



OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

May 12, 2026

Kent Ediger
Regulatory Lead
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021

Subject: Label Amendment – Updating Use Tables with Approved Uses
Registration Review Label Amendment – Incorporating Mitigation Measures
from the Registration Review Interim Decision for Methoxyfenozide
Product Name: Methoxyfenozide 2SC
EPA Registration Number: 83100-65
Application Dates: September 13, 2024; March 14, 2025
Case Numbers: 635135; 672704

Dear Kent Ediger:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Methoxyfenozide Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is attached for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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 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.

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

If you have any questions, please contact Christopher Taylor at 202-566-2928 or at taylor.christopher.m@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Digitally signed by Debra
Rate
Date: 2026.05.12 16:35:52
-04'00'

Debra Rate, Ph.D.
Senior Regulatory Specialist
Invertebrate and Vertebrate Branch 2
Registration Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

Attachment

Methoxyfenozide 2SC

[ABN: INVICAR[™] 2SC]
INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Methoxyfenozide: Benzoic acid, 3-methoxy-2-methyl-,2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide 22.6%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 77.4%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 2lbs. active ingredient per gallon

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
If on Skin or Clothing:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour emergency assistance for spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC (1-800-434-9300).	

{Optional language that may appear on the label:}

[See additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use inside [the] booklet.]

[See inside booklet for additional [complete] [First Aid,] Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

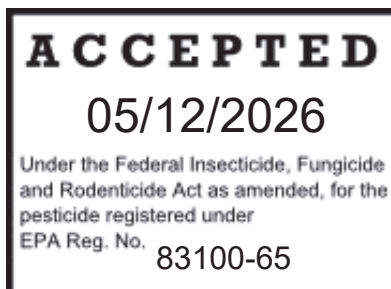
EPA Reg. No. 83100-65
EPA Est. No. _____

MANUFACTURED FOR:
Albaugh, LLC
1525 NE 36th Street
Ankeny, IA 50021



NET CONTENTS: ____ gal (____ L)

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure Call Chemtrec (800) 424-9300



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. 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. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes, and chemical-resistant gloves. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber ≥ 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils.
- 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

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. Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Drift and runoff from applications of this product may be hazardous to sensitive aquatic invertebrates in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. 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. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

Methoxyfenozide can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, methoxyfenozide may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

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 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 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 4 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 Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils.
- 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

Methoxyfenozide 2SC belongs to the diacylhydrazine class of insecticides and has a novel mode of action that mimics the action of the molting hormone of lepidopterous (moths, butterflies) 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.

Methoxyfenozide 2SC is a narrow spectrum insecticide that specifically targets Lepidoptera, making it an ideal tool for Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Rainfastness

As soon as dry, Methoxyfenozide 2SC will resist wash-off better than most insecticides. However, efficacy or residual will be reduced with exposure to rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Spray Adjuvants

The addition of agricultural adjuvants to sprays of Methoxyfenozide 2SC 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. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Albaugh, LLC recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Always add adjuvants last in the mixing process.

USE RATE DETERMINATION

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. Apply the amount specified in the following tables with properly calibrated aerial or ground spray equipment. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. Use the lower rates for light infestations of the target lepidopterous species and the higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations. Methoxyfenozide 2SC may be applied in either dilute or concentrate sprays so long as the application equipment is calibrated and adjusted to deliver thorough, uniform coverage. Use the specified amount of Methoxyfenozide 2SC per acre regardless of the spray volume used.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Always shake before use. Avoid freezing.

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (fl oz/A)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/A)	Acres per Gallon of Methoxyfenozide 2SC
4	0.06	32
6	0.09	21
8	0.12	16
10	0.16	13
12	0.19	11
16	0.25	8
24	0.38	5

Methoxyfenozide 2SC – Alone

Fill the spray tank one-third to one-half full of clean water and slowly pour Methoxyfenozide 2SC into the spray tank. Maintain agitation in the spray tank during mixing, loading and application. Triple rinse empty container and add rinsate to the spray tank.

Methoxyfenozide 2SC - Tank Mix

Methoxyfenozide 2SC is believed to be compatible with most commonly used agricultural fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, foliar fertilizers and spray adjuvants. However, whenever preparing a new tank mix, always conduct a compatibility test by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (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.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to one-fourth to one-third of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:

1. Water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Methoxyfenozide 2SC and other aqueous suspensions

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to three-fourths of total spray volume. Then add:

4. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
5. Spray adjuvants
6. Foliar fertilizers

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

APPLICATION TIMING

The activity of Methoxyfenozide 2SC is expressed primarily through ingestion by the target larvae. Consequently, the timing of application is dependent upon the feeding behavior of the target pest. For cryptic (internal) feeding larvae, application must be made prior to the time that surface feeding occurs, i.e., just prior to initiation of egg hatch. For foliar or surface feeding larvae, application may be made while active feeding is occurring.

Reapplication may be required to protect new flushes of foliage, rapidly expanding fruit, or for extended infestations. The reapplication interval will vary depending upon how rapidly the crop is growing, the generation time of the target pest and the duration of the infestation.

Methoxyfenozide 2SC is effective against all larval instars; however, it is good practice to make applications to early instars to minimize feeding damage. For best results, begin applications when threshold levels of moths, eggs or larvae occur. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, or other qualified professional authorities, to determine the appropriate threshold and timing for application in your area.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Methoxyfenozide 2SC must be ingested by insect larvae to be fully effective. Applications must be in a manner that assures uniform and thorough coverage. Higher water volume and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage.

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 15 mph 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.

Airblast Applications

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

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 miles per hour 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.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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 application 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.

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 farm ponds):

Application Method	Buffer Zone (feet)
Ground Boom	25
Overhead Chemigation	25
Airblast	25
Aerial	150

General Directions for Chemigation: Apply through a properly calibrated chemigation system that has the appropriate back flow prevention devices. See the Mixing section of the product label for specific mixing and dilution instructions. Apply Methoxyfenozide 2SC in dedicated chemigation cycles only, not as a part of a regular irrigation cycle. Do not exceed 900 gallons of water per acre application volume using just enough water to thoroughly wet the plants but not the soil. Use minimum volume for flushout to avoid diluting or rinsing off product. Washout time should not exceed six (6) minutes. Set sprinkler heads in a spacing not exceeding 50 feet by 60 feet and adjusted to provide 100% overlap.

Apply this product only through solid-set sprinkler systems designed specifically for chemigation.

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, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts. 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. 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.

- 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.

INSECTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Methoxyfenozide 2SC contains methoxyfenozide, a Group 18 insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to methoxyfenozide and other Group 18 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides is 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 Methoxyfenozide 2SC or other Group 18 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 problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Albaugh, LLC at 1-800-247-8013.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

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.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted at intervals defined below following the final application of Methoxyfenozide 2SC at specified rates for a registered use.

Crop	Re-Planting Interval
Crops Registered Use	No Restrictions
All Other Crops Grown for Food or Feed	7 Days

Note: When using Methoxyfenozide 2SC with other registered pesticides, always refer to rotational restrictions and precautions on the other product's label and comply with the most restrictive rotational guidelines.

CROP SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B), including black currant, elderberry, gooseberry, highbush blueberry, huckleberry, lowbush blueberry, red currant), Aronia Berry, Buffalo Currant, Chilean Guava, European Barberry, Highbush Cranberry, Edible Honeysuckle, Jostaberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Native Currant, Salal, Sea Buckthorn, and Cutivars and/or Hybrids of Each

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at initiation of egg laying [approximately 400 Day Degrees (DD) base 50°F] following biofix¹. Make a second application at 100% petal fall (usually 7 to 14 days following the first application). An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.
European grapevine moth light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix¹. An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.
redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control of other leafrollers, apply at early egg hatch for each generation. Make the first application before webbing and sheltering begins. Make a second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.
spanworm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to early instars (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) at first signs of infestation.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre (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 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. Minimum Retreatment Interval: 6 days See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

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.

Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A), including bababerry, bingleberry, blackberry, blackcap, black raspberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, caneberry, Cherokee blackberry, chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, dirksen thornless berry, framboise, frambueso, Himalayaberry, himbeere, hullberry, keriberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mayberry, nectarberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangerberry, ravenberry, red raspberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, thimbleberry, tulaeen, wild raspberry, yellow raspberry, youngberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

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light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix¹. An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.
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green fruitworm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to early instars (1st, 2nd, or 3rd) at first signs of infestation.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **Ground Application:** Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre 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 10 gallons per acre. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

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.

Celtuce; Fennel, Florence fresh leaves and stalk; kohlrabi; Brassica Head and Stem (Crop Group 5-16)¹, Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4-16)², Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2)³, Leaf Petiole Vegetable subgroup (22B)⁴

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
beet armyworm cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.12 – 0.16	8 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.
diamondback moth (suppression only)	0.19 – 0.25	12 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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 10 gpa.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

¹ Brassica Head and Stem Vegetable (crop group 5-16) including Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese, napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

² Leafy vegetables (crop group 4-16) including Amaranth, Chinese; amaranth, leafy; arugula; aster, Indian; blackjack; broccoli, Chinese; broccoli raab; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; cat's whiskers; cham-chwi; cham-na-mul; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilin; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; collards; corn salad; cosmos; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves; dillweed; dock; dol-nam-mul; ebolo; endive; escarole; fameflower; feather cockscomb; Good King Henry; hanover salad; huauzontle; jute, leaves; kale; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckhorn; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tanier; Swiss chard; turnip greens; violet, Chinese, leaves; watercress⁵; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

³ Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (crop group 2) including beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac (celery root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turnip; yam, true

⁴ Cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; fuki; rhubarb; udo zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these

commodities⁵ Watercress: Fields must be drained at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application.

Citrus 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

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
citrus leafminer citrus peelminer cutworms leafrollers orange dog worm	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at the first observation of the pests on the flushing leaves. Reapply no sooner than 14-day intervals.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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. For low volume applications, apply a minimum of 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment. 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 Methoxyfenozide 2SC. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Methoxyfenozide 2SC, rotate to another class of effective insecticide mode 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 Albaugh, LLC representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 6 days.

Corn (Field, Sweet, Seed)			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
European corn borer southwestern corn borer sugarcane borer	0.06 – 0.25	4 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 multinozzle over the row application to mid- and lateseason infestations.
true armyworm western bean cutworm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at first sign of egg hatch (field corn), feeding damage (sweet corn), 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.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Corn Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Higher carrier volumes may be required to provide thorough coverage to larger, more mature crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume. Field Corn Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use sufficient carrier volume to provide thorough, uniform coverage. 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. Sweet Corn Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. Do not make more than 6 applications per year. Minimum retreatment interval: 2 days DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. Preharvest Interval – Field Corn: DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest. Preharvest Interval – Sweet Corn: DO NOT apply within 3 days of harvest for ears and/or green chop (forage) and within 21 days of harvest for dry fodder. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Cottonseed (Crop Subgroup 20C) including cottonseed, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
beet armyworm cabbage looper cotton leafworm cotton leaf perforator fall armyworm ¹ saltmarsh caterpillar southern armyworm soybean looper true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.06 – 0.16	4 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 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 until moth flights and/or hits subside.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **Ground Application:** Make applications by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 5 gpa.
- **Aerial Application:** Apply in a minimum of 3 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume or heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 fl oz (0.16 lbs ai) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 4 days
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 4 days of harvest.

¹ Suppression only. Use a higher rate in the rate range and ensure thorough coverage. Tank mixing Methoxyfenozide 2SC with other products registered for fall armyworm control in cotton (e.g., pyrethroids, spinosad, or others) has been shown to improve control. Consult your Albuagh, LLC representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Cranberry			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
Blackheaded fireworm gypsy moth <i>sparganothis</i> fruitworm spanworms spotted fireworm	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the flower bud development period depending upon infestation level. • Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch. Reapply 10 to 18 days later. • 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. • For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. The product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 10 gpa. • Chemigation Application: Methoxyfenozide 2SC may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. 			

Cucurbit 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

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
beet armyworm cabbage looper melon worm pickle worm rind worm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.06 – 0.16	4 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at first sign of infestation, targeting eggs and small larvae, or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10 gpa. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 3 days of harvest. Minimum Retreatment Interval: 7 days See Rotational Crop Restrictions 			

Fruiting 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

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
tomato fruitworm (suppression only)	0.19 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.
tomato pinworm (suppression only)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leafmining and infestations of leafmining phase are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 20 gallons per acre 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 gallons per acre. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not make more than 6 applications per year. Minimum retreatment interval: 7 days. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 1 day of harvest. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Globe Artichoke			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworm plume moth	0.06 – 0.25	4 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 conditions of heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply Methoxyfenozide 2SC or another effective product at a minimum application interval of 7 days to protect new growth until moth flights subside.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 75 gpa of water using calibrated ground application equipment that provides thorough coverage. • Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of water. Use higher water volumes for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. • Minimum retreatment interval: 7 days. • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 4 days of harvest. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Grape			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
grape berry moth	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Reapply within 10 to 18 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.
European grapevine moth grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 40 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 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. Do not make more than 5 applications per year Minimum retreatment interval: 4 days Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Please following the use directions below for a reduced PHI for Grape to 21 days:

Grape			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
grape berry moth	0.12 – 0.19	8 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation.
European grapevine moth grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch.
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lbs ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest. DO NOT reapply less than 21 days apart. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per season. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay (Crop Group 17)			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin application when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. • Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 heavier infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than a total of 32 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per acre per application. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest; there is no pre-harvest interval for forage. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application. • DO NOT make more than 1 application per cutting. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Green Onion except Chive (fresh leaves) (Subgroup 3-07B), including Beltsville 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			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
lepidopteran larvae including: armyworms European corn borer loopers	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
	0.12 – 0.19	8 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 10 gpa. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 1 day of harvest. • DO NOT make more than 6 applications of Methoxyfenozide 2SC per acre per year. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Herbs (Fresh and Dried) (Subgroup 19A), including angelica, annual marjoram, balm, basil, borage, burnet, camomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, coriander (leaf), costmary, culantro (leaf), curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram, nasturtium, oregano, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, pot marjoram, rosemary, rue, sage, summer savory, sweet bay, sweet marjoram, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wild marjoram, wintergreen, winter savory, woodruff, wormwood

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
beet armyworm cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.12 – 0.16	8 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.
Diamondback moth (suppression only)	0.19 – 0.25	12 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation if egg laying.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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 10 gpa.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 10 days
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) (Crop Group 6), including asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, Cajanus spp. (pigeon pea), Chinese longbean, Cicer arietinum (chick peas, garbanzo beans), cowpea, green lima bean, jackbean, Lens spp. (lentils), Lupinus spp. (grain lupine, sweet lupine, white lupine, white sweet lupine), 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

Foliage of Legume Vegetables (except Soybean) (Subgroup 7A), including any cultivar of bean and field pea (except soybean)

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
alfalfa looper beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Corn earworm (<i>Helioverpa Heliothis</i>) (suppression only)	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.
Tomato pinworm (suppression only)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leafmining and infestations of leafmining phase are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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 10 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 Methoxyfenozide 2SC. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Methoxyfenozide 2SC, 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 Albaugh, LLC representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** use adjuvants in the tank mix when applying this product to dry peas and beans.
- **DO NOT** apply to dry peas by aerial ULV.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Low Growing Berry (Except Cranberry) (Crop Subgroup 13-07G), including bearberry, bilberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms corn earworm (suppression only) cutworms (suppression only)	0.09 – 0.19	6 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For early season applications 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. • 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.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **Ground Application:** Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa of water 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 10 gpa.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Re-treatment Interval:** 10-days
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Nongrass Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay (Crop Group 18), including alfalfa, clover, crown vetch, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, milk vetch, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms, including: beet, fall, southern, striped, true, western, yellowstriped alfalfa caterpillar alfalfa looper webworms	0.06 – 0.16	4 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. • Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **Ground Application:** Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa of water 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.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 fl oz (0.156 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest; there is no preharvest interval for forage. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per cutting.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

ALFALFA ONLY: Please follow the use directions below for a reduced PHI for Alfalfa to 3 days.

Alfalfa

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms, including: -beet, fall, southern, striped, true, western, yellowstriped alfalfa caterpillar alfalfa looper webworms	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. • Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per application or a total of 32 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest; there is no preharvest interval for forage. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per cutting.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Ornamentals (including 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, residential property, etc., and in interior plantscapes)

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
Armyworm Bagworm Beet armyworm Browntail moth Codling moth Cutworms Eastern tent caterpillar European grapevine moth Fall armyworm Fall cankerworm Fall webworm Florida fern caterpillar Forest tent caterpillar Gypsy moth Hemlock looper Jack pine budworm Leafrollers Light brown apply moth Pine tip moth Processionary caterpillar Puss caterpillar Spruce budworm Tussock moth Western spruce budworm Western tent caterpillar Yellowneck caterpillar Zimmerman pine moth	0.06 – 0.25	4 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

APPLICATION METHOD

- When applied as directed, Methoxyfenozide 2SC has shown excellent 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.
- **Ground Application:** Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment or hydraulic sprayers. Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by mist blowers or air blast sprayers. 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 20 gpa. Methoxyfenozide 2SC can be aerially applied 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. Do not make aerial applications in immediate proximity of residential, commercial, government, institutional or other structures where people may be present including homes, apartments, offices, churches, schools, and businesses. Aerial applicators should evaluate conditions existing at the time of application and make appropriate adjustments to reduce drift. In urban areas, however, use is limited to directed ground or chemical applications.
- **Hand Sprayers:** Apply in enough water to thoroughly spray plant foliage until runoff.

Methoxyfenozide 2SC (fl oz/A)	Active Ingredient (lb ai/A)	Equivalent Product/gal water (teaspoon)
4	0.06	¼
8	0.12	½
16	0.25	1

- **Chemigation Application:** Methoxyfenozide 2SC may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

{Note to reviewer: the Restrictions for Ornamentals continue on the next page}

RESTRICTIONS (Ornamentals)

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz (0.5 lb ai) of Methoxyfenozide 2SC per acre per year.
- Allow at least six hours between application completion and onset of precipitation to assure thorough spray drying.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per acre per year. See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Peanut

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms cabbage looper green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	0.09 – 0.16	6 – 10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **Ground Application:** Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa of water 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.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10.4 fl oz (0.16 lbs ai) per acre per application
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per acre per year.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Pineapple (Hawaii ONLY)

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
suppression of lepidopterous larvae such as: armyworms banana moth <i>Batrachedra commosae</i> <i>Elaphria nucicolora</i> fruit borer caterpillar (<i>Thecla basilides</i> ; <i>Strymon basilides</i>) pineapple caterpillar pink cornworm sugarcane bud moth	0.06 – 0.10	4 – 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your Albaugh, LLC representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

APPLICATION METHOD

- Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated to control target pests. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines.
- Apply in a spray volume which will provide thorough crop coverage.

RESTRICTIONS

- For use in Hawaii only.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 7 fl oz (0.10 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 28 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.44lb ai of methoxyfenozide) per acre per year
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval: DO NOT** make applications less than 7 days apart
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.

Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10), including apple, Asian pear, azarole, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, pear, quince, tejocote, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
codling moth (suppression only)	0.25	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For use against low to moderate infestations in conjunction with alternate control measures such as in established mating disruption blocks. For each generation, apply at the initiation of egg lay (usually occurs at 100 to 200 DD, base 50°F, following biofix¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later.
lesser appleworm oriental fruit moth	0.19 – 0.25	12 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each generation, apply at the initiation of egg lay (usually occurs at 100 to 200 DD, base 50°F, following biofix¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later.
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	0.12 - 0.25	8 - 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 biofix¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).
eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding.
tufted apple bud moth	0.09 – 0.16	6 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each generation, apply at 10 to 30% egg hatch.
spotted tentiform leafminer western tentiform leafminer	0.12 – 0.19	8 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First generation: Apply at pink to petal fall. Second, third generation: Apply at early egg hatch for each generation.
lacanobia fruitworm	0.19	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply within 10 to 14 days.

APPLICATION METHOD

- For best protection, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation. For pests that penetrate fruit apply Methoxyfenozide 2SC before the larvae hatch and penetrate the fruit. Methoxyfenozide 2SC may provide 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit and/or leaves are expanding. Most effective crop protection results from an application of Methoxyfenozide 2SC made at the initiation of egg hatch. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flight and egg laying, or extended egg hatch, use the maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.
- Methoxyfenozide 2SC may also be used in a program approach alternated or interspersed with other insecticides. Make sure the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate products and Methoxyfenozide 2SC.
- Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately.
- Ground Application:** Apply Methoxyfenozide by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 50 gpa 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 Methoxyfenozide 2SC in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. Methoxyfenozide 2SC 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.

{Note to reviewer: the Restrictions for Pome Fruits continue on the next page}

RESTRICTIONS (Pome Fruits)

- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Do not** make more than 4 applications per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Aerial application is allowed **ONLY** for the last two applications prior to harvest.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

¹ Biofix 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.

Pomegranate			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
European grapevine moth filbert worm light brown apple moth navel orangeworm obliquebanded leafroller omnivorous leafroller	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. • The higher rates 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.
redhumped caterpillar			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground Application: Apply 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 20 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. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Popcorn			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
European corn borer southwestern corn borer	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 multinozzle over the row application to mid- and late-season infestations.
true armyworm western bean cutworm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at first sign of egg hatch (field corn), feeding damage (sweet corn), 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.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Application: Apply 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. 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. Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than two consecutive applications of Methoxyfenozide 2SC. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Methoxyfenozide 2SC, 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 Albaugh, LLC representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest of grain and stover. There is no preharvest interval for popcorn forage. DO NOT apply to popcorn by aerial ULV. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Root Vegetables (Subgroups 1A, 1B) including black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chicory, edible burdock, garden beet, ginseng, horseradish, parsnip, oriental radish, radish, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, sugarbeet, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil, and turnip-rooted parsley

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year for all crops except radish.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year for all crops except radish.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year for radish.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year for radish.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest for all root vegetables except sugarbeet. **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of sugarbeet harvest.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Small Fruit Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit and Grape) (Crop Subgroup 13-07F) including amur river grape, gooseberry, hardy kiwifruit, maypop, schisandra berry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
grape berry moth	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Reapply within 10 to 18 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.
grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons per acre by conventional airblast or over the row sprayer. If using a type of sprayer not mentioned above, 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 20 gallons per acre. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 48 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 30 days of harvest. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Sorghum (Grain and Sweet)			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
southwestern corn borer sugarcane borer	0.06 – 0.19	4 – 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Apply as broadcast or multinozzle over the row application to mid- and lateseason infestations.
beet armyworm fall armyworm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at first sign of egg hatch, 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 10-day re-treatment intervals.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre 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 10 gallons per acre. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 48 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 21 days of harvest, or within 3 days of forage or sweet sorghum stalk harvest. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Soybean			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest of hay and forage or within 14 days of harvest of seed. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Re-Planting Interval: A 7-day re-planting interval is required for residues of methoxyfenozide. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Spearmint and Peppermint			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms cutworms loopers	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scout crops on a regular basis and treat as soon as economic thresholds have been met. Target small larvae and egg masses when possible. Use a higher rate in the rate range for high infestations and when extended residual is needed. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals when there are continuing infestations.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. 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. Calibrate aircraft to assure uniform coverage of the target crop. 			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. See Rotational Crop Restrictions. 			

Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12), including American plum, apricot, beach plum, black cherry, Canada plum, capulin, cherry plum, cherry (sweet, sour), cherry (tart) chickasaw plum, Chinese Jujube, Damson plum, Japanese apricot, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, Nanking cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, prune plum, sloe, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

APPLICATION METHOD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 20 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. 		

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes, and their Hybrids

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
codling moth (suppression only) oriental fruit moth	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. The product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding. Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix¹ dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately. For continuous moth flight and egg laying, use the highest labeled rate. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals. Alternate or intersperse with other insecticides targeted at the same pest so long as the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the products being alternated and Methoxyfenozide 2SC is applied before larvae penetrate the fruit.

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes, and their Hybrids (Cont'd)			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
peach twig borer	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch before larvae enter the fruit. 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.
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 biofix¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). 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.
European grapevine moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
cherry fruitworm green fruitworm lesser appleworm	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
redhumped caterpillar	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. 			

¹ Biofix 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.

Cherries (Sweet and Sour)			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 biofix¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). • 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.
eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
cherry fruitworm	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
redhumped caterpillar	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 58 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.9 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. 			

¹ Biofix 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.

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12), including African nut-tree, almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, bunya, bur oak, butternut, Cajou nut, candlenut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, coconut, coquito nut, dika nut, filbert (hazelnut), ginkgo, Guiana chestnut, heartnut, hickory nut, Japanese horse chestnut, macadamia (bush) nut, mongongo nut, monkey-pot, monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, peach palm nut, pecan, pequi, Pili nut, pine nut, pistachio, Sapucaia nut, tropical almond, walnut (black and English), yellowhorn and cultivars, and varieties and/or hybrids of these

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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. 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.
- **NOTE:** Performance of Methoxyfenozide 2SC 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 Methoxyfenozide 2SC 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.

RESTRICTIONS (unless otherwise noted below)

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz (0.38 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 7 days
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Almonds

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
peach twig borer	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the bloom to petal fall period depending upon infestation level. • Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (400 to 450 DD, base 50°F, following biofix¹). Reapply at 14- to 18-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight. • A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.
navel orangeworm	0.19 – 0.38	12 – 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fl oz (0.38 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year.
- Minimum retreatment interval: 7 days.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

¹ Biofix 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.

Hazelnuts			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
filbertworm	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at initiation of egg hatch. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.
obliquebanded leafroller			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (200 to 400 DD following biofix¹). Reapply 14 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).
European grapevine moth filbert leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leaftier			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control of surface of foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Minimum retreatment interval: 14 days. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. 			

¹ Biofix 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.

Pecans			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
pecan nut casebearer	0.06 – 0.12	4 – 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch (first generation is approximately 8 to 15 days following biofix¹). 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. A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.
hickory shuckworm			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For early- to mid-season infestations reaching threshold levels as defined by state extension specialists or other qualified authorities, make applications at the initiation of egg hatch. For late-season infestations, initiate applications at halfshell hardening. Reapply at 14-day intervals to shuck split or while nuts are susceptible to heavy infestations.
fall webworm walnut caterpillar			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at the first sign of larval infestation.
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use by New York. DO NOT apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 32 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. Minimum retreatment interval: 7 days. Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. 			

¹ Biofix 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.

Walnuts			
TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
codling moth (suppression only)	0.19 – 0.38	12 – 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch (100 to 200 DD following biofix¹). Control of first generation may require second application (14- to 18-day re-treatment interval) to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding nuts and foliage. • After nut growth and foliage expansion slows, a 14- to 21-day re-treatment interval may be required to provide control of extended moth flight. • A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.
navel orangeworm	0.12 – 0.25	8 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply at initiation of egg hatch.
fall webworm redhumped caterpillar			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply at first sign of larval infestation.
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered for use by New York. • DO NOT apply more than 24 fl oz (0.38 lbs ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum retreatment interval: 14 days. • Preharvest Interval: DO NOT apply within 7 days of harvest. 			

¹ Biofix 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.

Tropical and Subtropical, Palm fruit, edible peel (Crop Group 23C) including Acai; apak palm; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; date; doum palm coconut; jelly palm; pataua; peach palm, fruit; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
carob moth	0.16 – .31	10 - 20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. Once applied, the product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding. • Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix¹ dates based on pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately. • For continuous moth flight and egg laying, use the highest labeled rate. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals. • Alternate or intersperse with other insecticides with different modes of action targeted for the same pest so long as the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the products being alternated and Methoxyfenozide 2SC is applied before larvae penetrate the fruit.
APPLICATION METHOD			
<p>Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Equipment and spray volume should be calibrated to assure uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop.</p>			
RESTRICTIONS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT apply more than 20 fl oz (0.312 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 60 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (0.93 lb ai) per acre per year. • DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per year. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 10 days 			

¹ Biofix 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.

Tropical Tree Fruits and Tropical and subtropical, small fruit, inedible peel (subgroup 24A)

(Tropical tree fruits Including acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, feijoa, guava, ilama, jaboticaba, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax jambu

Tree Fruits including aisen, bael fruit, Burmese grape, cat's-eyes, inga, longan, lychee, madras-thorn, manduro, matisia, mesquite, mongongo fruit, pawpaw, small-flower, satinleaf, Sierra Leone-tamarind, Spanish lime, velvet tamarind, wampi, white star apple; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
lepidopteran larvae including: European grapevine moth guava moth (<i>Argyresthia</i>) leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers orange tortrix spanworms webbing worms western tussock moth	0.16 – 0.25	10 – 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 at a 6- to 10-day re-treatment interval to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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, apply in a minimum of 100 gpa by conventional group equipment. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. 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. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per year.
- **Acerola, Feijoa, Guava, Jaboticaba, Passionfruit, Starfruit, Wax Jambu:**
 - **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest.
 - **Minimum Re-treatment Interval:** 6 days
- **Atemoya, Avocado, Biriba, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Ilama, Soursop, Sugar Apple**
 - **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 2 days of harvest.
 - **Minimum Re-treatment Interval:** 6 days
- **Black Sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Papaya, Sapodilla, Star Apple**
 - **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 3 days of harvest.
 - **Minimum Re-treatment Interval:** 10 days
- **Longan, Lychee, Pulasan, Rambutan, Spanish Lime**
 - **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
 - **Minimum Re-treatment Interval:** 10 days

Tuberous 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

TARGET PESTS	RATE		APPLICATION TIMING
	lb a.i./A	fl oz/A	
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	0.09 – 0.16	6 – 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

APPLICATION METHOD

- **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 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

RESTRICTIONS

- Not registered for use by New York.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 64 fl oz of Methoxyfenozide 2SC (1.0 lb ai) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 14 days.
- See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT freeze. **DO NOT** store below 40°F. If solid crystals are observed, warm material to above 60°F by placing container in warm location. Shake or roll container periodically to redissolve solids.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original container only. Store in cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. **DO NOT** put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. **DO NOT** contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food or feed by storage or disposal. In case of spill, avoid contact and isolate area. Keep out animal and unprotected persons. Call (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to federal, state, or local procedures. For guidance in proper disposal methods, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office. Open dumping is prohibited.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS 5 GALLONS OR LESS:

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS 5 GALLONS OR LARGER:

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Recap and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

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{LABEL HISTORY

Not Part of Final printed Label

File Name	Version Mark	Comment
083100-000XX.20220729.DRAFT	072922	Section 3 Draft Label
083100-000AL.20230619.DRAFT	061923	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-000AL.20230705.DRAFT	070523	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-000AL.20230711.DRAFT	071123	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-000AL.20240122.DRAFT	012224	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-000AL.20240124.DRAFT	012424	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-00065.20240131.MASTER	AD013124	EPA SAL
083100-00065.20240829.DRAFT	082924	Update Uses
083100-00065.20250314.DRAFT	031425	Interim Decision Updates, plus 082924 Updates
083100-00065.20260407.DRAFT	040726	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-00065.20260415.DRAFT	041526	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-00065.20260505.DRAFT	050526	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-00065.20260508.DRAFT	050826	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-00065.20260512.DRAFT	051226	Label Revisions from EPA Comments
083100-00065.20260512.1.DRAFT	051226.1	Label Revisions from EPA Comments