Borer Control Protein**

Pure form of the Plant Pesticide, *Bacillus thuringiensis* CryIA(b) delta-endotoxin protein as produced in corn cells.

Active Ingredient:

Bacillus thuringiensis CryIA(b) delta-endotoxin and the genetic material necessary for its production (pCIB4431 in corn)....0.0001 - 0.0018%*

Inert Ingredient:

A substance produced by a marker gene and its controlling sequence in corn.....≤ 0.0009%*

*Percent of total plant protein on a dry weight basis

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

EPA Reg. No. 68467-1

Mycogen Plant Sciences
Mycogen Corporation
5501 Oberlin Drive
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ACCEPTED
10 AUG 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 68467-1

Directions for Use:

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

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Corn has been genetically modified to produce the *Bacillus thuringiensis* CryIA(b) delta-endotoxin protein for control of the European corn borer. The corn must be accompanied by informational material that contains the following:

Field Corn

- 1) The insecticidal protein *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry IA(b) delta endotoxin and the genetic material necessary for its production is approved under EPA Reg. No. 68467-1.
- 2) Routine insecticide applications should not be required under typical conditions to prevent yield loss caused by first- and second-generation infestations of European corn borer.
- 3) This hybrid also produces a protein that increases its tolerance to the herbicide glufosinate ammonium. *Glufosinate ammonium is not registered or recommended for use on this hybrid.* If you plant a glufosinate-resistant crop in the next growing season, please note that volunteer plants from this corn hybrid may not be controlled by a glufosinate ammonium herbicide.
- 4) Prior to planting, growers are advised to read the Technical Bullentin for information on product use, integrated pest management, and resistance management.

Sweet Corn and PopCorn:

The plant pesticide product may be used only for seed production as specified in the terms and conditions of the registration and on the labeling.

When corn containing the CryIA(b) delta-endotoxin protein is planted, routine applications of insecticides to control European corn borer should not be necessary under typical conditions to prevent yield loss caused by first- and second-generation infestations of this pest.

Growers are instructed to read the terms of the Seed Production Contract with Mycogen Plant Sciences (MPS) and the grower Compliance Manual prior to planting, for information on agronomic procedures, restrictions, requirements and insecticide resistance management.

Sweet corn or popcorn that contains the pesticide product must only be grown in the States of: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico. The maximum acres grown in each State shall be:

| STATE | HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION | FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION |
|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| California | | 0.1 |
| Florida | | 0.2 |

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| | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| Illinois | | 25.0 |
| Iowa | | 0.2 |
| Nebraska | 100.0 | 3.2 |
| Wisconsin | | 0.1 |
| Puerto Rico | | 60.0 |
| TOTALS | 100.0 | 88.8 |

For the purposes of sweet corn or popcorn seed production under this registration: Hybrid seed production means the crossing of unrelated inbred lines to produce hybrid seed. Foundation seed stock production means the maintenance and increase of inbred lines to produce seeds that will be used to produce hybrid seed.

Any sweet corn or popcorn plant that contains the pesticide product must be spatially, temporally or reproductively isolated. For the purposes of this limited registration:

- a. "Spatially isolated" means that any area with a plant that contains the pesticide product is surrounded by a border that is free of corn plants and is at least 660 feet wide.
- b. "Temporary isolated" means that any area with a plant that contains the pesticide product is surrounded by a border that contains corn plants and that is less than 660 feet in width, and any plant that contains the pesticide product is planted either 30 days before or after any corn plant in the border.
- c. "Reproductively isolated" means any corn plant that contains the pesticide product is detasseled prior to pollen shed.

If temporal isolation is used, it must be done in compliance with Limitations 1 and 2 below:

Limitation 1: MPS or a cooperator shall do one of the following where a field that contains the pesticide product is temporally isolated and the pollen shed of plants containing the pesticide product might occur when another plant that does not contain the pesticide product is located within 660 feet and has receptive silks:

- a. emasculate (detassel) any plant that contains the pesticide product prior to pollen shed,
- b. cover the tassels of any plant that contains the pesticide product with a pollen bag prior to pollen shed, or
- c. destroy any seed produced by any corn plant that is within 660 feet and that does not contain pesticide product.

Limitation 2: Temporal isolation may be used only if MPS or a cooperator has the authority to:

- a. enter sites within 660 feet of any plant that contains a pesticide product,
- b. monitor those sites for corn plants with receptive silks, and

- c. destroy any seed produced by such corn plants.

Equipment used for planting and harvesting must be carefully cleaned of seed corn that contains the pesticide product at the plot site. Grain from all plots must be harvested or destroyed. Any seed or plant material that contains the pesticide product must be either destroyed, securely stored for future plantings or research, or used to produce additional seed pursuant to this registration.

After harvest in California, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin, no corn may be grown during the next growing season in any field that was used to grow corn that contains the pesticide product. MPS or a cooperator shall monitor such fields after harvest and during the next growing season for any germinating corn plants and shall destroy any such plants by incorporation into the soil.

After harvest in Florida, and Puerto Rico, any field used to grow corn that contains the pesticide product must either be:

- a. planted in the next growing season with a crop other than corn. MPS or a cooperator shall monitor the fields during the growth of such crop for any germinating corn plants, and destroy any germinating corn plants by incorporation into the soil, or
- b. irrigated, and allowed to remain fallow for at least 30 days in Florida, and at least 60 days in Puerto Rico. During this fallow period, MPS or a cooperator shall monitor such fields for germinating corn plants and destroy any corn plants that appear by incorporation into the soil.

No seed or plant material from sweet corn or popcorn that contains the pesticide product may be sold or distributed except that such seed and material may be distributed between MPS and its cooperators and may be distributed for storage under MPS' control. Any sweet corn or popcorn seed or plant material that contains the pesticide product must be either destroyed, securely stored for future plantings or research, or used to produce additional seed pursuant to the conditions of this registration. All plants and plant material that remains in the field after harvest must be destroyed by incorporation into the soil.

The registration of this pesticide product for use in sweet corn and popcorn will automatically expire on midnight of September 15, 1996. After this registration has expired, no sweet corn or popcorn seed or plants that contain the pesticide product may be planted, grown or harvested.