

70506-153

12/20/2013

1/26

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



OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

DEC 20 2013

Ms. Sherry Hutcheson
United Phosphorous, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Amended label to add pollinator protection language
Product Name: Imidacloprid 70DF
EPA Reg. No. 70506-153
EPA Decision No. 483657
Submission dated September 25, 2013; resubmission dated December 19, 2013

Dear Ms. Hutcheson:

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

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

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

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

Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Venus Eagle".

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

2/20

Imidacloprid 70DF Agricultural Insecticide
Label Amendment – Pollinator Protection
EPA followup – clean Copy
December 19, 2013

GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

IMIDACLOPRID 70 DF
Agricultural Insecticide
For control of insects on crops

ACCEPTED
DEC 20 2013
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the
pesticide registered under:

EPA. Reg. No: 70506-153

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 on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Contact the Rocky Mountain Poison Center at 1-866-673-6671 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

United Phosphorus, Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406
1-800-438-6071

Net Contents:
EPA Reg. No. 70506-153
EPA Est. No.

Batch/Lot # _____

3/26

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Caution

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

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

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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/plants or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops/plants or weeds if bees are foraging in or adjacent to 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.

4/26

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS



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



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

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators.

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

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

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

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

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

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at:

<http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx>.

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

5/26

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. Spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided.

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 contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to Group 4A insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A products are used repeatedly as the predominant method of control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Imidacloprid 70 DF and to other Group 4A products.

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 pest'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.

7/26

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

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

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.

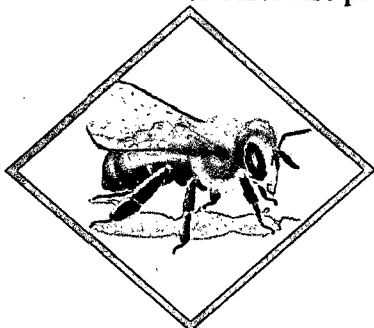
See individual crops for specific pollinator protection application restrictions. If none exist under the specific crop, for foliar applications, follow these application directions for crops that are contracted to have pollinator services or for food/feed crops and commercially grown ornamentals that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



FOR CROPS UNDER CONTRACTED POLLINATION SERVICES

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

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



8/26

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

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

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

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

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.

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:

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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 may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 if available or puncture and dispose of 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 specific crop use directions allow.

Unless allowed by State specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling, the use of Imidacloprid 70 DF on crops grown for production of true seed intended for private or commercial planting is not allowed. For additional information on Imidacloprid 70 DF uses for these crops, contact the

10/26

Cooperative Extension Service, PCAs, consultants or local United Phosphorus, Inc. representatives.

Do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient per acre, per year, regardless of formulation or method of application, unless specified within the 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 must 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 application sections. Do not apply Imidacloprid 70 DF through any other type of irrigation system.

Water Volume - Make Imidacloprid 70 DF chemigation applications 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.

11/20

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, a 12-month plant-back interval must be observed.

- Immediate Plant-Back** All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label:
barley, canola, corn (field, pop & 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

12/26

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

USE 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 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 <i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Southern green stink bug	0.7 – 1.4	Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build. Apply Imidacloprid 70 DF through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.
Pests Suppressed: Lygus bug (<i>Lygus hesperus</i>) Whiteflies (other than bandedwinged whitefly)	1.1 – 1.4	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 7 ounces/A (0.31 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not graze treated fields after any application of Imidacloprid 70 DF.		

13/26

Imidacloprid 70DF Agricultural Insecticide
 Label Amendment – Pollinator Protection
 EPA followup – clean Copy
 December 19, 2013

Cotton Tank Mix Instructions

Pests Controlled (In addition to pests listed above)	Imidacloprid 70 DF Rate ounces/Acre	Bidrin® 8* Rate 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
Restrictions (in addition to the Restrictions listed above) * Refer to the Bidrin® 8 product label for specific use directions; follow the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the labeling of all products used in mixtures.		

PEANUTS

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0	Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. Minimum interval between applications: 5 days. Do not apply more than 3.0 ounces/A (0.13 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Not for this use in California unless directed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

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.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 4.6 ounces/A (0.2 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year.		

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.
Flea beetles Japanese beetle	1.2	
Restrictions		

14/20

Imidacloprid 70DF Agricultural Insecticide
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 EPA followup – clean Copy
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Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days.
 Minimum interval between applications: 7 days.
 Do not apply more than 6.4 ounces/A (0.28 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year.

VEGETABLE AND SMALL FRUIT CROPS

USE 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 for knockdown or improved control of pests.

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Colorado potato beetle Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8	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. When targeting adult whiteflies, use the higher rate.
Pepper weevil (Pepper only)	1.8	For pepper weevil, apply by ground equipment only, making applications before damaging populations become established.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Minimum interval between applications: 5 days. Do not apply more than 5.5 ounces/A (0.24 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

GLOBE ARTICHOKE

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers	1.1 – 2.9	Apply the indicated rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as pest populations begin to build.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 14 days. Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year.		

15/26

HERBS

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0	<p>Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control. The addition of an organosilicone-based spray adjuvant at a rate not to exceed the adjuvant manufacturer's recommended use rate may improve coverage and control.</p> <p>Note: Not all crops and/or varieties listed above have been tested for phytotoxic effects. Without specific knowledge about a particular crop and variety, United Phosphorus, Inc. strongly recommends that only small areas or numbers of plants of each be treated and evaluated prior to commercial use.</p>

Restrictions
 Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days.
 Minimum interval between applications: 5 days.
 Do not apply more than 3.0 ounces/A (0.13 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season.
 Not for this use in California unless directed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY 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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8	<p>Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.</p>

Restrictions
 Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days.
 Minimum interval between applications: 5 days.
 Do not apply more than 5.5 ounces/A (0.24 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season.
 Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.

16/26

Imidacloprid 70DF Agricultural Insecticide
 Label Amendment – Pollinator Protection
 EPA followup – clean Copy
 December 19, 2013

LEAFY GREEN VEGETABLES

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.1 – 1.8	<p>Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.</p> <p>For applications made to 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.</p>
<p>Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 5 days. Do not apply more than 5.5 ounces/A (0.24 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.</p>		

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., including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin)

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

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

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

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0	<p>Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.</p>
<p>Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days.</p>		

17/26

Do not apply more than 3.0 ounces/A (0.13 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season.
 Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24(c) supplemental labeling.

ROOT, TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES

Crops of Crop Group 1 (except sugarbeet) plus Kava 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, Kava¹, Leren, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip*, Radish*, Oriental radish (diakon)*, Rutabaga*, Salsify (black)*, Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret, Sweetpotato*, Tanier (cocoyam)*, Tumeric, Turnip*, Yam bean (jicama, manioc pea), Yam (true)*.

* Tops or greens from these crops may be utilized for food or feed.

¹ Not for use on Kava in California unless directed by state-specific 24 (C) supplemental labeling.

(For applications instructions on Potato see Field Crops section)

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Flea beetles Leafhoppers Whiteflies	1.0	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 5 days. Do not apply more than 1.0 ounces/A (0.44 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season to radish Do not apply more than 3.0 ounces/A (0.13 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season on other crops. Do not make more than one application per crop season to radish; no more than 3 applications on other crops. Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

STRAWBERRIES

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.1	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 5 days. Do not apply more than 3.3 ounces/A (0.14 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.		

18/26

TREE, BUSH, AND VINE CROPS

USE INSTRUCTIONS: Apply as a broadcast or directed foliar spray as 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. Imidacloprid 70 DF may be tank mixed with other insecticides for knockdown or improved control of 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.

BANANAS and PLANTAIN

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers Thrips	2.3	Apply specified rate as a broadcast or directed spray insuring thorough coverage. Addition of an organosilicone adjuvant at a rate not to exceed 2.0 fluid ounces/100 gallons finished spray solution may improve coverage and pest control.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Minimum interval between applications: 14 days. Do not apply more than 11.4 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Not for this use in California unless directed by state –specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

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	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control. Apply in at least 20 GPA by ground; apply in at least 5 GPA by air.
Blueberry maggot Japanese beetle (adults) Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	1.7 – 2.3	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 11.4 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season. Do not make more than 5 Imidacloprid 70 DF applications per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.		

19/26

CANEBERRIES

Crops of the Caneberry Crop Subgroup 13A including:

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

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers Thrips	2.3	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 6.9 ounces/A (0.3 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.		

CITRUS

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Asian citrus psyllid Blackfly Leafhoppers/sharshooters Leafminers Mealybugs Scales Whiteflies	2.9 – 5.7 (depending on tree size, target pest and infestation pressure)	Scales: make application at the crawler stage and treat each generation.
Pests Suppressed Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	2.9 – 5.7	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Minimum interval between applications: 10 days. Do not apply more than 11.4 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are foraging.		

20/26

Imidacloprid 70DF Agricultural Insecticide
 Label Amendment – Pollinator Protection
 EPA followup – clean Copy
 December 19, 2013

COFFEE

PESTS	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Pests Controlled: Aphids Leafhoppers Whiteflies	2.3	Apply specified rate as a broadcast or directed spray insuring thorough coverage. May be applied by properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment.
Pests Suppressed: Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	2.3	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 11.4 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Not for this use in California unless directed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

GRAPES

Including: American bunch grape, Muscadine grape and Vinifera grape

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Mealybugs	0.9 – 1.1	Apply specified rate as a broadcast or directed spray insuring thorough coverage.
Grapeleaf skeletonizer	1.1	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Minimum interval between applications: 14 days. Do not apply more than 2.2 ounces/A (0.1 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Apply to grapes by ground application only.		

HOPS

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids	2.3	Apply specified rate as a broadcast or directed spray insuring thorough coverage.
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days. Minimum interval between applications: 21 days. Do not apply more than 6.9 ounces/A (0.3 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year.		

2/20

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	For applications targeting apple maggot, combine with the manufacturer's specified rate of a sticker, such as Nu-Film 17.
Aphids (except wooly apple aphid) Apple maggot Leafminers San Jose scale	2.3	
FOR PEAR ONLY: Mealybugs Pear psylla	5.7	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 10 days. Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.		

POMEGRANATE

PESTS	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Pests Controlled: Aphids Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Whiteflies	2.3	Apply specified rate as a broadcast or directed spray insuring thorough coverage.
Pests Suppressed: Scales	2.3	
Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 6.9 ounces/A (0.3 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Not for this use in California unless directed by state – specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

22/26

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	Apply in at least 50 GPA by ground; in at least 25 GPA by air.
Cherry fruit fly	1.7 – 2.3	
Pests Suppressed		
Plum curculio Stink bugs	2.3	
<p>Restrictions for Apricots, Nectarines, and Peaches Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days. Do not apply more than 6.9 ounces/A (0.3 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.</p> <p>Restrictions for Cherries, Plums, Plumcots, and Prunes Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 10 days. Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.</p>		

TREE NUTS (except Almonds)

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids (except Black pecan aphid) Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters Phylloxera spp. (leaf infestations) Spittlebugs Whiteflies	1.0 – 2.0	Apply in at least 50 GPA by ground; in at least 25 GPA by air. Note: Time applications for control of San Jose scale according to crawler stage, treating each successive generation. Two applications on a 10 to 14-day interval may be required to achieve control.
Black pecan aphid Mealybugs San Jose scale	2.3	
<p>Restrictions Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 6 days. Do not apply more than 8.2 ounces/A (0.36 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year.</p>		

23/24

Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.
Not for this use in California unless directed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.

TROPICAL FRUIT

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leafhoppers/ Sharpshooters Mealybugs Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) Whiteflies	2.3	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.
Pests Suppressed		
Scales	2.3	

Restrictions
 Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days
 Minimum interval between applications: 10 days
 Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per crop season.
 Do not apply Imidacloprid 70 DF more than 5 times per crop season.
 Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging.
 * Use on this crop not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.

24/26

OTHER SITES

USE INSTRUCTIONS: 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 for knockdown or improved control of pests.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD

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

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Leaf beetles	1.2 – 2.3	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control.
Restrictions Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year. Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are foraging. Not for this use in California unless directed by state-specific 24 (c) supplemental labeling.		

CHRISTMAS TREES

Pests Controlled	RATE OZ/A	INSTRUCTIONS
Aphids Adelgids Sawflies	1.2 – 2.3	Imidacloprid 70 DF may be applied through properly calibrated ground and aerial application equipment. Thorough coverage with direct contact of the spray material to the target pests is required for optimum control. Note: Gall-forming adelgids – time applications to coincide with full bud-swell or first bud-break of earliest bud-breaking trees. Once galls form spraying will be ineffective.
Restrictions Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Do not apply more than 11.5 ounces/A (0.5 lb a.i./A) Imidacloprid 70 DF per year.		

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT**

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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