70506-153 06/25/2007 1/18

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (H7505C)
401 "M" St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
70506-153	

Term of Issuance: Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Imidacloprid 70 DF
Agricultural Insecticide

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_x_ Registration
__ Reregistration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Ms. Rebecca A. Clemmer
United Phosphorus, Inc.
423 Riverview Plaza
Trenton, NJ 08611

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/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

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

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A). Once a pesticide is registered, however, it is not regarded as permanently acceptable. Registration does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. If the Agency determines that, at any time, additional data are required to maintain in effect an existing registration, the Agency will require submission of such data under FIFRA section (3)(c)(2)(B).

1. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, EPA Reg. No. "70506-153".

Signature of Approving Official:

/S/

Dani Daniel
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

JUN 25 2007

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Rearrange the "**First Aid**" statement as follows: **If on skin and If swallowed...**

3. Rewrite the **"Precautionary Statements/Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animas as follows":** "Caution: **Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear longsleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton. For more options follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart."**

4. Use the following **"User Safety Recommendation": "Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.**

5. Within eighteen months of the date of this registration, submit to the Agency the required one year storage stability study (830.6317) for the proposed product under warehouse conditions. The corrosion characteristics study (830.6320) may be carried out concurrently. It is recommended that observations be made at 0, 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.

6. Submit two copies of your final printed label before you release the product for shipment. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(a). Your release for shipment of the product constitute acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. If you have any questions regarding this notice, please contact me at (703) 305-5409.

Enclosure

3/18

IMIDACLOPRID 70 DF
Agricultural Insecticide
For control of insects on crops

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Imidacloprid – 1-[(6-Chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine.....70.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS 30.0%
Total 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Contact the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300

ACCEPTED
With COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
JUN 25 2007
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 70506-153

United Phosphorus, Inc.
423 Riverview Plaza
Trenton, NJ 08611
1-800-247-1557 • www.upi-usa.com

Net Contents:
EPA Reg. No. 70506-
EPA Est. No.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Caution. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or vapor. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep children or pets off treated area until spray is dry.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):
Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

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

Spray Drift Management
The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.
Mixing and Loading Requirements - To avoid potential contamination of groundwater, the use of a properly designed and maintained containment pad for mixing and loading of any pesticide into application equipment is recommended. If containment pad is not used, maintain a minimum distance of 25 feet between mixing and loading area and potential surface to groundwater conduits such as field sumps, uncased well heads, sinkholes, or field drains.

For Aerial Applications - The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used, and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

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

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

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

Airblast (Air Assist) Specific Instructions for Tree Crops and Vineyards
Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. The following specific drift management practices should be followed:

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

No-Spray Zone Requirements for Foliar Applications
Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

Run-Off Management
Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When used on erodible soils, Best Management Practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local National Resources Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area.

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

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

Imidacloprid 70 DF Insecticide contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insecticide biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to Group 4A Insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A Insecticides are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted pesticides.

The active ingredient in Imidacloprid 70 DF is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical class. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of Imidacloprid 70 DF and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, United Phosphorus, Inc. strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode of action before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect population's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Foliar applications of Imidacloprid 70 DF or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with a long-residual, soil-applied product from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include: Actara, Assail, Calypso, Centric, Clutch, Intruder, Leverage, Trimax and Venom.

Other Group 4A neonicotinoid products used as soil/seed treatment include: Provado, Belay, Cruiser, Gaucho, Platinum and Venom.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treatment areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated. PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as, barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, polyvinylchloride (PVC) or viton
- Shoes plus socks

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 the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.
To Confine Spills: Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking or material is spilled for any reason or cause, carefully sweep material into a pile and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, 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 Disposal: Do not use container in connection with food, feed, or drinking water. Completely empty container into the processing equipment. Then dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Do not apply Imidacloprid 70 DF in Enclosed Structures Such as Greenhouses or Planthouses.

Apply Imidacloprid 70 DF as a directed broadcast foliar spray. For best results, apply thoroughly to foliage without runoff. Adequate spray volumes, properly calibrated application equipment and spray adjuvants are all important factors in obtaining thorough coverage. If coverage and retention of Imidacloprid 70 DF on leaves and fruit are inadequate, loss of insect control or delay in onset of activity may occur. Unless otherwise specified in the use directions, Imidacloprid 70

DF may be applied with either properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Minimum spray volumes are 10 gallons/Acre by ground and 5 gallons/Acre through aerial equipment, unless the use directions specify otherwise. Imidacloprid 70 DF may also be applied by overhead chemigation (see additional CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE section below) if the crop use directions allow.

Unless allowed by State specific supplemental labeling, the use of Imidacloprid 70 DF on crops grown for production of true seed intended for private or commercial planting is generally not recommended. Always take care to minimize exposure of Imidacloprid 70 DF to honey bees and other pollinators. Avoid use of Imidacloprid 70 DF on crops requiring bee pollination during bloom and a minimum of 10 days prior to bloom. For additional information on Imidacloprid 70 DF uses for these crops, contact the Cooperative Extension Service, PCAs, consultants or local United Phosphorus, Inc. representatives.

Do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient per acre, per crop season, regardless of formulation or method of application, unless specified within crop-specific use directions for a given crop.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

To prepare the application mixture, first place a portion of the specified amount of water in the tank and add Imidacloprid 70 DF while agitation is underway. Add the remainder of water needed. Agitate during both mixing and application. Imidacloprid 70 DF may also be mixed with other pesticides and/or fertilizer solutions; check compatibility using the method below. When tank mixing Imidacloprid 70 DF with other pesticides, prepare the tank mixture as indicated above and follow suggested Order for Mixing below.

Order for Mixing - When making pesticide mixtures, add Imidacloprid 70 DF and other wettable powders or wettable granules first, followed by flowable (suspension concentrate) products, then emulsifiable concentrates last. Agitate as each ingredient is added. Do not add an ingredient until the previous one is thoroughly mixed. If a fertilizer solution is added, a fertilizer/pesticide compatibility agent may be needed. To ensure a uniform spray mixture,continuous agitation is necessary during both mixing and application.

Check for Compatibility - Test the compatibility of any intended mixture before adding Imidacloprid 70 DF to the spray or mix tank. To do this, add proportionate amounts of each ingredient in the appropriate order, to a suitable size jar, cap, shake the mixture for 5 minutes, and let set for 5 minutes. If the mixing is poor, or there is formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse, then the blend is incompatible and should not be used. For further information, contact your local United Phosphorus, Inc. representative.

CHEMIGATION – DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Refer to DIRECTIONS FOR USE section before proceeding with chemigation application.

Types of Irrigation Systems - Chemigation applications of Imidacloprid 70 DF may be made to crops through overhead sprinkler chemigation systems if specified in crop-specific Recommended Application sections. Do not apply Imidacloprid 70 DF through any other type of irrigation system.

Water Volume - Imidacloprid 70 DF chemigation applications should be made as concentrated as possible. Retention of Imidacloprid 70 DF on target site of insect infestation is necessary for optimum activity. Chemigation of Imidacloprid 70 DF in water volumes exceeding 0.1 inch/Acre is not recommended.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration - The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide

residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

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

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

Required System Safety Devices

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

Using Water From Public Water Systems

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

ROTATIONAL CROPS*

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid label, or any crop for which a tolerance exists for the active ingredient, as soon as practical following the last application. For crops not listed on an imidacloprid label, or for crops with no established tolerances for the active ingredient, observe a 12 month plant-back interval.

Immediate Plant-Back	All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, corn (field, pop & sweet) rapeseed, sorghum, soybean, sugarbeet and wheat
30-Day Plant-Back	Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, and triticale), safflower
10-Month Plant-Back	Onion and bulb vegetables
12-Month Plant-Back	All other crops

*Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed

FIELD CROPS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Ensure thorough uniform coverage in order to achieve optimum control. Use of a spray adjuvant may improve coverage. Imidacloprid 70 DF may not knock down established and heavy insect populations, and two applications may be necessary to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if necessary. Imidacloprid 70 DF may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

COTTON

PESTS	RATE OZ/ACRE	INSTRUCTIONS
Pests Controlled: Bandedwinged whitefly Bollworm/Budworm (ovicidal effect) Cotton aphid Cotton fleahopper Green stink bug Plant bugs (excludes *Lygus Hesperus*) Southern green stink bug	0.7 – 1.1	Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Do not apply more than 7 oz/A (0.31 lb ai/A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days Do not graze treated fields after any application of Imidacloprid 70 DF. Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.
Pests Suppressed: Lygus bug (*Lygus Hesperus*) Whiteflies (other than bandedwinged whitefly)	1.1	

Cotton Tank Mix Instructions

Pests Controlled (In addition to pests listed above)	Imidacloprid 70 DF ounces/Acre	Bidrin 8* fluid ounces/Acre
For early season control of: Thrips	0.7 – 1.1	1.6 – 3.2
For mid to late season control of: Cotton leafperforator Grasshoppers Plant bugs Saltmarsh caterpillar Stink bugs (including Brown stink bug)	0.7 – 1.1	4.0 – 8.0
Notes and Restrictions (in addition to Notes and Restrictions listed above) * Refer to the Bidrin 8 product label for specific use directions; observe all restrictions and precautions that appear on the label.		

POTATOES

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Flea beetles Leafhoppers Psyllids	1.1	Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Do not apply more than 4.6 ounces/Acre (0.2 lb AI/A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids	0.6 – 1.2	Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Do not apply more than 6.4 ounces/Acre (0.28 lb AI/A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days.
Flea beetles Japanese beetle	1.2	

VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT CROPS

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS: Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Ensure thorough uniform coverage in order to achieve optimum control. Use of a spray adjuvant may improve coverage. Imidacloprid 70 DF may not knock down established and heavy insect populations, and two applications may be necessary to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Imidacloprid 70 DF may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown of pests or for improved control of other pests.

Crops contained within certain crop groups recognized by EPA are subject to change. Refer to EPA website (www.epa.gov) for latest crop groups.

FRUITING VEGETABLES

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

Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8	Do not apply more often than every 5 days. For best control, ensure good coverage of foliage and fruit. Incorporate applications of Imidacloprid 70 DF into a full-season program, alternating effective products from multiple classes of chemistry and different modes of action in a blocked or windowed approach. Do not apply more than 5.5 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.24 lb AI) per acre per crop season.

		Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days.
Pepper weevil (Pepper only)	1.8	For pepper weevil, apply by ground equipment only, making applications before damaging populations can become established.

GLOBE ARTICHOKES

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers	1.1 – 2.9	Do not apply more often than every 14 days. Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.5 lb AI) per acre per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA VEGETABLES

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

Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1	Minimum interval between applications: 5 days. Do not apply more than 5.5 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.24 lb AI) per acre per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Watercress: drain production fields of water at least 24 hours prior to application. Do not reapply water to the field for a minimum of 24 hours after the application. Make applications to fully leafed-up canopies only.

LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES

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

Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1	Do not apply more often than every 5 days. Do not apply more than 5.5 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.24 lb AI) per acre per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Watercress: drain production fields of water at least 24 hours prior to application. Do not reapply water to the field for a minimum of 24 hours after the application. Make applications to fully leafed-up canopies only.

LEGUME VEGETABLES
Crops of Crop Group 6 (except soybean, dry), including:
Edible Podded and Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean and Dried Shelled Pea and Bean
Bean (*Lupinus* spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)
Bean (*Phaseolus* spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean)
Bean (*Vigna* spp., includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean rice bean, Southern pea, curd bean, yardlong bean)
Pea (*Pisum* spp., includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea)
Other Beans and Peas (Broad bean (fava), Chickpea (garbanzo bean), Guar, Jackbean, Lablab bean, (hyacinth bean), Lentil, Pigeon pea, Soybean (immature seed), Sword bean)
Not for use on crops grown for seed crops unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0	Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Do not apply more than 3.0 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.13 lb A) per acre per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days.

ROOT, TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES
Crops of Crop Group 1 (except sugarbeet) including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Beet (garden)*, Burdock (edible)*, Canna (edible, Queensland arrowroot), Carrot*, Cassava (bitter and sweet)*, Celeriac*, Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip-rooted)* Chicory*, Chufa, Dasheen (taro)*, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Parsley, (turnip-rooted), Parsnip*, Radish*, Oriental radish (diakon)*, Rutabaga*, Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Sweetpotato*, Tanier (cocoyam)*, Tumeric, Turnip*, Yam bean (jicama, manioc pea), Yam (true)*.
(For applications instructions on Potato see Field Crops section)
Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.
* Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0	Do not apply more often than every 5 days. Do not apply more than 1.0 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.44 lb AI) per acre per crop season to radish; do not apply more than 3.0 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.13 lb AI) per acre per crop season on other crops. Do not make more than one application per crop season to radish; 3 on other crops. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days.

STRAWBERRIES

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.1	Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are actively foraging. Do not apply more often than every 5 days. Do not apply more than 3.3 ounces Imidacloprid 70 DF (0.14 lb AI) per acre per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days.

TREE, BUSH, AND VINE CROPS

Apply as a broadcast or directed foliar spray at pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is required to achieve best control, and a spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. Imidacloprid 70 DF may not be effective on established and heavy insect populations; two applications may be necessary to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. A tank mix of Imidacloprid 70 DF with other insecticides as recommended may improve knockdown of pests or control of other pests. Use of Imidacloprid 70 DF by air may result in slower activity and reduced control as compared to results from ground application. For tree and vine crops, application rates are based on full-size, mature trees or vines.

Crops contained within certain crop groups recognized by EPA are subject to change. Refer to EPA website (www.epa.gov) for latest crop groups.

BUSHBERRIES

Crops of Crop Subgroup 13B including: Blueberry, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Salal

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters	0.9 – 1.2	Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Do not apply more than 11.4 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not make more than 5 Imidacloprid 70 DF applications per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days Apply in at least 20 GPA by ground; apply in at least 5 GPA by air. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.
Blueberry maggot Japanese beetle (adults) Thrips	1.7 – 2.3	

CITRUS

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Asian citrus phyllid Blackfly Leafhoppers/sharpshooters Leafminers Mealybugs Scales Whiteflies	2.9 – 5.7 (depending on tree size, Target pest and infestation pressure)	Minimum interval between applications: 10 days. Do not apply more than 114 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are actively foraging.
Pests Suppressed		
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	2.9 – 5.7	Scales: make application at the crawler stage, and treat each generation.

GRAPES

Including: American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs	0.9 – 1.1	Do not apply more than 2.2 ounces/Acre (0.1 lb

Grapeleaf skeletonizer	1.1	AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 14 days. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Note: Grapeleaf skeletonizer can be controlled eby ground applications that provide thorough coverage of foliage. Aerial applications may provide suppression.

HOPS

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids	2.3	Do not apply more than 6.9 ounces/Acre (0.3 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 12 days. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days.

PECANS

Note: not for this use in California unless specifically directed by supplemental labeling.

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids (use higher rate for Black pecan aphid) *Phylloxera* spp. Spittlebugs	1.0 – 2.0	Do not apply more than 8.0 ounces/Acre (0.35 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 10 days. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days

POME FRUIT

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Leafhoppers	1.3 – 2.3	Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season.
Aphids (except wooly apple aphid) Leafminers San Jose scale	2.3	Do not apply more often than every10 days. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.
FOR PEAR ONLY Mealybugs Pear psylla	5.7	**Leafhoppers:** use the low rate when populations of white apple leafhoppers are low to moderate and the higher rate for when populations of other leafhopper species are high. Apply Imidacloprid 70 DF while most leafhoppers are nymphs. **Leafminer:** for first generation leafminer control, a as soon as pollination is complete and bees are removed from the orchard. For best leafminer control apply as early as possible. With second and succeeding generations of leafminer, make applications early in the adult flight to control eggs and early instar larvae. Apply again 10 days later if severe pressure continues or if generations are overlapping; a single application may result in suppression only in such a situation. Imidacloprid 70 DF will not

		control late instar larvae. **Mealybugs:** using ground equipment, apply the maximum gallonage for tree size. Ensure good spray coverage of the trunk and scaffolding limbs or other resting sites of mealybugs. **Rosy apple aphid**: apply before leafrolling. **San Jose scale**: time applications to the crawler stage and treat each generation.

STONE FRUIT

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Green June beetle Japanese beetle Leafhoppers/ Sharpshooters Plant bugs Rose chafer San Jose scale	1.2 – 2.3	**Apricot, Nectarine, Peach** Do not apply more than 6.9 ounces/Acre (0.3 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Apply in at least 50 GPA by ground; in at least 25 GPA by air. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging
Cherry fruit fly	1.7 – 2.3	**Cherries, Plums, Plumcot, Prune**
Pests Suppressed		Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 10 days. Apply in at least 50 GPA by ground; in at least 25 GPA by air. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.
Plum curculio Stink bugs	2.3	

TROPICAL FRUIT

Including: Acerola, Avocado, Canistel, Feijoa, Jaboticaba, Guava, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Sapoate (black), Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Wax jambu

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers/ Sharpshooters Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) Whiteflies	2.3	Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than ever 10 days. Do not apply Imidacloprid 70 DF more than 5 times per crop season. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.
Pests Suppressed		
Scales	2.3	

OTHER CROPS

Application Instructions – Imidacloprid 70 DF Insecticide

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. Imidacloprid 70 DF may not knockdown

established and heavy insect populations. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Scout fields and retreat if needed. Imidacloprid 70 DF may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for knockdown pests or for improved control of other pests.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD

Not for this use in California unless directed by Supplemental labeling

Including members of the genus *Populus* grown for pulp or timber

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leaf beetle	1.2 – 2.3	Do not apply more than11.5 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Gall-forming adelgids time applications to coincide with full bud-swell or first bud-break of earliest bud-breaking trees. If application is made after galls form, spraying will be ineffective.

CHRISTMAS TREES

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Adelgids Sawflies	1.2 – 2.3	Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/Acre (0.5 lb AI/A) per crop season. Do not apply more often than every 7 days. Gall-forming adelgids – time applications to coincide with full bud-swell or first bud-break of earliest bud-breaking trees. If application is made after galls form, spraying will be ineffective.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

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