



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

June 10, 2024

Jeanette Covert
Regional Regulatory Manager
UPL NA Inc.
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add Optional Referral Statements and Correct Conversion Typo
Product Name: ENKOUNTER INSECTICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 70506-337
Application Date: March 3, 2021
Case Number: 475792

Dear Jeanette Covert:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “NOTIFICATION” and placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Briana Hanlon at (202) 566-2716 or at hanlon.briana@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kable Bo Davis', enclosed within a hand-drawn oval.

Kable Bo Davis
Senior Regulatory Specialist
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division, Immediate Office

Enclosure

NOTIFICATION

70506-337

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

06/10/2024

Methoxyfenozide	GROUP	18	INSECTICIDE
Acetamiprid	GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE

Enkounter™ Insecticide

Active Ingredients:

Methoxyfenozide: Benzoic acid, 3-methoxy-2-methyl-, 2-(3, 5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1, 1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide.....24.0%

Acetamiprid: (E)-N¹ -[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N²-cyano-N¹-methyl acetamidine.....15.0%

Other Ingredients:.....61.0%

Total.....100.0%

Contains 0.24 lbs ai methoxyfenozide active ingredient and 0.15 lbs ai acetamiprid active ingredient per pound of product.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

optional standard referral statements:

{Note to Reviewer: Brackets [] denote optional text that may or may not be on the final printed label}.

See [front] back [side][inside] [attached booklet] [containers inside] [inside booklet] [inside leaflet] [booklet] panel for [First Aid] [and] additional Precautionary Statements and [complete] Directions for Use [including Conditions of Sale and Warranty].

[PEEL HERE TO OPEN [PRESS TO RESEAL] ►]

FIRST AID

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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.

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.
- 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. For emergency medical assistance, call the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671.

For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.

NET CONTENTS: _____ lbs.

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

EPA Reg. No. 70506-337
EPA Est. No. _____

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove contaminated 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

This product is toxic to birds and aquatic invertebrates. This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply this product while bees are foraging in the treatment area. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Ground Water Advisory

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

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water or through spray drift. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. Avoid accidental or intentional application of this product to ditches, swales, drainage ways or impervious surface such as driveways. Runoff of this product to surface water will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted within 48 hours. Do not cultivate within 10 feet of aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

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. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

Endangered Species

The following applies to use of this product in Michigan (Allegan, Monroe, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, or Oceana counties) or Wisconsin (Adams, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Door, Eau Claire, Green Lake, Jackson, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe, Polk, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, or Wood counties).

It is a Federal offense to use any pesticide in a manner that results in the death of an endangered species. Use of this product may pose a hazard to endangered or threatened species. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. To obtain Bulletins, no more than six months before using this product, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/>. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

SENSITIVE AREAS

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

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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.

Not for residential use.

Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau County and Suffolk County in New York State.

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 expectations pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil; or water is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Enkounter Insecticide is a novel premix that contains two proven modes of action that:

- 1) mimics the action of the molting hormone of lepidopterous larvae. Upon ingestion, larval stages of the order lepidoptera undergo an incomplete and developmentally lethal premature molt. This process interrupts and rapidly halts their feeding. Feeding typically ceases within hours of ingestion, although complete mortality of the larvae may take several days. Affected larvae often become lethargic and often develop discolored areas or bands between segments; and
- 2) Controls many sucking and chewing insects, and controls target insects through contact and ingestion.

Enkounter is rapidly absorbed by the plant tissue and quickly moves via systemic translaminar activity to protect the entire leaf. Thorough spray coverage is essential for optimal control.

It is always important to implement a good Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program. Enkounter Insecticide belongs to both the diacylhydrazine class, and cyano neonicotinoid classes of insecticides.

Use Rate Determination

Please carefully read and follow all label use rates and restrictions. Always ensure aerial or ground equipment is properly calibrated before use. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the application acreage.

Use the higher specified rates for moderate to heavy infestations of pest spectrum being treated.

Mixing Directions

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Enkounter Insecticide (oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent METHOXYFENOZIDE (lb ai/acre)		Active Ingredient Equivalent ACETAMIPRID (lb ai/acre)		Acres per Pound of Enkounter Insecticide
3 oz/A	0.0450	lbs ai/A	0.0281	lbs ai/A	5.3 acres/lb
4 oz/A	0.0600	lbs ai/A	0.0375	lbs ai/A	4.0 acres/lb
5 oz/A	0.0750	lbs ai/A	0.0469	lbs ai/A	3.2 acres/lb
6 oz/A	0.0900	lbs ai/A	0.0563	lbs ai/A	2.7 acres/lb
7 oz/A	0.1050	lbs ai/A	0.0656	lbs ai/A	2.3 acres/lb
8 oz/A	0.1200	lbs ai/A	0.0750	lbs ai/A	2.0 acres/lb
9 oz/A	0.1350	lbs ai/A	0.0844	lbs ai/A	1.8 acres/lb
10 oz/A	0.1500	lbs ai/A	0.0938	lbs ai/A	1.6 acres/lb
11 oz/A	0.1650	lbs ai/A	0.1031	lbs ai/A	1.5 acres/lb
12 oz/A	0.1800	lbs ai/A	0.1125	lbs ai/A	1.3 acres/lb
13 oz/A	0.1950	lbs ai/A	0.1219	lbs ai/A	1.2 acres/lb
14 oz/A	0.2100	lbs ai/A	0.1313	lbs ai/A	1.1 acres/lb
15 oz/A	0.2250	lbs ai/A	0.1406	lbs ai/A	1.1 acres/lb
16 oz/A	0.2400	lbs ai/A	0.1500	lbs ai/A	1.0 acres/lb
20 oz/A	0.3000	lbs ai/A	0.1875	lbs ai/A	0.8 acres/lb

Enkounter Insecticide – When Used Alone

Mixing order when used alone.

1. Prepare only enough spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing.
2. Fill the spray tank 1/4 (one-fourth) to ½ (one-half) full of clean water;
3. Begin agitation and add product;
4. Continue to fill tank and maintain agitation in the spray tank during mixing;
5. Allow mixing in tank for 2 minutes after filling or until thoroughly mixed before applying;
6. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and application to assure uniform suspension. If mixture sits without agitation for extended periods, agitate the mixture for at least 10 minutes before use;
7. Equip spray system with a 50-mesh inline filter, which will protect nozzles that are typically used. Nozzles may also be equipped with 50-mesh nozzle filters or 25 to 50 mesh (equivalent) slotted nozzle filters;
8. Enkounter is unstable in water pH below 4 and above 9. If necessary, buffer water to obtain optimum pH range;
9. Triple rinse empty container, and add rinsate to the spray tank.

Enkounter Insecticide – When Used In A Tank Mix

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the tank mix are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products for the mixture.

When tankmixing Enkounter with other products, introduce the products into the tank in the following order:

1. Water soluble packets,
2. Wettable powders,
3. Water dispersible granules (such as Enkounter Insecticide),
4. Flowable liquids,
5. Emulsifiable concentrates,
6. Adjuvants and/or oils (do not use stickers).

Always allow each product to fully disperse before adding the next product. Prepare only enough spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing.

Enkounter Insecticide is believed to be compatible with most commonly used agricultural insecticides, fungicides, growth regulators, foliar fertilizers and spray adjuvants. However, always conduct a compatibility test whenever preparing a new tank mix by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test jar. Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for 15 minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to re-suspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and should not be applied.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

For chemigation use only on cranberries through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Apply this product only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and

responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

- 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 systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 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 back flow.
- 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 contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- Systems must use a positive displacement, metering 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.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Application Timing

Enkounter Insecticide activity is expressed primarily through contact and ingestion by the target larvae. Therefore, the timing of application is dependent upon the feeding behavior of the target pest. Re-application may be required to protect rapidly expanding fruit, new flushes of foliage, or for extended infestations. The re-application interval will vary depending upon how rapidly the crop is growing, the generation time of the target pest and the duration of the infestation.

See Use Directions for best application timing by pest. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, or other qualified professional authorities, to determine the appropriate threshold and timing for application in your area.

Application Directions

Applications must be in a manner that assures uniform and thorough coverage as Enkounter Insecticide must come in contact with and/or be ingested by pests to be fully effective. Higher water volume and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage.

It is important to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage. For ground and aerial applications, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM to COARSE spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASABE Standard S-572. The use of spray adjuvants, such as high quality non-ionic surfactants, silicone surfactants, methylated seed or horticultural oils (depending on crop being treated) may enhance coverage and plant uptake and improve insect control. The use of stickers is not recommended. Some adjuvants can cause adverse effects, such as spotting or burn to fruit or foliage. Select an adjuvant that will be safe to the target crop. Use higher dosage rates for heavy infestations or dense foliage growth.

For row crops, for foliar banded applications, determine the amount of chemical to use per acre by dividing the band width by the row width and multiplying by the appropriate broadcast rate.

For orchard crops, aerial applications may not provide as thorough coverage as ground applications. It is important to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage. Choose a finished spray volume appropriate for the size of tree or vine and amount of foliage which will provide thorough coverage throughout the canopy.

To clean the sprayer after use, drain and flush with water. Use rinsate on crop according to label instructions or dispose of in an approved manner. See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.

Spray Drift Management

Adhere to the following buffer zones when applying this product near aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish ponds):

Application Method	Buffer Zone (feet)
Ground boom	25
Overhead chemigation	25
Airblast	25
Aerial	150

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

SPRAY DRIFT

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – Ground Boom

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

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.**

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Rainfastness

As soon as dry. However, efficacy or residual will be reduced with exposure to rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Spray Adjuvants

The addition of agricultural adjuvants to sprays of Enkounter Insecticide may improve initial spray deposits, redistribution and weatherability. Select adjuvants that are recommended and registered for your specific use pattern and follow their use directions. For adjuvants, it is recommended that you use a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Always add adjuvants last in the mixing process.

Insecticide Resistance Management

For resistance management, please note that Enkounter contains both a Group 18 Ecdysone Receptor Agonist and a Group 4A Neonicotinoid insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Enkounter and other Group 18 or Group 4A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if these insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Enkounter or other Group 18 and Group 4A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
 - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
 - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
 - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
 - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest programs in your area.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Following the final application of Enkounter Insecticide at labeled rates for registered crop uses, the following rotational crops may be planted at intervals defined below:

Crop	Re-planting Interval
Registered crop uses	No restrictions
All other crops grown for food or feed	7 days

Note: Always refer to rotational restrictions and precautions of the most restrictive rotational guidelines when Enkounter Insecticide is used in a tank mix.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

BUSHBERRIES AND OTHER BUSH (CROP SUBGROUP 13-07B)¹ AND CANEBERRIES (CROP SUBGROUP 13-07A) ²

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Bushberries and Other Bush (crop subgroup 13-07B) including aronia berry, blueberry (highbush and lowbush), buffalo currant, Chilean guava, currant (red and black), elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, edible

honeysuckle, huckleberry, jostaberry, Juneberry, lingonberry, native currant, salal, sea buckthorn, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

²Caneberries (crop subgroup 13-07A) including bingleberry, blackberry, black raspberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, caneberry, Cherokee blackberry, chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, nectarberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, red raspberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, youngberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids leafrollers	5 – 11 oz/A	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 33 oz (2.06 lbs) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • PHI for Bushberries and Other Bush (crop subgroup 13-07B): 7 days. • PHI for Caneberries (crop subgroup 13-07A): 3 days.
blueberry maggot spanworm flea beetle Japanese beetle tarnished plantbug sap beetles strawberry ringworm thrips whiteflies blueberry gall midge western raspberry fruitworm (adult) spotted-winged drosophila	9 – 11 oz/A	<p>Aphid and thrips species may differ in susceptibility of this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid or thrips species being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.</p> <p>For spotted-winged drosophila begin application when adults are present and fruit is ripening or already ripe. It is recommended to tank mix with an adulticide.</p> <p>Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.</p>	
cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm	10 – 11 oz/A	<p>Apply at initiation of egg laying [approximately 400 Day Degrees (DD) base 50°F] following biofix¹.</p> <p>Make a second application at 100% petal fall (usually 7 to 14 days following the first application).</p> <p>An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	
European grapevine moth		Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two	

light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller		<p>applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur.</p> <p>Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix.</p> <p>An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	
redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller		<p>For control of other leafrollers, apply at early egg hatch for each generation.</p> <p>Make the first application before webbing and sheltering begins.</p> <p>Make a second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.</p>	
spanworm		Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities	
green fruitworm		Apply when larvae are first detected in the clusters or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
armyworm cutworm	8 – 11 oz/A	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
gypsy moth	4 – 8 oz/A	Apply to early instars (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) at first signs of infestation.	
<p>Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range.</p> <p>The use of surfactants may improve coverage.</p> <p>¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.</p>			

HEAD AND STEM COLE CROP (CROP SUBGROUP 5A)¹, LEAFY VEGETABLES (CROP GROUP 4)² (Not registered for use in New York)

¹Head and Stem (cole crop) (crop subgroup 5A) including broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo broccolo, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), kohlrabi

²Leafy vegetables (except Brassica) (crop group 4) including amaranth, arugula, cardoon, celery, celtuce, chervil, Chinese celery, corn salad, dandelion, dock, edible-leaved chrysanthemum, endive (escarole), Florence fennel, garden cress, garden purslane, garland chrysanthemum, lettuce (head, leaf), New Zealand spinach, orach, parsley, radicchio, rhubarb, spinach, Swiss chard, upland cress, vine spinach, winter purslane.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa

Pests	Application Rate (oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid	6 – 8 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 40 oz (2.50 lbs) per acre per year. Do not make more than 5 applications per acre per year. Do not apply more than once every 7 days. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. PHI: 7 days.
diamondback moth (suppression only) swede midge thrips whitefly (sweet potato, silver leaf, greenhouse [for field use only])	8 oz/A	<p>For diamondback moth, infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.</p> <p>For swede midge apply as a preventative treatment to control first generation.</p> <p>For thrips, apply when thrips are first seen on the crop and continue applications as needed. Use nozzles that produce fine spray with sufficient water. Thorough coverage is important. Application during “cupping” stage of cabbage may be helpful in preventing injury.</p> <p>For whitefly, apply when adult whitefly appear and prior to the development of nymphs. If populations are high, use higher rate. If population is very heavy, Enkonter may not provide adequate control of whitefly. Increase water volume when whitefly is your target pest. 7 day re-treatment interval may be required as long as pest pressure</p>	

		continues.	
armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped) cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) garden webworm imported cabbageworm	4 – 8 oz/A	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels.	
armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped) cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) garden webworm imported cabbageworm	8 – 11 oz/A	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, or when thorough coverage is more difficult to achieve. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14- day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

LEAFY COLE CROP (CROP SUBGROUP 5B)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Leafy cole crop (subgroup group 5B) including broccoli raab (rapini), collards, kale, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid diamondback moth (suppression only) flea beetle harlequin bug swede midge thrips whitefly (sweet potato, silver leaf, greenhouse [for field use only])	8 – 11 oz/A	<p>For aphids, apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher rate per acre.</p> <p>For diamondback moth, apply at the beginning of egg laying and continue as needed.</p> <p>For harlequin bug, apply when treatment thresholds have been reached.</p> <p>For swede midge apply as a preventative treatment to control first generation.</p> <p>For thrips, apply when first observed and continue applications as needed. Thorough coverage is important. Application during “cupping” stage may be helpful in preventing injury.</p> <p>For whitefly, apply when adults appear and prior to the development of nymphs. If populations are high, use higher rate. If population is very heavy, Enkounter may not provide adequate control. Increase water volume when whitefly is your target pest. 7 day re-treatment interval may be required as long as pest pressure continues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not apply more than a total of 40 oz (2.50 lbs) per acre per year.• Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.• Do not apply more than once every 7 days.• See Rotational Crop Restrictions.• PHI: 3 days.
armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped) cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only)	4 – 8 oz/A	For early season applications apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	

garden webworm imported cabbageworm			
armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped) cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) garden webworm imported cabbageworm	8 – 11 oz/A	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, or when thorough coverage is more difficult to achieve. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14- day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

CITRUS FRUITS (CROP GROUP 10-10)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Citrus fruits (crop group 10-10) including Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, brown river finger lime, calamondin, citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, Mediterranean mandarin, mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, pummelo, russell river lime, satsuma mandarin, sour orange, sweet lime, sweet orange, tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, tangelo, tangerine (Mandarin), tangor, trifoliate orange, uniq fruit, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 50 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees more than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Optimum results are achieved when higher spray volumes are used. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume. When using a new application method or product for the first time, treat a small area before applying to larger areas.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than 3 consecutive applications of Enkounter Insecticide. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications, rotate to another class of effective insecticide of alternate modes of action for at least two applications and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids	6 – 12 oz/A	For aphids, apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 58 oz (3.63 lbs) per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. Do not apply more than once every 14 days.
citrus thrips	8 – 13 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds	

citrus mealybug Caribbean black scale glassywinged sharpshooter		have been reached. Use higher rates under heavy insect pressure.	• PHI: 7 days.
citricola scale (suppression) red scale (suppression)	16 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. Treat for citricola scale when crawlers are present in the spring and fall. Use of an approved horticultural oil will enhance control. Adjust gallonage to tree size to insure coverage of scale on wood and foliage. Optimum gallonage for Red Scale is 750 to 1,500 GPA.	
katydid	12 – 16 oz/A	Apply at petal fall or when pests are first observed. Repeat every 14-21 days.	
citrus leafminer citrus peelminer cutworms leafrollers orange dog worm	8 – 16 oz/A	Apply at the first observation of the pests on the flushing leaves. Reapply no sooner than 14-day intervals.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

SWEET CORN

(Not registered for use in New York)

Specific Use Directions-Sweet Corn:

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa after initiation of tasseling. Calibrate equipment and spray volume to assure uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid (corn leaf aphid, vegetable aphid)	4 – 6 oz/A	Apply up to 4 applications on a 7-day spray interval (if applied in a rotation or tank mixture with another insecticide).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not apply more than 22 oz (1.38 lbs) per acre per year.• Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.• Do not apply more than once every 5 days.• See Rotational Crop Restrictions.• PHI-Sweet Corn: 7 days of harvest for ears and/or green chop (forage); and 21 days of harvest for dry fodder.• PHI-Sweet Corn if treatment is for aphid control only: 3 days of harvest for ears and/or green chop (forage); and 21 days of harvest for dry fodder.
corn flea beetle corn (Dusky) sap beetle rootworm beetle (adults) (northern, western, southern)	8 – 11 oz/A	For corn flea beetle, apply up to 2 applications on a 14-day interval. Begin scouting from emergence to corn up to 12 inches tall. For corn sap beetle, apply up to 2 applications on a 14-day interval during tasseling and silking. For rootworm beetle (adults), apply up to 2 applications on a 14-day interval during silking.	
Japanese beetle stink bug (suppression) corn silk fly (suppression)	11 oz/A	Apply up to 2 applications on a 14-day spray interval. For Japanese beetle, begin scouting when beetles are first observed. Corn silking is when plants are most vulnerable to feeding.	
corn borer (European, southwestern) sugarcane borer	4 – 11 oz/A	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Direct application at the whorl for early season (first generation) infestations. Apply as broadcast or multi-nozzle over the row application to mid- and late season infestations.	
true armyworm western bean cutworm	4 – 11 oz/A	Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or rapid crop growth and development, reapply at 5- to 10-day re-treatment interval.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range.			

The use of surfactants may improve coverage.

COTTON

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Make applications by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 10 gpa.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid leafhopper	3 – 6 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 42 oz (2.63 lbs) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 6 applications per acre per year. • Do not apply more than once every 10 days. • PHI: 28 days.
plant bug (lygus spp) thrips whitefly (sweet potato, silver leaf)	8 – 11 oz/A	<p>For plant bugs, apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. Some species may require two applications.</p> <p>For thrips, apply when damage is first observed or anticipated.</p> <p>For whitefly, apply when adults appear and prior to the development of nymphs. If populations are high, use higher use rate. If population is very heavy, Encounter may not provide adequate control of whitefly. Increase water volume when whitefly is your target pest. 10 day re-treatment interval may be required as long as pest pressure continues.</p>	
beet armyworm cabbage looper cotton leafworm cotton leaf perforator fall armyworm (suppression) saltmarsh caterpillar southern armyworm soybean looper true armyworm	4 – 11 oz/A	<p>Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult (most fall armyworm).</p> <p>Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14- day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth</p>	

yellowstriped armyworm		until moth flights and/or hits subside.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (CROP GROUP 9)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9) including balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, chayote (fruit), Chinese cucumber, Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), citron melon, cucumber, edible gourd (including Chinese okra, cucuzza, hechima, hyotan), gherkin, muskmelon (including cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honey balls, honeydew melon, mango melon, persian melon, pineapple melon, santa claus melon, snake melon, true cantaloupe), pumpkin, summer squash (including crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), winter squash (including acorn squash, butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, spaghetti squash), watermelon.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 30 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids leafhoppers	6 – 8 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 50 oz (3.125 lbs) per acre per year. Do not make more than 5 applications per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days See Rotational Crop Restrictions. PHI: 3 days.
cucumber beetle (spotted, striped, western striped) melonworm pickleworm whitefly (sweet potato, silver leaf)	6 – 10 oz/A	<p>For cucumber beetles, adults will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days.</p> <p>For melonworm, begin application at first sign of foliar feeding and/or when larvae are present in the field.</p> <p>For pickleworm, begin application at first bloom and continue as needed.</p> <p>For whitefly, apply when adults appear, prior to development of nymphs. Do not wait until heavy populations have established before treatment occurs. . Make applications on a minimum 5-7 day interval as long as pest pressure continues. Use the highest rate under heavier pressure. Alternating applications of different chemical classes reduces the potential for resistance development in whiteflies.</p>	
squash bug squash vine borer	10 oz/A	For squash bug, applications are most effective against newly laid eggs and	

		nymphs.	
armyworm (beet, southern, true, yellowstriped) cabbage looper melon worm pickle worm rind worm	4 – 10 oz/A	Apply at first sign of infestation (targeting eggs and small larvae), or when infestations reach threshold levels.	
<p>Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range.</p> <p>The use of surfactants may improve coverage.</p>			

FRUITING VEGETABLES (CROP GROUP 8-10)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Fruiting vegetables (crop group 8-10) including African eggplant, bell pepper, bush tomato, cocona, currant tomato, eggplant, garden huckleberry, goji berry, groundcherry, hot pepper, martynia, naranjilla, nonbell pepper, okra, pea eggplant, pepino, pimento pepper, roselle, scarlet eggplant, sunberry, sweet pepper, tomatillo, tomato, tree tomato, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid Colorado potato beetle	6 – 8 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than a total of 32 oz (2.00 lbs) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
leafhopper pepper weevil thrips whitefly (sweet potato, silver leaf, greenhouse [for field use only])	6 - 8 oz/A	<p>For leafhopper, apply when treatment thresholds have been reached.</p> <p>For pepper weevil, apply when adults first appear and flower buds and/or fruit are present. Apply every 7 days under heavy pressure.</p> <p>For thrips, apply when first seen on the crop and continue applications as needed. Use nozzles that produce fine spray with sufficient water. Thorough coverage is important. Use the higher use rate.</p> <p>For whitefly, apply when adults appear and prior to the development of nymphs. If populations are high, use higher use rate. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established before treatment occurs. If population is very heavy, Enkounter may not provide adequate control of whitefly. Increase water volume when whitefly is your target pest. 7 day re-treatment interval may be required as long as pest pressure continues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. • PHI: 7 days. • The maximum pre-transplant application rate of acetamiprid is 0.15 lb ai/A (16 oz of Enkounter Insecticide).
Armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped, western yellowstriped)	4 – 8 oz/A	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	

cabbage looper European corn borer tomato hornworm (suppression only) tomato fruitworm (suppression only) tomato pinworm (suppression only)	8 oz/A	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 7- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or larval infestations subside.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

GRAPES AND SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING (EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT) (CROP GROUP 13-07F)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Small fruit vine climbing (except fuzzy kiwifruit) (crop group 13-07F) including amur river grape, gooseberry, hardy kiwifruit, Maypop, schisandra berry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa by conventional airblast or over the row sprayer. If using other type of sprayer, apply in sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough, uniform cover of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
leafhopper grape berry moth grape cane girdler glassywinged sharpshooter aphids mealybugs (grape, obscure, vine) western grapeleaf skeletonizer thrips phylloxera (aerial form only) banded grape bug rose chafer Japanese beetle	6 – 11 oz/A	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. For mealybug control, apply as crawlers/nymphs become active. For western grapeleaf skeletonizer, apply as larvae are observed feeding on leaves. Apply sufficient water to provide thorough coverage of all surfaces. For Japanese beetle, adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 21 oz (1.3 lbs) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. • Do not apply more than once every 10 days. • PHI: 30 days.
European grapevine moth grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous	8 – 11 oz/A	<p>Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur.</p> <p>Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day</p>	

leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller		intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

GREEN ONION (SUBGROUP 3-07B)¹, EXCEPT CHIVE (FRESH LEAVES)

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Green onion (subgroup 3-07B) including beltville bunching onion, Chinese chive (fresh leaves), elegans hosta, fresh onion, fritillaria leaves, green onion, kurrat, lady's leek, leek, macrostem onion, shallot (fresh leaves), tree onion (tops), wild leek.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
lepidopteran larvae including: armyworms European corn borer loopers	4 – 8 oz/A	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not apply more than 48 oz (3.00 lbs) per acre per year.• Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.• Do not apply more than once every 7 days.• See Rotational Crop Restrictions.• PHI: 7 day.
	8 – 12 oz/A	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapplication can be made at a minimum 10-day re-treatment interval to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES (CROP GROUP 6A) and SUCCULENT SHELLED PEA AND BEAN (CROP GROUP 6B) (Not registered for use in New York)

¹Legume vegetables (succulent or dried) (crop group 6) including asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, Cajanus spp. (pigeon pea), Chinese longbean, cowpea, green lima bean, jackbean, moth bean, Phaseolus spp. (kidney beans,

lima beans, mung beans, navy beans, pinto beans, snap beans, waxbeans), *Pisum spp.* (dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea), runner bean, snap bean, snow pea, soybean (immature seed), southern pea, succulent broad bean, sugar snap pea, sword bean, *Vicia faba* (broad beans, fava beans); *Vigna spp.* (asparagus beans, blackeyed pea, cowpeas), wax bean, yardlong bean.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop.

Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than two consecutive applications of Enkounter Insecticide. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Enkounter Insecticide, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids leafhoppers cucumber beetles bean leaf beetle Mexican bean beetle	5 – 11 oz/A	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid species being treated, use the higher rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 32 oz (2 lbs) per acre per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. • PHI: 7 days.
whitefly thrips	8 – 11 oz/A	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. Thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of thrips species being treated, use the higher rate per acre.	
alfalfa looper armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped, western yellowstriped) cabbage looper European corn borer tomato hornworm	4 – 8 oz/A	For early season applications apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
alfalfa looper armyworm (beet, fall, southern, true, yellowstriped, western yellowstriped)	8 – 11 oz/A	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 7-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new	

cabbage looper European corn borer tomato hornworm		growth until moth flights and/or larval infestations subside.	
corn earworm (<i>Heliocoverpa</i> / <i>Heliothis</i>) (suppression only)	11 oz/A	Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. May only provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.	
tomato pinworm (suppression only)		Leaf mining is reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage unless otherwise specified.			

STRAWBERRIES AND OTHER LOW GROWING BERRY (EXCEPT CRANBERRY) (CROP GROUP 13-07G)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Strawberries and other Low growing berry (except cranberry) (crop group 13-07G) including bearberry, bilberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
blueberry maggot spanworm cherry fruitworm flea beetle Japanese beetle oblique banded leafroller plantbug (lygus, spp) sap beetles thrips whiteflies fireworm (suppression) gypsy moth sparganothis fruitworm corn earworm (suppression) cutworms	8 – 13 oz/A	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Aphid and thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid or thrips species being treated, use the higher use rate per acre. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2624 oz (1.5 lbs) per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 applications per cutting. Do not apply more than once every 10 days. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. PHI: 3 days.

(suppression)			
aphid leafhoppers spittlebug armyworms, including beet fall southern striped true western yellowstriped alfalfa caterpillar alfalfa looper webworms	4 – 8 oz/A		
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

CRANBERRY

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 30 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Chemigation Application: Enkounter Insecticide may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

Pests	Application Rate (oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid leafhoppers spittlebug	4 – 8 oz/A	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 22 oz (1.38 lbs) per acre per year.
blueberry maggot spanworm cherry fruitworm cranberry tipworm cranberry fruitworm flea beetle Japanese beetle oblique banded leafroller plantbug (lygus, spp) sap beetles thrips whiteflies fireworm (suppression) gypsy moth	8 – 11 oz/A	<p>Aphid and thrips species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of aphid or thrips species being treated, use the higher rate per acre.</p> <p>Use higher rates for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year. Do not grow more than one crop of cranberries per calendar year. Do not apply more than once every 7 days. Do not flood cranberry bogs within 60 days following an application of Enkounter Insecticide. PHI: 14 days.

sparganothis fruitworm			
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure use the higher end of the rate range. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.			

POME FRUITS (CROP GROUP 11-10)¹

¹Pome fruit (crop group 11-10) including apple, Asian pear, azarole, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, pear, quince, tejocote, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately.

Ground Application: Apply by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 50 gallons per acre to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre.

Aerial Application: Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Enkounter Insecticide can be applied by aerial applications when conditions warrant. However, this method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids leafhopper	6 – 8 oz/A	Apply when treatment thresholds have been reached. For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre. Woolly apple aphid may require use of highest rate and repeat applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than a total of 64 oz (4 lbs) per acre per year. Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. Do not apply more than once every 12 days.
codling moth psylla mealybug campylomma (mullein plant bug) obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller	8 - 16 oz/A	<p>The use of horticultural oil in combination with Enkounter Insecticide has been shown to enhance control of codling moth.</p> <p>For campylomma, application should be made at pink bud through bloom, prior to petal fall.</p> <p>For psylla, summer applications may not effectively control psylla.</p> <p>For leafrollers:</p> <p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 12 to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest. PHI: 14 days.

		18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding.	
lesser appleworm oriental fruit moth European apple sawfly Japanese beetle	11 – 16 oz/A	For lesser appleworm and oriental fruit moth, apply at the initiation of egg lay for each generation. Reapply 12 to 18 days later. For Japanese beetle, adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur with a few days.	
Apple maggot Plum curculio San Jose scale (suppression) Dogwood borer	16 oz/A	For apple maggot, use of baited spheres can be used to determine spray timing. For plum curculio, an early petal fall application should be followed by one or two cover sprays during the egg-laying period. For San Jose scale, the use of horticultural oil is recommended for improved control. For dogwood borer, apply spray to tree trunks. Time first application after moth emergence to coincide with egg laying period. Make second application 14 to 21 days later.	
tufted apple bud moth	6 – 11 oz/A	For each generation, apply at 10 to 30% egg hatch.	
spotted tentiform leafminer western tentiform leafminer	8 – 13 oz/A	First generation: Apply at pink to petal fall. Second, third generation: Apply at early egg hatch for each generation.	
lacanobia fruitworm	13 oz/A	Apply at egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply within 12 to 14 days.	
<p>Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure or for extended control, use the higher end of the rate range. Residual control of labeled pests varies by rate. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.</p> <p>Degree day models are good indicators that can be used to determine application timing intervals for leafminer, leafroller, codling moth and certain other insects.</p> <p>Use of a horticultural oil with Enkounter Insecticide may aid in managing mites, particularly when conditions for mite buildup are favorable.</p> <p>Complete sprays (every row) are recommended.</p>			

STONE FRUITS (Crop Group 12)¹ (Not registered for use in New York)

¹Stone fruits (crop group 12) including Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*); Cherry, sweet (*Prunus avium*); Cherry, tart (*Prunus cerasus*); Nectarine (*Prunus persica*); Peach (*Prunus persica*); Plum (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.); Plum, Chickasaw (*Prunus angustifolia*); Plum, Damson (*Prunus domestica* spp. *insititia*); Plum, Japanese (*Prunus salicina*); Plumcot (*Prunus. armeniaca* × *P. domestica*); Prune (fresh) (*Prunus domestica*, *Prunus* spp.).

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. This method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid leafhopper	6 – 11 oz/A	Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre. Woolly apple aphid may require use of highest rate and repeat applications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more 64 oz (4 lbs) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Do not apply more than once every 10 days.
peach twig borer obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller European grapevine moth eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller redhumped caterpillar	8 – 16 oz/A	<p>For peach twig borer, apply at initiation of egg hatch before larvae enter the fruit for each generation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage, or under conditions of high infestation or sustained moth flight.</p> <p>For Leafrollers: Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).</p> <p>A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.</p> <p>For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or extended egg hatch, use maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PHI: 7 days.
codling moth glassywinged sharpshooter oriental fruit moth	12 – 16 oz/A	<p>Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached.</p> <p>For Oriental fruit moth make a delayed dormant application with oil prior to bud</p>	

plum curculio cat-facing insects (such as tarnished plant bug and stink bug) (suppression) fruit fly (cherry, black cherry, Western cherry) San Jose scale Japanese beetle rose Chafer		break and at moth flights using appropriate degree day models. For plum curculio, apply an early petal fall application followed by one or two cover sprays during the egg-laying period. Follow local recommendations for subsequent generations. For fruit fly, apply at adult emergence and continue on a 10-day spray interval through egg hatch. For San Jose scale, apply with a horticultural oil as a dormant/delayed dormant application and time in-season applications for the crawler stage. For Japanese beetle, adult beetles will stop feeding after application and mortality will occur within a few days.	
cherry fruitworm green fruitworm lesser appleworm	11 – 16 oz/A	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
<p>Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure or for extended control, use the higher end of the rate range. Residual control of labeled pests varies by rate. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.</p> <p>Use of pheromone traps in conjunction with degree days are good indicators that can be used to determine spray timings.</p> <p>Complete sprays (every row) are recommended.</p>			

TREE NUTS (CROP GROUP 14)¹ (INCLUDING PISTACHIOS)

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Tree nuts (crop group 14) including almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia (bush) nut, pecan, pistachio, walnut (black and English).

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. If using other type of sprayer, apply in sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough, uniform cover of the crop. Always use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. This method may result in reduced efficacy if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Performance of Enkounter Insecticide against pests not listed on this label cannot be warranted nor can crop tolerance in all types and varieties of tree nuts be assured. If unsure, the user is advised to treat a few trees to observe for symptoms before treating large blocks of trees. Generally, optimum performance against lepidoptera pests (worms) is achieved when Enkounter Insecticide is applied at the initiation of egg hatch. Reapplication intervals of 14 to 20 days may be required if the plant part(s) to be protected from insect damage is rapidly growing or expanding or if pest infestations are heavy or extended.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
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aphids leafhoppers	6 – 20 oz/A	<p>Begin applications when treatment thresholds have been reached. For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre. Black pecan aphid may require use of highest rate within the rate range.</p> <p>On large mature trees use of the highest rate within the rate range may be necessary for adequate control at the top of the trees. Use of an appropriate adjuvant will improve coverage and insect control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 67 oz (4.2 lbs) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Do not apply more than once every 14 days. • PHI: 14 days.
pecan nut casebearer hickory shuckworm walnut caterpillar	4 – 8 oz/A	For pecan nut casebearer. Apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Control of first generation may require second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding nuts and foliage, or under conditions of extended egg lay. Use of higher rate in recommended.	
peach twig borer filbertworm obliquebanded leafroller European grapevine moth filbert leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leaftier fall webworm redhumped caterpillar glassywinged sharpshooter	8 – 16 oz/A	<p>For peach twig borer:</p> <p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the bloom to petal fall period depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (400 to 450 DD, base 50°F, following biofix). Reapply at 14- to 18-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p> <p>A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.</p> <p>For obliquebanded leafroller in hazelnuts:</p> <p>Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications depending upon infestation level.</p> <p>Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 14 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). For control of surface of foliar feeding</p>	

		<p>leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.</p> <p>For fall webworm and redhumped caterpillar, apply at first sign of larval infestation.</p> <p>For filbertworm, apply at initiation of egg hatch. Repeat at 14 to 21 days intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.</p>	
<p>codling moth</p> <p>Oriental fruit moth</p> <p>San Jose scale</p> <p>pecan weevil</p> <p>navel orangeworm</p> <p>walnut husk fly</p>	12 – 20 oz/A	<p>Residual control varies by rate. Use the higher rates with the listed rate range for extended control on all, mature trees with dense foliage.</p> <p>For navel orangeworm in almonds, make first application at the initiation of hull split (2 to 5% hull split). Reapply 14 days later. Under heavy infestation, reapply a third time 14 days later.</p> <p>For navel orangeworm in walnuts, apply at initiation of egg hatch.</p> <p>For Oriental Fruit Moth (OFM) control make a delayed dormant application with oil prior to bud break.</p> <p>For coding moth and OFM, make in-season applications at moth flights using appropriate degree day models.</p> <p>For San Jose scale, apply as a dormant/delayed dormant application with oil, and time-in season applications for the crawler stage.</p> <p>For pecan weevil, use the highest rate within the listed rate range.</p> <p>For walnut husk fly, apply once gravid (egg producing) adult females are observed. Add a recommended rate of husk fly bait. If needed repeat application in 21 to 28 days.</p>	
gills mealybug	16 oz//A	<p>Apply as crawlers emerge, typically in early to mid-June. Apply with sufficient water to provide thorough surface coverage. The addition of a horticultural oil or penetrating adjuvant (no stickers) may enhance control.</p>	
<p>Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. Under heavy pest pressure or for extended control, use the higher end of the rate range. Residual control of labeled pests varies by rate. The use of surfactants may improve coverage.</p> <p>Use of pheromone traps in conjunction with degree days are good indicators that can be used to determine</p>			

spray timings.

Complete sprays (every row) are recommended.

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (EXCEPT POTATO) (SUBGROUP 1D)¹

(Not registered for use in New York)

¹Tuberous and corm vegetables (except potato) (subgroup 1D) including arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, chayote (root), Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, turmeric, yam bean.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids* leafhoppers* Colorado potato beetle* cucumber beetle flea beetle	4.5 – 8 oz/A	Apply when pest treatment thresholds have been reached. Use highest rate under conditions of heavy pest pressure or dense foliage. For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not apply more than a total of 32 oz (2 lb) per acre per year.• Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year.• Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days• See Rotational Crop Restrictions.• PHI: 7 days.
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	6 – 8 oz/A	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	

SOYBEAN

(Not registered for use in New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gpa using calibrated ground application equipment that provides thorough coverage.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gpa in equipment that has been properly patterned and calibrated for environmental conditions at the site. Use higher water volumes for heavy infestations and in

situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphid spp.	2 – 2.5 oz/A	For aphids, aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product. If susceptibility is present or you are unsure of the species of aphid being treated, use the higher use rate per acre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 8 oz (0.50 lb) per acre per year. Do not make more than 2 applications per acre per year.
beanleaf beetle corn earworm cucumber beetle leafhoppers Mexican bean beetles	2.5 – 4 oz/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-Planting Interval: A 7-day re-planting interval is required for residues of <i>methoxyfenozide</i>.
armyworms green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	4 – 8 oz/A	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than once every 7 days. Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crops for feed. PHI: 30 days
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. The use of spray adjuvants, such as a high quality non-ionic surfactants, crop oil concentrates or methylated seed oils may enhance coverage and improve insect control.			

ORNAMENTALS

(Not registered for use in New York)

Enkounter Insecticide controls the listed pests on trees; shrubs; foliage plants and flowers grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses, in Christmas tree farms, in outdoor landscape areas such as parks, recreational areas, institutional grounds, etc. When applied as directed, Enkounter Insecticide has shown selectivity on a wide range of ornamental plants. It is impossible, however, to evaluate this product on all ornamentals or under all possible growing conditions. The user should exercise reasonable judgment and caution with this product; until familiar with results under user growing conditions, treat a limited number of plants.

Application: Mix Enkounter Insecticide with sufficient water and apply as a foliar spray to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage of the plants. Choose a finished spray volume appropriate for the size of the plants and amount of foliage which will provide thorough coverage throughout the canopy. Apply as soon as insects reach treatment threshold.

Enkounter mixes quickly in water. This product has been found to be compatible with many commonly used surfactants, miticides and insecticides. Check physical compatibility using the correct proportion of products when combining products without prior history of use.

Pests	Application Rate (per 100 gallons)	Application Timing	Restrictions
aphids European pine sawfly psyllids	3 oz	Apply as a full coverage foliar spray with a non-ionic spreader-sticker adjuvant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not for residential use. Do not apply more than a total of 34 oz (2.1 lbs) per 100 gallons per year. Allow at least six hours between application
tentiform leafminer mealybugs leafhoppers	5.5 oz		
caterpillars	5.5 – 10 oz	Use higher rate when insect	

hard and soft scales plant bugs adelgids whitefly swede midge fungus gnat larvae crane fly larvae		pressure is high. For swede midge, apply as a preventative spray to control the first generations if swede midge has been found in the area. Preventative applications will decrease the chance of quick population increases later in the season. For fungus gnat larvae and crane fly larvae, apply as directed spray to thoroughly wet the upper ½ to 1 inch of soil media.	completion and onset of precipitation to assure thorough spray drying. • Do not make more than 4 applications per calendar year. • Do not reapply more than once every 7 days. To determine if reapplication is necessary, monitor pest densities. Consult local extension experts for thresholds.
Armyworm (beet, fall) bagworms browntail moth codling moth cutworms eastern tent caterpillar elm spanworm eucalyptus caterpillar European grapevine moth fall cankerworm fall webworm Florida fern caterpillar forest tent caterpillar gypsy moth hemlock looper jack pine budworm leafrollers light brown apple moth pine tip moth processionary caterpillar puss caterpillar spruce budworm tussock moth western spruce budworm western tent caterpillar yellowneck caterpillar zimmerman pine moth	8 – 16 oz	Begin applications when larvae are observed or at the first sign of feeding damage. Repeat applications on a 10- to 14-day interval or as necessary based upon pest reinfestation. Uniform coverage of the foliage is essential to provide maximum protection from defoliation and reduction of egg mass deposition.	• Do not apply more than 0.15 lbs ai/A of acetamiprid in a single application. • Do not apply more than 0.55 lbs ai/A of acetamiprid per year. • Do not apply to bearing fruit trees. • Do not allow public use of treated area during application.
Thrips Leaf eating beetles Strawberry weevils	8 – 16 oz		
Leafminers	13.5–16.0 oz/		
Thorough coverage is important for optimum control. The use of spray adjuvants, such as a high quality non-ionic surfactants, may enhance coverage and improve insect control. When mixing with surfactant treat a small area first to make sure the surfactant does not cause phytotoxicity.			

Use the following chart to convert the amount of product per 100 gallons above into smaller spray volume units to accommodate smaller volume application equipment.

Labeled Rate Ounces/100 gallons	TABLESPOONS OF ENKOUNTER PER VOLUME			
	3 Gal Tank	5 Gal Tank	10 Gal Tank	25 Gal Tank
3.0	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
5.5	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$1\frac{1}{3}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$
8.0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{8}{10}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	4.0
10.0	$\frac{2}{3}$	1.0	2.0	5.0
12.0	$\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	2.5	6.0
13.5	$\frac{8}{10}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$
16.0	1.0	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8.0

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not store in or around the home. Do not allow prolonged storage in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 115 F. Never transfer this product to another container for storage.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

For Rigid Container: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

For Non-Rigid Container: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill.

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.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, UPL NA Inc. or Seller shall not be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product and **THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF UPL NA INC. AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF UPL NA INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

UPL NA Inc. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by the duly authorized representative of UPL NA Inc.

Rev 5/8/2024