71711-19 12-17-2007 1/14

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

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

December 17, 2007

Marie A. Maks, Senior Manager, Regulatory Affairs
Nichino America, Inc.
4550 New Linden Hill Road Suite 501
Wilmington, DE 19808

**Subject:** Application for Pesticide Registration Amendment to add the aerial application of Fenpyroximate, and remove the geographical restriction on cotton east of the Mississippi.
**EPA Registration Numbers:** 71711-19
**Product Names:** Fuji 5EC Miticide/Insecticide (71711-19)
**Date of Original Submissions:** April 25, 2007 and July 30, 2007
**EPA Decision Numbers:** D377717, and D380684.

Dear Ms. Maks;

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable subject to the comments listed below.

1. The following confirmatory data requirements are required as discussed in the Agency's Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) Risk Assessment dated December 7, 2007..

   - **Aerobic-Aquatic Metabolism (M-3, guideline 162-4).**
     Aerobic aquatic metabolism data on the M-3 degradate of Fenpyroximate is necessary because M-3 was not detected in the submitted supplemental study (MRID 45734202). However, M-8 and M-11, which are degradates that have to go through M-3 to form, were detected.

   - **Sediment Toxicity Testing (Guideline 850.1790).**
     The parent compound (including the z-isomer) sorbs tightly to soil and sediment, the M-3 metabolite sorbs to a lesser degree and is expected to be equally present in the aqueous as well as sediment phases. Toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms will likely be from the parent compound, M-1, and M-3, while toxicity to organisms in the water column will stem primarily from M-3. The Agency will evaluate the risk and exposure from the parent Fenpyroximate + M-1 because they have intact ring structures, and the Agency considered them to be of equally toxic concern. The Agency adopted this assumption for ecological risk exposure. Sediment toxicity study is necessary to ascertain risk to benthic organisms..

2. Nichino America, Inc. must provide documentation to the Agency committing to address the confirmatory data deficiencies outlined above, prior to the shipment of any product under this conditional approval. The documentation provided by Nichino America, Inc. should identify anticipated start dates and projected completion dates for each of the above confirmatory data requirements. In addition, studies that require time in excess of 1 year of the date of this conditional letter for completion and submission to the Agency must be supplemented with an annual study progress report within 1 year of the date of this stamped approved Conditional Letter of Approval (page 1).

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes full acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the "Accepted with Comments" draft label is enclosed for your records. Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

Sincerely,

Richard J. Gebken

Richard J. Gebken
Product Manager 10
Insecticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosures

**Nichino America, Inc.**



ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
DEC 17 2007
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.
71711-19

# FujiMite® 5EC

**MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE**

**Alternate Brand: Portal™**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

| | |
|---|---|
| *Tert*-butyl(E)-α-(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxypyrazol-4-ylmethyleneaminoxy)-p-toluate | 5.0% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS*:** | 95.0% |
| **TOTAL** | **100.0%** |

Contains 0.4 lb. active ingredient per U.S. gallon
*Contains petroleum distillates

**EPA Reg. No. 71711-19**
**EPA Est. No.**

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

# WARNING - AVISO

**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.)**

| FIRST AID | |
|---|---|
| **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.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **If inhaled** | • Move person to fresh air.<br>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to mouth, if possible.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. |
| **If swallowed** | • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• Do not give any liquid to the person.<br>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |
| **If on skin or clothing** | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **HOT LINE NUMBER** | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-348-5832 for emergency medical treatment information. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300. | |

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**NET CONTENTS:** _____

**Active Ingredient Made in Japan; Formulated and Packaged in U.S.A**
**NICHINO AMERICA, INC.**
**4550 New Linden Hill Rd., Suite 501**
**Wilmington, DE 19808**
www.nichino.net

**Nichino America, Inc.**



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

# WARNING - AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Do not get in eyes, or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin and breathing spray mist.

Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate or viton). Wear protective eyewear (safety glasses, goggles, or face shield).

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate or viton)
- Protective eyewear (such as safety glasses, goggles, or face shield)
- Shoes plus socks
- For overhead exposure, wear chemical resistant headgear

When mixing and loading, wear a chemical-resistant apron. When cleaning equipment, wear a chemical-resistant apron.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. When handlers use closed systems *or* enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

**User Safety Recommendations**

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray applications. Under some conditions, it may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water after application. These include poorly drained or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas overlaying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

**ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS**

This product may pose a hazard to endangered aquatic species. Leave a 75 feet untreated buffer between treatment area and fish-bearing waters. Follow all use directions.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

**Nichino America, Inc.**



**Minimum Honey Bee Toxicity**
**Applications to all crops may be made at anytime. Fenpyroximate is practically nontoxic to bees and wasps.**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard. Do not enter or allow worker entry into 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 worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants.
- Socks
- Chemical-resistant footwear
- Protective eyewear (such as safety glasses, goggles, or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate or viton )

**GENERAL INFORMATION**
**FujiMite® 5EC** is a contact miticide used for the control of leafhoppers, mealybugs, mites, or psylla. This product should be used in a rotational program with other products to provide resistance management. Apply as a spray as directed in the "Application Directions" section of this label. **FujiMite 5EC** is a 5% Emulsifiable Concentrate which contains 0.40 lb fenpyroximate per gallon.

**FujiMite 5EC** works primarily through contact action, so good spray coverage is necessary. Mix with sufficient water and apply as a foliar spray to obtain uniform coverage. Dense foliage or excessive growth will often prevent adequate coverage; adjust spray volumes accordingly. Treat plants when pests are immature or at a susceptible stage and populations are building, before crop damage occurs.

**FujiMite 5EC** stops mite damage immediately after application. **FujiMite 5EC** provides this stop-feeding action together with a cessation of egg laying, and mites die in 3 to 7 days.

| Target Species | |
|---|---|
| Apple rust mite (suppression only) | Mealybug species |
| Asian citrus psyllid | Mint bud mite |
| Broad mite | Pacific spider mite |
| Citrus bud mite | Pear psylla |
| Citrus red mite | Pear rust mite |
| Citrus rust mite | Pecan leaf scorch mite |
| Citrus thrips (suppression only) | Strawberry spider mite |
| European red mite | Texas citrus mite |
| Glassy-winged sharpshooter (suppression only) | Two-spotted spider mite |
| Grape leafhopper | White apple leafhopper |
| McDaniel mite | Willamette spider mite |
| | Variegated leafhopper |

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

- Applications should be made immediately after the spray solution is prepared.
- Apply with properly calibrated spray equipment.
- Apply by ground or air using the gpa in the "Directions for Use".
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for mite control.
- For best results, apply when pest populations are beginning to build, before reaching economic thresholds. Consult your local agricultural advisor, state cooperative extension service, or regional Nichino America representative for further information.

## APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Use by air is limited to cotton.
- Do not plant rotational crops other than those listed on this label for 30 days following the last application of this product.

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

Shake well before using. Read and follow all label directions for each tankmix product prior to any tank mixing with **FujiMite 5EC**. Begin with clean equipment. Prepare only the amount of spray solution needed to treat the target area. Add sufficient clean water to the spray tank for one-half of the mix load. Where possible, start agitation and properly suspend the necessary amount of **FujiMite 5EC** in the tank. Agitate to ensure thorough mixing while adding the remaining required water volume and other products. **FujiMite 5EC** should be properly suspended and diluted prior to application. Follow normal agricultural spray practices for the crop being treated. Maintain agitation during mixing and application. If agitation is stopped for any reason, the spray solution must be thoroughly remixed prior to further use.

**Read and follow all label directions for each tankmix product. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive of label precautions and limitations.**

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Repeated use of the same chemistry has been shown to result in the buildup of resistant strains of mites or other insects. Avoid using **FujiMite 5EC** in successive miticide applications. Rotate the use of **FujiMite 5EC** with alternate mode of action insecticides:

- miticides must be rotated with alternate products **for resistance management**
- avoid using products with same mode of action; for example, **FujiMite 5EC** and Pyramite™ /Nexter (pyridaben) are both METI-2 inhibitors and should not be rotated with each other

Consult your local crop advisor for the most appropriate alternative products. Resistance management strategies recommend that you DO NOT apply rates lower than recommended on the label.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoid spray drift to all other crops and nontarget areas. Do not apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Do not allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal residues or injury to adjacent crops and vegetation. To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph or during periods of temperature inversions. Use of larger droplet size will also reduce spray drift.

## AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

The interaction of equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Droplet size, boom height, and wind speed are the primary factors determining drift. The specific application conditions required for the use of this product are described below.

**Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques:**

**Volume**

Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure**

Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

**Nozzle Type**

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft:**

**Number of Nozzles**

Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.

**Nozzle Orientation**

Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

**Nozzle Type**

Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**Boom Height and Length – Ground and Aircraft:**

**Boom Height (ground):** Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

**Boom Height (aircraft):** Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

**Boom Length (aircraft):** The minimum boom length should not exceed ¾ of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters, the minimum boom length should not exceed 9/10 of the rotary blade to prevent droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

**Wind**
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

**Temperature and Humidity**
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Temperature Inversions**
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source 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.

**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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**Shielded Sprayers**
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with the uniform deposition of the product.

**Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers**
Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note**: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

**Air Assisted (Air Blast) Tree And Vine Sprayers**
Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management practices already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust the deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

**Nichino America, Inc.**



## CROPS

| Crop | Geography | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Citrus** calamondin; citrus citron; citrus hybrids, including chironja, tangelo, tangor; grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; mandarin, tangerine; sour orange; sweet orange; pummelo; satsuma mandarin | West of the Mississippi River | Asian citrus psyllid[1]<br>Citrus rust mite<br>Citrus thrips (suppression only) | 4 pints | Minimum 100 gallons water per acre using ground or airblast (air assist) spray equipment | • Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>• Allow 14 days between applications.<br>• Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses.<br>• Do not apply by air. |
| | | Other Mites (see **Target Species**)<br>Leafhoppers<br>Mealybugs | 2 to 4 pints[1] | | |
| | East of the Mississippi River | Asian Citrus psyllid[1]<br>Citrus rust mite<br>Citrus thrips (suppression only) | 4 pints | Minimum 100 gallons water per acre using ground or airblast (air assist) spray equipment | • Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 1 application per season.<br>• Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>• Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses.<br>• Do not apply by air. |
| | | Other Mites (see **Target Species**)<br>Leafhoppers<br>Mealybugs | 2 to 4 pints[1] | | |

[1]For best results, use for control of adults and nymphs present at time of application when newly expanding foliage flush is present.

| Crop | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cotton**<br><br>for Use by Both Air and Ground Application | Mites (see **Target Species**) | **Early season**[1] (less than 10 inches in height) 0.38 to 1 pint (6 to 16 oz)<br><br>**Mid-season** (more than 10 inches in height) 1 pint by ground 2 pints by air | Minimum 10 gallons water per acre by ground[2]; minimum of 3 gallons water per acre by air | ▪ Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>▪ Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>▪ Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>▪ Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. |

[1] For early season use, when cotton is less than 10 inches in height, FujiMite 5EC may also be applied as a directed spray using ground spray equipment.
[2] When applying by ground equipment, apply as a directed spray for best results.

| Crop | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grapes** | Mites (see **Target Species**) Mealybugs | 2 pints | Minimum 50 gallons water per acre using ground spray equipment. | ▪ Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>▪ Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>▪ Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>▪ Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. |
| | Willamette mite | 1.5 to 2 pints | | |
| | Leafhoppers (see **Target Species**) | 1 to 2 pints[1] | | |

[1] Use higher rate for dense foliage. Best control of leafhoppers is achieved by applications when majority of the population is in an immature development stage.

| Crop | Pests | Rate per acre | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Hops** | Mites (see **Target Species**) | 2 to 3 pints (32 - 48 fl oz) (0.1–0.15 lb ai) | • For best results, apply before mite populations exceed 5 mites per leaf.<br>• For treatments when there is less than a full canopy of growth, the total amount of FujiMite 5EC used per acre may be reduced according to the percentage of canopy sprayed compared to the normal full canopy.<br>• Do not use less than 2 pints per acre on hops that have grown to full height.<br>• Spray concentrations above 100 ppm are recommended with full coverage high volume spray equipment.<br>• Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Do not exceed 3 pints of product per acre per season.<br>• Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.<br>• Do not make subsequent applications without rotating to at least two other miticide products between applications.<br>**WARNING**<br>Leaf yellowing may occur when **FujiMite 5EC** is combined with spray oil in excess of 1% of the spray volume. If this symptom occurs, it is usually more pronounced on newly expanding leaves. This symptom may occur in plants under stress and is worsened by certain conditions including the following:<br>• High Temperatures (air temperatures exceeding 90°F at the time of application or within a few days after application).<br>• Wet Soil Conditions and High Humidity (rainy, misty, or foggy weather within a few days after application).<br>• Storm Damage (including hail and wind). |

| Crop | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mint** peppermint, spearmint | Mites (see **Target Species**) | 1 to 2 pints | Minimum 25 gallons water per acre using ground or airblast (air assist) spray equipment. | • Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.<br>• Do not apply by air. |

**Nichino America, Inc.**



| Crop | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nonbearing Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees and Vines** | Leafhoppers<br>Mealybugs<br>Mites<br>(see **Target Species**) | 1 to 2 pints[1] | Minimum 75 gallons water per acre using ground or airblast (air assist) spray equipment | • Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Do not harvest edible crops for 12 months following application.<br>• Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses.<br>• Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. |
| | Pear psylla | 2 pints | | |

[1] For smaller canopy orchards requiring less water for full coverage spray, the rate of product applied per acre may be reduced according to the total spray volume applied per acre. Maintain a final spray concentration of no less than 2 pints per 200 gallons of water. For concentrate spray applications use this same guide for determining the rate of product per acre. Example: For orchards requiring 100 gallons water for full coverage dilute spray, 1 pint per acre may be used for either dilute or concentrate spray applications.

| Crop | Pest | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ornamentals** | Leafhoppers<br>Mealybugs<br>Mites<br>(see **Target Species**) | 2 pints | Minimum 50 gallons water per acre using ground spray equipment | • Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not apply more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses.<br>• Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. |

| Crop | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pome Fruit** apple, pear, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, quince | Leafhoppers<br>Mealybugs<br>Mites<br>(see **Target Species**) | 1 to 2 pints[1] | Minimum 100 gallons water per acre using ground sprayer or airblast (air assist) spray equipment. | • Applications may be made from petal fall up to 14 days before harvest to control motile and mature stages of mites, leafhoppers, or psylla.<br>• Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>• Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. |
| | Pear psylla | 2 pints | | |

[1] For smaller canopy orchards requiring less water for full coverage spray, the rate of product applied per acre may be reduced according to the total spray volume applied per acre. Maintain a final spray concentration of no less than 2 pints per 200 gallons of water. For concentrate spray applications, use this same guide for determining the rate of product per acre. Example: For orchards requiring 100 gallons water for full coverage dilute spray, 1 pint per acre may be used for either dilute or concentrate spray applications.

**Nichino America, Inc.**



| Crop | Geography | Pests | Rate per acre | Spray Volume | Use Directions and Restrictions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Almonds and Pistachios | West of the Mississippi River | Mites (see **Target Species**) | 1.5 to 4 pints[1] | Minimum 100 gallons water per acre using ground or airblast (air assist) spray equipment | • Do not apply more than 8 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 2 applications per season.<br>• Allow 14 days between applications.<br>• Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>• Do not apply by air. |
| **Tree Nuts (excluding almonds and pistachios)** beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert, hickory nut, macadamia nut, pecans, and black and English walnut | West of the Mississippi River | Mites (see **Target Species**) | 1.5 to 4 pints[1] | | • Do not apply more than 4 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 1 application per season.<br>• Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>• Do not apply by air. |
| **Tree Nuts** almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert, hickory nut, macadamia nut, pecans, pistachio, and black and English walnut | East of the Mississippi River | Mites (see **Target Species**) | 2 pints[1] | | • Do not apply more than 2 pints per acre per season.<br>• Do not make more than 1 application per season.<br>• Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.<br>• Do not apply by air. |

[1] For smaller canopy orchards requiring less water for full coverage spray, the rate of product applied per acre may be reduced according to the total spray volume applied per acre. Maintain a final spray concentration of no less than 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. For concentrate spray applications, use this same guide for determining the rate of product per acre.

**Nichino America, Inc.**



## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place.
**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Triple rinse, or equivalent. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

## IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and should be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Nichino America, Inc. (NAI), it is impossible for NAI to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. All such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

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