U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:	Date of Issuance:
84059-34	3/7/2025

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
MBI-306 EP

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Pro Farm Group, Inc.
1530 Drew Ave.
Davis, CA 95618

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product, always refer to the above EPA Registration Number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

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

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration or registration review of your product when the EPA requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Cody Kendrick

Cody Kendrick, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Microbial Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:
3/7/2025

2. Submit storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) data as these data requirements are not satisfied. A one-year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of this registration to provide these data to the EPA.
3. Make the following labeling change before you release this product for shipment:
    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 84059-34."
4. Submit one (1) copy of the final printed labeling for the record before you release this product for shipment.
5. If EPA finds that additional mitigation measures are necessary to address potential future effects to any listed species or their designated critical habitat, EPA will notify Pro Farm Group, Inc. in writing within 45 calendar days of any such determination of any necessary required changes. Within 30 calendar days of receiving EPA's notice, Pro Farm Group, Inc., must submit an amendment application incorporating any required changes, including amended labels. Alternatively, Pro Farm Group, Inc. may respond by submitting a request for voluntary cancellation of this product. If Pro Farm Group, Inc. fails to comply with this registration term, Pro Farm Group, Inc. has agreed in prior written acceptance of these terms that EPA may cancel the registration under an expedited process under FIFRA 6(e).

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to your company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following acceptable Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF):

- Basic CSF dated 03/04/2025

If you have any questions, please contact please contact Andrew Queen by phone at 202-566-1539 or via email at queen.andrew@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Kendrick

Cody Kendrick, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Microbial Pesticides Branch
Biopesticides and Pollution
Prevention Division (7511M)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure (1): Label_84059-GU_00326254_03-04-2025

Optional/Alternate text appears within parentheses, editorial text appears within brackets and is not intended for final printed label. Where "Biopesticide" appears in this master label, one or more of Biofungicide, Bioinsecticide, Biomiticide, Bionematicide, (Insecticidal) (Nematicidal) Seed Treatment, Fungicide, (Soil) Insecticide, Miticide, and/or Nematicide, Insect Control, Nematode Control, Mite Control may be used on the Final printed label. Final printed label may use subsets of rate/interval ranges stated on this Master Label.

MBI-306 EP

(Alternate Brand Names: Neovo®™, Onira®™, Arino®, Bountify®, Magnevus® Bronte®™, Zelto® Pro, Eminence® Pro ST, BioST® Nematicide 2G, BioST® Insecticide 2G, Camino™, Palomino™, Planeteer™, Sonrisa™, Perfecto™, Kahuna™, Madera™, Valet™, Cultiverde™, Pantheon™, Lando™, Mundo™, Lobo™, Simpatico™, Famosa™, Famous™, Siempre™, Diamante™, Proxima™, Crecer™, Puerto™, Verdemeer™, Entre™, Mongo™, Converde™, Armis™, Armus™)

Powered by RinoTec®™ Technology

(For control of labeled foliar insects, mites, soil insects and nematodes in labeled agricultural crops including (corn), (sorghum), (popcorn), (potato), (onion), (mint), (almond), (pistachio), (walnut), (olive), (grape), (citrus), (peach), (plum), (necatarine), (apple), (sweet potato), (cherry), (leafy vegetables), (brassica vegetables), (tomato), (pepper), (melons), (hops), (strawberry), (caneberries), (blueberry), (kiwi) and (squash).)

MASTER LABEL, containing:
Sublabel A: Agricultural Crop Use, Greenhouse, Nursery, Turf & Professional Landscape Use (All combinations of terrestrial, greenhouse, indoor, and forest; food, feed, and nonfood)
Sublabel B: Home & Garden Use (Residential Indoor and Residential Outdoor)

EPA Reg. No.: 84059-GU

Manufactured (by)(for): Pro Farm Group, Inc.
1530 Drew Ave.
Davis, CA 95618 USA
1-877-664-4476;
mailto:info@profarmgroup.com

ACCEPTED

Mar 07, 2025

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 84059-34

MBI-306 EP

(BIOLOGICAL) (INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE/NEMATICIDE/FUNGICIDE/SEED TREATMENT [include at least one])

(BIOLOGICAL) (INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE THAT ALSO CONTROLS ([LABELED DISEASE(S)]) (CERTAIN LABELED DISEASES))

Powered by RinoTec™ Technology

Active Ingredient: Inactivated *Burkholderia rinojensis* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media*……94.46%
Other ingredients: ……5.54%
Total: ……100.00%
* Contains not less than 330 µg of : *(1S,4S,7Z,10S,16E,21R)-7-ethylidene-4,21-di(propan-2-yl)-2-oxa-12,13-dithia-5,8,20,23-tetrazabicyclo[8.7.6]tricos-16-ene-3,6,9,19,22-pentone* per mL of MBI-306 EP. *(1S,4S,7Z,10S,16E,21R)-7-ethylidene-4,21-di(propan-2-yl)-2-oxa-12,13-dithia-5,8,20,23-tetrazabicyclo[8.7.6]tricos-16-ene-3,6,9,19,22-pentone* is an analytical marker in the active substance product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	• 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	• 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For non-emergency information on this product, call the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) at" (1-800-858-7378), 8:00AM to 12:00PM Pacific Time, Monday-Friday. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

EPA Reg. No.: 84059-34 **EPA Est. No.:** XXXXX-XX-XXX
Net Contents: XX
(Batch)(Lot) No: XXXX

Manufactured (by)(for): Pro Farm Group, Inc.
1530 Drew Ave.
Davis, CA 95618 USA
(1-877-664-4476); (info@profarmgroup.com)

(US Patents No. XXXXX)
(XXXX® is a registered trademark of Pro Farm Group, Inc.)
(Name and logo of Pro Farm Group are registered trademarks of Pro Farm Group, Inc.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse**.**

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear.

Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter. (Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.)

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If there are no such instructions for washables, 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 meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS: Users should

- 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

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 disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See the Directions for Use section of this label for application instructions that minimize risk to bees and other beneficial insects, *including those used in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs.*

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals. Do not allow product to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging. Minimize spray drift away from the target area to reduce effects to other non-target insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into 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:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves (made from any waterproof material)
- Shoes plus socks

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil incorporated or soil injected, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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.

For commercial seed treatment uses: Keep unprotected persons out of treatment area until seeds have dried or been packaged.

For all other non-WPS uses: Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) (powered by RinoTec®™ technology) (contains inactivated cells of *Burkholderia rinojensis* A396 and spent fermentation media) for use against the (pests)(and diseases) listed in the Directions for Use (Labeled Crops) section. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) is a suspension concentrate that can be applied (as a foliar spray) (as an in-furrow (or T-band) application at planting) (as a transplant water treatment) (as a banded soil application) (as a soil shank injection at planting) (through chemigation), (as a foliar spray utilizing an electrostatic sprayer) (as a foliar spray using an airblast sprayer) (as a foliar spray using rotary aircraft and fixed-wing) (through a greenhouse (or indoor) fogger) (as a seed treatment) [*include at least one*] to control listed (pests)(and diseases). (MBI-306 EP

(Biopesticide) is mixed with water) (or liquid fertilizer) (for application and may be used on crops listed on this label, including those grown for seed production.) MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) controls (and/or) suppresses (foliar insects and mites) (insects) (mites) (nematodes) (soil borne / dwelling insects) (foliar and) (soil-dwelling nematodes) (foliar plant diseases) (soil-borne plant diseases) [*include at least one*] pests by (interfering with feeding activity and/or life cycle of a pest via) (ingestion of treated plant material) and/or (triggering plant defense genes to produce defensive compounds (in the plant) (exuded by plant roots) (in treated foliage)) or (inhibition of plant diseases) [*include at least one*]. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) controls (and/or) suppresses many (foliar feeding) (soil-dwelling) (pests) (foliar diseases) (soil-borne diseases) including listed [*can list pests from pest list*] (Lepidoptera) (caterpillars) (Coleoptera) (beetles) (larvae) (Diptera) (flies) (soft-bodied insects and mites) ([include at least one] Lygus, aphids, scales, thrips, plant bugs, true bugs, whiteflies, leafminer, mealybugs and plant sucking mites) (ectoparasitic) (endoparasitic) (cyst-forming) (gall-forming) (nematodes) (foliar diseases) (soil-borne diseases) [*include at least one*] infesting labeled crops and plants.

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be used in (field) (greenhouse) (indoor) (high tunnels)(shadehouse) (forest) [*include at least one*] environments for the control of any labeled pest according to instructions in the Directions for Use section.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

MBI-306 EP ((Biopesticide) is an (insect) (mite) (nematode) (plant disease) [include at least one] control and suppression product when used according to label directions for control of labeled pests. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide))is recommended for use as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, which may include the use of pest-resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, crop rotation, biological control agents, pest scouting and pest forecasting systems aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Practices known to reduce insect pest development should be followed. Consult your state cooperative extension service or local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established in your area.

(INSECT, MITE AND NEMATODE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some insect or mite pests are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for (insect) (mite) (nematode) (disease) control. (The mode of action of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) within the insect or mite cell is currently unknown but is believed to be unique from other known modes of action and has not yet been classified by the Insect Resistance Action Committee.) An insect and mite pest management program that includes alternation or tank mixes between MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) and other labeled insecticides or miticides that have a different mode of action than MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) is essential to prevent resistant pest populations from developing.)

(PLANT DISEASE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some plant pathogens are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for disease control. The mode of action of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) includes triggering genes involved with plant defenses such as systemic acquired resistance and the inhibition of growth by certain plant pathogens. A plant disease pest management program that includes alternation or tank mixes between MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) and other labeled fungicides that have a different mode of action than MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) is essential to prevent resistant pest populations from developing.)

(GENERAL) USE INSTRUCTIONS (FOR MIXING AND SPRAYING)

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Slowly invert and/or agitate container several times to assure uniform mixture of formulation prior to adding product to the spray tank.

Important –Fill tank ½ to ¾ of desired amount of water. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide). Add the desired volume of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) to the mix tank and the remaining volume of water and continue circulation. Maintain circulation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) than can be used in 24 hours. Use a strainer no finer than 50 mesh in conventional spray systems.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

TANK MIXING

Do not combine MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in the spray tank with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective, or non-injurious under your use conditions. Add water-soluble bags first followed by other dry products including water-soluble granules, water-dispersible granules and wettable powders. Then add MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) and other water-based suspension concentrates followed by water-soluble concentrates, suspo-emulsions, oil-based suspension concentrates, emulsifiable concentrates; surfactants, oils, and adjuvants; soluble fertilizers and drift retardants.

To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations they must be evaluated prior to use. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products use a jar test with the assumption of (5 to 25 gallons of (water) (liquid fertilizer) per acre application. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to one quart of water with agitation. Add the components to be mixed in the order specified in the previous paragraph. After thoroughly mixing, let this mixture stand for 15 minutes and assess by looking for separation, large flakes or other precipitates, gels or other signs of incompatibility. If the combination remains mixed or can readily be remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

TANK-MIX PRECAUTIONS

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) may be mixed with pesticide products labeled for use on crops on this label in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not mix with products that contain a label prohibition against tank mixing. Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) alone or with all possible tank mix combinations on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) product labeling or in other Pro Farm Group product use instruction, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur. Use of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in any tank mixture applications that is not specifically described on MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) labeling or in other Pro Farm Group product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures before making such applications to your crops. Follow the most restrictive labeling. Pro Farm Group will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) labeling or in other Pro Farm Group product use instructions.

USE DIRECTIONS – SOIL TREATMENT

(1 to 20 fluid ounces) (0.0078% to 0.125% v/v) MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) (per acre) [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop]

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be applied by soil treatment to protect against labeled (soil-borne) pests (and diseases). In general, MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be applied by the following methods (unless specified differently in the crops section). (Repeat applications for soil-borne pests as directed in the Crop Use section.)

In-Furrow Applications: At planting, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) as an in-furrow application or as a 5-7 inch band (T-band) over an open furrow at the rate of (1 – 20 fluid ounces) [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] per acre, (or 0.014–1.53 fluid ounces per 1000 feet of row), according to the chart below. Apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre so ~~as~~ the spray is directed over the seed furrow just before the seeds are covered. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) applied as a T-band should be lightly incorporated into the top 1 inch of soil by drag chains or tines. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be mixed with liquid fertilizer in lieu of water where a jar test confirms physical compatibility. Applicators should confirm compatibility with a jar test prior to application.

(In-furrow applications of MBI-306 EP should follow planting of MBI-306 EP treated seed.) (Follow planting of insect-control traited seeds with in-furrow applications of MBI-306 EP.)

Rate	In-Furrow and T-band Application Rates Product per 1000 ft. row.							
	(7.5" Rows)	15" Rows	30" Rows	32" Rows	34" Rows	36" Rows	38" Rows	40" Rows
1 to 20 fluid ounces per acre	0.014–0.29 fluid ounces	0.029–0.57 fluid ounces	0.057-1.15 fluid ounces	0.061-1.23 fluid ounces	0.065-1.30 fluid ounces	0.069-1.38 fluid ounces	0.073-1.45 fluid ounces	0.077-1.53 fluid ounces

7.5" = 69,697 row ft./acre, 15" = 34,848 row ft./acre, 30" = 17,424 row ft./acre, 32" = 16,315 row ft./acre, 34" = 15,374 row ft./acre, 36" = 14,520 row ft./acre, 38" = 13,754 row ft./acre, 40" = 13,068 row ft./acre.

(In-furrow applications of MBI-306 should follow planting of seed treated with RinoTec™ technology)

(Pre-plant, Planting and (Cultivation)(In-season)(Soil) Applications: (During cultivation and prior to planting, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at the rate of (1 – 20 fluid ounces per acre) **[**optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] as a broadcast or banded application or during hilling or bed formation by incorporating the spray into the soil profile). (At planting, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at the rate of 1 – 20 fluid ounces per acre into the open seed furrow or in a 5 - 7 inch band behind the seed tube over an open seed furrow). (During cultivation after crop emergence, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at the rate of (1 – 20 fluid ounces) [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] per acre as a directed spray application towards the plant base and incorporating the spray into the soil profile). (For infestations of soil pests (and diseases), use an at-planting in-furrow, or T-band application, in a minimum of 3 gallons of (water) (liquid fertilizer) per acre). (When high pest infestations are anticipated or encountered, use additional effective soil treatments for improved control). (Additional in-season applications can be made by a banded spray followed by overhead irrigation or by using overhead chemigation (unless specified differently in the crops section). [*Include at least one*]. (Cultivation) (in-season) (soil) applications can be made on a 7–28-day interval)

(Soil Drench Applications: Apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at a sufficient rate to thoroughly soak the growing media and root zone during transplant or by hill drench. Insect and nematode (Disease) control treatments can occur (prior to planting,) (and (at) (or near planting) (or transplanting) as soil drench applications.) (Multiple drench applications can be made on a 7-28 day interval for insect or nematode control treatments.) (Multiple drench applications can be made on a 7–28-day interval for disease control treatments.) Apply at transplanting in **0.0078% to 0.125% v/v** treatment solution per transplant. Use sufficient water to thoroughly wet the root zone.

(Shanked-In and Injected Applications: MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be shanked-in or injected into the soil alone, or with most types of pesticides and nutrients (prior to planting,) (at planting) (following crop emergence). Shank injection before planting should be placed in the seed row just below the seed line. Shank injection after crop emergence should be placed near the row without pruning plant roots. Use a jar test to confirm physical compatibility prior to application. (Multiple applications can be made on a 7–28-day interval for disease control/insect/nematode treatments.))

(Broadcast Soil Applications: MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be applied to bare soil alone or with most types of pesticides and nutrients (prior to planting,) (at planting,) (and) (at transplant,). Apply with a minimum of 30 gallons of water and follow with a minimum of 0.5 inches of irrigation water or natural rainfall within 1-2 days to allow the material to move through the soil profile. Use of sufficient irrigation water to move the product into the root zone will vary depending upon initial soil moisture, organic matter and clay content of the soil. Use a jar test to confirm physical compatibility prior to application. (Multiple applications can be made on a 7–28-day interval for disease control/insect/nematode treatments. Refer to table in the "**SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS**" section of this label for buffer distance ranges required.))

USE DIRECTIONS – GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATION FOR FOLIAR PEST CONTROL

Apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at a rate of 1 – 20 fluid ounces per acre [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] in ground and/or aerial equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, spray pressure, nozzle type and size, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage. (For ground, airblast, and aerial applications, do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site). Refer to table in the "**SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS**" section of this label for buffer distance ranges required.

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) is an (insecticide) (nematicide) (miticide)(fungicide) [*include at least one*] for use against listed pests. (Close scouting and early attention to infestations are highly recommended. Proper timing of application targeting newly hatched larvae, nymphs or immature pests is important for optimal results). (Under heavy pest populations, shorten the spray interval, and/or apply in tank mixture with another product that also has activity on the target pest.) (A single application may not be sufficient to achieve the desired level of control.) (Treat early after egg hatch and monitor pest population to be certain economic treatment threshold is not reached.) (Repeat foliar application at 4 to 10 day interval depending upon plant growth, insect and/or mite activity, and other factors. (Close scouting and application of MBI-306 for disease control prior to significant incidence of disease is important for optimal results. MBI-306 should be applied as a preventative product for disease control.)

(For greenhouse and indoor applications, (including foliar applications to hydroponic systems) ,dilute MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) (at the application rate per acre)(per one thousand square feet) (at 2-16 fl. oz. in 100 gallons of water)(and spray to just before runoff) (and spray to complete coverage) (specified in the use pattern instructions below into sufficient water and spray plants to complete coverage,) (but not to runoff.)(to runoff.)

(For smaller volumes, 16 fluid ounces of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in 100 gallons of water approximates 1 teaspoon per gallon of water.)

(NOTE: Slowly invert container several times to assure uniform mixture of formulation prior to adding product to the spray tank.)

(Thorough coverage of infested plant parts is necessary for effective control. For some crops, directed drop nozzles by ground machine are required.) (Application methods that increase deposition on (lower) (canopy) (underside) leaf surfaces are likely to improve pest control.)

(For Insect and Mite Control) (For Disease Control)

(Under heavy pest populations, [choose one or more of the following] use the higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or apply in tank mixture with another product that also has activity on the target pest.)

(Use adjuvants with MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) to improve control of (insect and mite pests)(plant disease) (in situations where achieving uniform plant coverage is difficult such as closed crop canopy, dense foliage and penetration into waxy leaf surfaces or when rainfall may remove spray deposits.)(Avoid adjuvants, adjuvant rates or water volumes that result in the accumulation of spray deposits on leaf margins.)(Avoid adjuvants containing organosilicones or labeled as penetrants (on) (certain sensitive commodities.)(unless prior experience has shown the spray mixture to be safe to the treated crop and variety) ([labeled commodities].) (Acidifying adjuvants are not recommended unless the pH of the spray mixture is above 8).(When making foliar sprays) (When making banded soil applications to the soil surface) (Use drift retardants to improve deposition of spray mixture on the target application site))

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS USING GROUND EQUIPMENT

Use calibrated power-operated ground equipment (including hand-held and backpack sprayers) capable of providing uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform crop coverage. A minimum of 10 gallons per acre should be used, increasing volume with crop size and/or pest pressure. Use hollow cone, disc core/hollow cone or twin jet flat fan nozzles suitable for insecticide spraying. Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required to obtain complete coverage of plant surfaces. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure and minimize boom height to optimize uniformity of coverage and maximize deposition to reduce drift. (A minimum of 3 gallons per acre should be used with electrostatic sprayers). (Ensure uniform crop coverage). Refer to table in the "**SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS**" section of this label for buffer distance ranges required.

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS USING TREE & VINE SPRAYERS

- For trees, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in at least 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. For small sized trees, apply in at least 50 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applying MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.
- For vines, apply MBI-306 (Biopesticide) in at least 50 gallons of spray solution per acre. Applying MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.
- Air assisted tree and vine sprayers (including airblast sprayers)_carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:
    - Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
    - Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
    - Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
    - Do not spray when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for use.

- Movement of spray that goes beyond the edge of the cultivated area may be minimized by practices such as spraying the outside row only from outside the planting.

Refer to table in the "**SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS**" section of this label for buffer distance ranges required

(ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR GREENHOUSE AND INDOOR APPLICATIONS USING LOW VOLUME FOGGERS)

(Low Volume Foggers apply crop protection products using high pressure low volume nozzles to apply smaller sized droplets than applied by conventional methods. Because significantly less water volume is used, spray concentrations will be higher than with conventional equipment. Low Volume Foggers can be used to apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) indoors and in greenhouses and shadehouses. Follow the equipment manufacturer's instructions and observe label rates for the amount of product to be applied per acre or per thousand square feet.)

AERIAL APPLICATION AND DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

General: Apply in a spray volume of (3 or more gallons per acre on row crops) (10 or more gallons per acre on tree or orchard crops). Because of reduced coverage, insect control by aerial application may be less than control by ground application.

Spray drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The Interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.
Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. Note: This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Information on droplet size: The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that will provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling droplet size: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Use low-drift nozzles, such as solid stream nozzles that are oriented straight back to produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom width: For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade. Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3 – 10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles. If the application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Application height: Do not make application at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

Temperature and humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. (Avoid spraying under high relative humidity) (on certain sensitive crops) (on [labeled crops]) (where drying time is extended).

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

Sensitive areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals. Do not allow product to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging. Minimize spray drift away from the target area to reduce effects to other non-target insects.

Refer to table in the "**SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS**" section of this label for buffer distance ranges required.

USE DIRECTIONS – CHEMIGATION SOIL APPLICATIONS USING DRIP AND MICRO-SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

Apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) through drip or micro-sprinkler irrigation systems where specified on this label at a rate of 1-20 fluid ounces per acre [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop]

Refer to table in the "**SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS**" section of this label for buffer distance ranges required.

(Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.) (Do not connect an irrigation system (including indoor and greenhouse systems) used for pesticide applications directly to a public water system). The irrigation system must provide uniform water distribution. For (suppression/control) of labeled soil dwelling pests apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at the rate of (1 to 20 fluid ounces) [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] per acre using drip (trickle) irrigations or micro-sprinkler systems where specified on this label (prior to planting), (at planting or shortly thereafter) (at transplant or shortly thereafter) (and in season) on a 7 - 28 day interval as needed to maintain control. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) must be applied in a manner that ensures the product reaches the root zone to effectively control soil-borne pests. The length of control provided depends on the rate applied, the pest being controlled, soil type, soil moisture, soil pH, etc.

Multiple applications may be made on 7 - 28 day interval for soil insect and nematode treatments.

(Chemigation - Tree / Orchard / Vine Plantings

Apply (1 – 20 fl. oz. per acre) **[**optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] by chemigation into the root zone through (low-pressure) micro sprinkler, drip, or trickle irrigation equipment. For optimal results soil should be pre-wetted prior to chemigation. Multiple applications may be necessary over multiple years to suppress soil-dwelling pest populations. Inject MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in the final 30-60 minutes of an irrigation cycle, sufficient to wet the root zone,

(For situations where individual trees are being replanted, saturate the root ball and the soil at the planting site to the depth/ volume of the anticipated root zone of the new planting with a 0.015-0.20% v/v (0.019 – 0.256 fluid ounces per gallon (0.568 – 7.57 ml per gallon) of solution of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide). (Subsequent applications should follow within 7 - 28 days.)

Chemigation - Spray Mixture Preparation

First prepare a suspension of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in a mix tank. Slowly invert of agitate the container of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) several time to assure uniform mixture of formulation prior to adding product to mix tank. Fill tank ½ to ¾ the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide), and then the remaining volume of water. Then set the sprinkler to deliver a minimum of 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. Inject the suspension of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. Any questions on calibration should be directed to your State Extension Service Specialists, to equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not combine MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) has not been fully evaluated for compatibility with all adjuvants or surfactants. It is advisable to conduct a spray compatibility test if a mixture with adjuvants or surfactants is planned.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

Chemigation – General Requirements

1) (Apply this product (only) through (sprinkler) (including) (center pivot,) (lateral move,) (end tow,) (side (wheel) roll,) (traveler,) (big gun,) (solid set,) (or hand moved) (drip) (micro-sprinkler/emitter/sprayer) irrigation systems where specified on this label). (Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.) (Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse (and indoor) systems) used for pesticide applications directly to a public water system).

The irrigation system must provide uniform water distribution.

2) Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3) If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4) 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.
5) 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.
6) The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
7) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
8) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
9) Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
10) Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. Utilize agitation to keep solution in suspension.
11) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
12) 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.
13) 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.
14) Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
15) Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
16) Check to be sure that the system provides a uniform waterflow.
17) Irrigate crop with sufficient water to wet the root zone. Then, begin flow of the solution containing product solution from the chemical tank for a period to uniformly distribute the material. Discontinue flow of the MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) mixture and let the system continue to run only as necessary to purge the line with fresh water. Let the MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) solution remain in the root zone of the crop.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1) 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.
2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) 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 flow 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.

SEED TREATMENT APPLICATION
Do not exceed 20 fluid ounces of MBI-306 EP per acre.

(In-furrow applications of MBI-306 EP should follow planting of MBI-306 EP treated seed.)

Seed (seed pieces) treatment for Potatoes:
For early-season protection from (soil-borne pests) ([listed insect and nematode pests]), apply (0.1 – 2.0 fluid ounces) [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) per 100 pounds of seed pieces.

Seed treatment for all other listed crops:
For early-season protection from (listed insect and nematode pests), apply (0.1 – 2.0 fluid ounces) [optional listing of rate or rate range, alternatively list specific rate or rate range for each crop] of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) per 100 pounds of seed.

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be applied as a seed dressing to the seed pieces (at planting) (or) (in commercial seed treatments) for (early season protection of) listed pest damage. Apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) as a water-based slurry with other registered seed treatment insecticides, nematicides and fungicides through standard slurry- or mist-type commercial seed treatment equipment. For best results, it is recommended that MBI-306 EP treated seed pieces be supplemented with an at plant application of MBI-306 (biopesticide).

Mixing instructions: Prepare no more mixture than is required for the immediate operation. Agitate the solution continuously during mixing and application. Mechanical mixing is recommended for proper mixing of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) mixtures. For seed treatment, apply 0.1-2 fluid ounces of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) per 100 pounds of seed.

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) alone: Add ½ of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) to the mix tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after the MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) + tank-mixtures: Add ½ of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitation before adding any tank mix partners. In general, tank-mix partners should be added in this order: wettable powders, dry flowable formulations, liquid flowable formulations, and emulsifiable formulations. Always allow each tank-mix partner to become completely dispersed before adding the next component. Maintain continuous agitation until all components have been dispersed and throughout the application process.

Note: When using MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in tank-mixtures, all products in water soluble packaging should be added to the tank before any other tank-mix partner, including MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide). Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank-mix partner to the tank.

If using MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) in a tank mixture with other seed treatment products, observe all directions for use, crops/sites, use rates, dilution ratios, precautions, and limitations that appear on the tank-mix partner label. No label dosage may be exceeded, and the most restrictive label precautions and limitations must be followed. This product must not be mixed with any product that prohibits such mixing.

For Pre-plant Seed Treatment: Do not use treated seed for food or feed purposes or process for oil. Treat only those seeds needed for immediate use, minimizing the interval between treatments and planting. Do not store excess treated seeds beyond planting time.

For Commercial Seed Treatment: This product does not contain dye. All seed treated commercially with this product must be colored with an EPA-approved dye or colorant of a suitable color to prevent accidental use as food for humans or feed for animals. The Federal Seed Act requires that bags containing seed treated with this product shall be labeled with the following information: "This seed has been treated with inactivated *Burkholderia rinojensis* A396 cells and spent fermentation media. Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes."

(Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.) [*optional language to be included on Final Printed Labeling that contains Directions for Use only for Seed Treatment*])

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

There are no plant back restrictions following application of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide).

(Bees and beneficial insects:

- To minimize potential exposure to bees and other pollinating insects, do not apply while bees are foraging.
- Do not allow product to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging.
- Minimize spray drift away from the target area to reduce effects to other non-target insects.)

IMPORTANT NOTE: SAFETY TO BENEFICIAL ORGANISMS

Prior to treating an entire crop where the release of beneficial insects serves as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, consult with an extension specialist, a pest control advisor (PCA) or with the product manufacturer.

SPRAY DRIFT BUFFERS

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) must be applied in a manner that delivers application droplet sizes in the range of fine to very coarse in accordance with ASABE Standard S-571.1. (Electrostic sprayers only, are allowed to deliver droplet sizes in the range of very fine to very coarse.)

Spray Drift Buffers are required downwind when applying MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) via Groundboom, Soil broadcast, Chemigation, Electrostatic Ground Sprayers, and aerial application to protect non-target invertebrates and bees. The spray drift buffer is the distance in feet between the application site (i.e., edge of field) and the non-treated land. Roadways and headlands adjacent to the application site may be used to comply with the spray drift buffer requirement. Use the table below to determine the buffer zone that best fits your application scenario.

Application methods not listed in the table below are exempt from spray drift buffers.

	Minimum Buffer Distance++			
Application Method	**(Coarse to Very Coarse+)**	**(Medium to Coarse+)**	**(Fine to Medium+)**	**(Very Fine to Fine +)**
(Groundboom) (Soil broadcast) (Micro Sprinkler Chemigation)	(4 ft)	(4 ft)	(4 ft)	(Not Allowed)

(Groundboom) (Tree & Vine Sprayers)				
(Electrostatic Ground Sprayers - low boom+++)	(4 ft)	(4 ft)	(4 ft)	(10 ft)
(Electrostatic Ground Sprayers - high boom and air assist)	(4 ft)	(4 ft)	(4 ft)	(20 ft)
(Aerial Application)	(27 ft)	(33 ft)	(66 ft)	(Not Allowed)

(+) Application droplet size as defined in ASABE Standard S-572.1

(++) Where states or local authorities have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

(+++) Electrostatic Ground Sprayers - low boom defined as 20 inches or less from the nozzle to the spray deposition target.

A 50 % reduction in the required wind-directional buffer distance can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (e.g., trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site and the non-treated land is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.
For ground boom applications a 50% reduction in buffer distance can be made if:

- the application is made with a hooded sprayer; or,
- a windbreak or shelterbelt (e.g., trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site (i.e., edge of the treated field) and the non-treated land is present and meets the criteria listed in the 'Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria' section of this label.

A 75% reduction in buffer distance can be made if a hooded sprayer is used and a downwind windbreak is present and higher than the release height.

Windbreak-Shelterbelt Criteria for Buffers
A 50% reduction in the wind-directional buffer distance required above can be made if a windbreak or shelterbelt (e.g., trees or riparian hedgerows) between the application site (i.e., edge of the treated field) and the non-treated land area is present and meets the following criteria:

- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be downwind between the pesticide application and the non-treated land area.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must have a minimum of one row of trees and/or shrubs that have foliage is sufficiently dense such that the non-treated land area is not visible on the upwind side at the time of application.
- The row(s) of trees and/or shrubs in the windbreak/shelterbelt must run the full length of the treated crop and must have foliage that is sufficiently dense such that the non-treated land area is not visible on the upwind side.
- The height of the trees in the windbreak or shelterbelt must be at a height higher than the release height of the application.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be planted according to local/regional/federal conservation program standards; however, no state or federally listed noxious or invasive trees or shrubs should be planted.
- The windbreak or shelterbelt must be maintained such that their functionality is not compromised.

A manmade structure (e.g., curtain that is raised prior to application, building) can be used instead of a windbreak or shelterbelt. This structure must be downwind between the pesticide

application and the non-treated land area, cover the entire distance of field adjacent to the non-treated land area, and higher than the release height of the application.)

IMPORTANT NOTE: CROP AND PLANT TOLERANCE
MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) has been evaluated on a wide range of plants according to use directions on this label for crop safety. Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of crops within a crop group or under all environmental conditions or growing circumstances have been evaluated. Do not tank mix with products that contain a label prohibition against tank mixing. (Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity and assess for crop tolerance.)

(LABELED CROPS)

(FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF FOLIAR INSECTS AND MITES)

[optional listing of all pests, alternatively list specific pests for each crop] [additional use instructions by crop]

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 0 days

(*) not labeled for this use in California

- Adelgids
- Alder flea beetle
- alfalfa caterpillar
- alfalfa plant bug
- alfalfa weevil
- annual bluegrass weevil
- aphids (including black cherry, blue alfalfa, cowpea, greenbug, pea, pecan and spotted alfalfa)
- apple-and-thorn skeletonizer (apple leaf skeletonizer)
- apple ermine moth
- apple leafcurling midge
- apple maggot
- apple mealybug
- apple rust mite
- army cutworm
- armyworms
- artichoke plume moth
- Asian citrus psyllid
- azalea caterpillar
- azalea lace bug
- azalea plant bug
- bagworm
- banana mealybug
- banana rust thrips
- banana skipper
- beet armyworm
- beet leafhopper
- billbugs
- black cutworm
- black vine weevil
- blackheaded budworm
- blister mites
- blueberry blossom weevil
- blueberry flea beetle
- blueberry gall midge
- blueberry maggot (Begin applications as soon as adult flies are active and continue until adult activity is no longer present. During periods of adult fly activity, make applications at no more than a 7-day interval and more frequently, up to a 4-day interval, if necessary to maintain control.)
- bluegrass billbug
- brown marmorated stink bug
- brown stink bug
- brown wheat mite
- browntail moth
- bulb mites
- cabbage looper
- cabbage maggot
- cabbage webworm
- California oakworm
- campylomma bug
- cane maggot
- cankerworm
- carrot rust fly
- cherry fruitworm

- chinch bugs
- chrysanthemum lace bug
- citrus cutworm
- citrus leafminer
- citrus mealybug
- citrus peelminer
- citrus red mite
- citrus rust mite
- citrus thrips
- clover root curculio
- cloverleaf weevil
- codling moth
- Coleoptera (such as [labeled pests])
- cranberry maggot
- Colorado potato beetle larvae
- Comstock mealybug
- corn earworm (headworm)
- corn leaf aphid
- cotton aphid
- cotton bollworm
- cranberry blossom weevil
- cranberry fruitworm
- crepe myrtle bark scale
- cross-striped cabbageworm
- crucifer flea beetle
- cucumber beetle
- cutworms
- diamondback moth
- dingy cutworm
- Diptera (such as [labeled pests])
- dogwood borer
- Douglas-fir needle midge
- Douglas-fir tussock moth
- dryberry mite
- eggplant flea beetle
- Egyptian alfalfa weevil
- ello moth
- elm spanworm
- eriophyid mites
- European corn borer
- European red mite
- eyespotted bud moth
- fall armyworm
- fall webworm
- filbert aphid
- filbert budmite
- filbert worm
- flea beetles
- Florida red scale
- fruit flies
- Fuller rose beetle
- Fuller rose weevil
- gall midge
- glassy winged sharpshooter
- grape berry moth
- grape flea beetle
- grape leaf skeletonizer
- grape leafroller
- greasy cutworm
- green cloverworm
- green fruitworm
- green peach aphid
- green stink bug
- greenstriped mapleworm
- Gummosos-Batracheda Comosae (Hodges)
- gypsy moth
- Hawaiian flower thrips
- hazelnut aphid
- headworm
- Heliothis
- Hemiptera (such as [labeled pests])
- hemlock looper
- Hessian fly
- hibiscus mealybug
- hickory shuckworm
- Homoptera (such as [labeled pests])
- hop aphid
- hop flea beetle
- hop looper
- Hornworm (tobacco and tomato)
- horseradish flea beetle
- imported cabbageworm
- jack pine budworm
- kudzu bug
- lace bugs
- leafhoppers
- leafminers
- leafrollers (including avocado, filbert, fruittree, obliquebanded, omnivorous, pandemic, red-banded, variegated)
- Lebbeck mealybug
- leatherjackets (crane fly larvae)
- Lepidoptera larvae (such as)
- lesser appleworm
- light brown apple moth
- Io moth
- Ligurian leafhopper

- Liriomyza spp. (leafminers)
- longtailed mealybug
- loopers (alfalfa, cabbage and soybean)
- Lygus
- McDaniel spider mite
- mealybugs
- melonworm
- Mexican bean beetle
- mimosa webworm
- mint root borer
- mites
- navel orange worm
- oleander moth
- olive fruit fly
- omnivorous leafroller
- omnivorous leaftier
- omnivorous looper
- orange tortrix
- orangedog
- oriental fruit moth
- Pacific spider mite
- palestriped flea beetle
- peach twig borer
- pear leafcurling midge
- pear psylla
- pecan nut casebearer
- pepper weevil
- pickleworm
- pine butterfly
- pine tip moth
- plant bugs
- plum curculio
- podworm
- potato aphid
- potato flea beetle
- potato leafhopper
- potato tubermoth
- psyllids
- red mite
- redberry mite
- redhumped caterpillar
- replant disease complex
- rindworm complex
- rosy apple aphid
- saddle prominent caterpillar
- saddleback caterpillar
- San Jose scale
- saltmarsh caterpillar
- sawflies
- scales
- shothole borer
- six-spotted mite
- sod webworms
- southwestern corn borer
- soybean aphid
- soybean gall midge
- soybean looper
- spanworms
- sparganothis fruitworm
- spider mites
- spinach flea beetle
- spittle bugs
- spotted lanternfly
- spotted wing drosophila
- springtails
- spruce budworm
- stink bugs
- striped flea beetle
- Swede midge
- sweetpotato flea beetle
- sweetpotato weevil
- sweetpotato whitefly
- symphylans
- tent caterpillar
- Texas citrus mite
- Thecla-Thecla Basilides (Geyer),
- threecornered alfalfa hopper
- thrips
- Thysanoptera (such as [labeled pests])
- tobacco budworm
- tobacco flea beetle
- tomato fruitworm
- tomato pinworm
- tufted apple budmoth
- twospotted spider mite
- variegated cutworm
- velvetbean caterpillar
- Virginia creeper leafhopper
- walnut caterpillar
- walnut husk fly
- *Diaphorina citri*)
- (*Parabemisia myricae*)
- (*Saissetia oleae*)
- (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*)
- (*Halyomorpha halys*)
- *(Aonidiella aurantii)*
- *(Egira curialis)*
- (*Phyllocnistis citrella*)

- *(Planococcus citri)*
- (*Panonychus citri)*
- (*Coccus pseudomagnoliarum*)
- *(Icerya puchasi)*
- (*Siphoninus phillyreae*)
- (*Chrysomphalus aonidum (L.*))
- (*Archips argyrospila*)
- (*Argyrotaenia fransiscana*)
- *(Aonidiella citrina)*
- (*Aleurothrixus floccosus*)
- (*Microcentrum retinerve*)
- (*Brachycaudis perdicae*)
- (*Halyomorpha halys*)
- (*Euschistus conspersus*)
- (*Parthenolecanium corni*)
- (*Panonychus ulmi*)
- (*Scudderia furcate*)
- (*Archips argyrospila*)
- (*Chinavavia hilaris*)
- (*Brachycaudus helichrysi*)
- (*Hyalopterus pruni*)
- (*Choristroneura rosaceana*)
- (*Platynota stultana*)
- (*Grapholita molesta*)
- (*Tetranychus pacificus*)
- (*Pandemis pyrusuna*)
- (*Anarsia lineatella*)
- (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*)
- (*Thyanta pallidovirens*)
- (*Diaspidiotus perniciosus*)
- (*Chlorochroa sayi)*
- (*Tetranychus urticae*)
- (*Chlorochroa uhleri)*
- (*Frankliniella occidentalis*)
- *(Ferrisia gilli)*
- (*Desmia funeralis*)
- (*Pseudococcus maritimus*)
- (*Pseudococcus longispinus*)
- (*Pseudococcus viburni*)
- (*Argyrotaenia fransiscana*)
- (*Tetranychus urticae*)
- (*Erythoneura variabillis*)
- (*Planococcus ficus*)
- (*Erythoneura ziczac*)
- (*Erythoneura elegantula*)
- (*Harrisina brillians*)
- (*Eotetranychus willamettei*)
- (*Coccus hesperidum*)
- (*Brevipalpus lewisi*)
- (*Cydia pomonella*)
- (*Aphis gossypii*)
- (*Leptoglossus* spp)
- (*Amyelois transitella*)
- (*Thyanta pallidovirens*)
- (*Diaspidiotus perniciosus*)
- (*Chlorochroa uhleri)*
- (*Chromaphis juglandicola*)
- (*Rhagoletis complete*)
- (*Quadraspidiotus juglansregiae*)
- (*Saisettia aleae*)
- *(Aonidiella aurantii)*
- (*Bactrocera aleae)*
- (*Aspidiotus nerii*)
- (*Frankliniella spp)*
- (*Autographa californica*
- (*Spodoptera praefica*)
- (Bemisia tabaci)
- (Bemisia argentifolli)
- (Bemisia spp)
- *(Frankliniella tritici)*
- *(Frankliliella bispinosa)*
- *(Frankliniella occidentalis)*
- *(Thrips palmi)*
- *(Scirtothrip dorsalis)*
- *(Aphis pomi)*
- *(Rhagaletis pomonella)*
- *(Epiphyas postvittana)*
- *(Anthonomus quadrigibbus)*
- *(Eriosoma lingerum)*
- *(Lygus spp)*
- *(Pandemis pyrusana)*
- *(Cribate Weevil)*
- *(Otorhynchus cribricollis)*
- *(Panonychus ulmi)*
- *(Splinota ocellana)*
- *(Amphipyra pyramidoides)*
- *(Orthosia hibisci)*
- *(Epidiaspis leperii)*
- *(Edwardsiana rosae)*
- *(Typhlocyba pomeria)*
- *(Phyllonorycter elmaella)*
- *(Drosophila suzukii)*
- *(Rhagoletis cerasi)*
- *(Myzus cerasi)*
- *(Fieberiella florii)*
- *(Calladonus montanus)*
- *(Macrosiphum euphobiae)*
- *(Chetosiphon fragaefolli)*

- *(Phytonemus pallidus)*
- *(Eotetranychus lewisi)*
- *(Lygus Hesperus)*
- *(Estimmene acrea)*
- *(Trialeurodes packardi)*
- *(Aleyrods spiraeoides)*
- *(Paralobesia viteana)*
- *(Trichoplusia ni)*
- *(Trichoplusia spp)*
- *(Helicoverpa zea)*
- *(Empoasca fabae)*
- *(Empoasca solana)*
- *(Pectinophora gossypiella)*
- *(Heliothis virescens)*
- *(Manduca quinquemaculata)*
- *(Keiferia lycopersicella)*
- (Plutella xylostella)
- (Brevicoryne brassicae)
- (Diaphania nitidalis)
- (Diaphania hyalinata)
- walnut scale
- webworms
- western bean cutworm
- western black flea beetle
- western raspberry fruitworm
- western tussock moth
- whiteflies
- Willamette Spider Mite
- winter moth
- woolly apple aphid

FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF SOIL-DWELLING INSECTS AND NEMATODES

[optional listing of all pests, alternatively list specific pests for each crop]

- billbug
- chinch bugs
- Coleoptera (such as [labeled pests])
- Columbia basin wireworm
- corn rootworm larvae (Mexican, northern, southern, western)
- cutworms
- cranefly larvae
- Diptera (such as [labeled pests])
- European cranefly larvae
- grape phylloxera
- Great Basin wireworm
- Hemiptera (such as [labeled pests])
- Homoptera (such as [labeled pests])
- Lepidoptera larvae (such as [labeled pests])
- prairie grain wireworm
- raspberry crown borer
- root aphids
- root and seed maggots including bean seed fly, cabbage maggot, onion maggot, seed corn maggot, sugar beet root maggot, turnip maggot
- southern potato wireworm
- springtails
- sugar beet crown borer
- sugar beet wireworm
- tobacco wireworm
- white grubs (larvae of scarab beetles including Green June beetle, June and May beetle, European chafer, green rose chafer, Japanese beetle, oriental beetle, rose chafer, southern masked chafer)
- western field wireworm
- wheat wireworm
- wireworms
- symphylans
- *(Phyllophaga spp.)*
- *(Elateridae spp.)*
- *(Scutigerella immaculata)*
- *(Diabrotica virgifera virgifera)*
- *(Diabrotica barberi)*
- *(Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi Barber)*
- *(Diabrotica virgifera zeae)*

- awl (*Dolichodorus* spp.) nematodes
- dagger (*Xiphinema* spp.) nematodes
- pin (*Paratylenchus* spp) nematodes
- (*Meloidogyne* spp.) nematodes
  - (Columbia root-knot nematodes) (*Meloidogyne chitwoodi*)

- (Columbia) lance (*Hoplolaimus galeatus*, *Hoplolaimus columbus*) nematodes
- Guava root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne enterolobii*)
- lesion (*Pratylenchus* spp.) nematodes
- northern root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne hapla*)
- potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera* spp.)
- sting (*Belonolaimus* spp.) nematodes
- stunt (*Tylenchorhynchus* spp.) nematodes
- ring (*Bursaphelenchus* spp.) nematodes
- soybean cyst (*Heterodera glycines*) nematodes
- southern root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*)
- stubby-root (*Paratrichodorus* spp.) nematodes
- sugar beet cyst nematode (*Heterodera schachtii)*
- reniform (*Rotylenchulus* spp.) nematodes
- mint nematodes (*Longidorus elongatus*)
- ring nematodes (*Criconemella xenoplax*)
- needle nematodes (*Longidorus spp.)*

For control of soil-borne (soil dwelling) insect pests and nematodes, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) by (pre-plant incorporation during bed formation) (in-furrow or banded spray during planting)(in water) (in fertilizer) (in transplant water (fertilizer) during transplanting) (in-season by spray applications directed to the plant base) (incorporated into the soil during cultivation) (applied via drip or trickle irrigation or micro-sprinklers as part of an overall soil insect and nematode management program) [*include at least one*]. (Application by overhead sprinkler irrigation in-season is not recommended for control of soil-borne pests).

(FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF SOIL-BORNE DISEASES

[optional listing of all pests, alternatively list specific pests for each crop]

- Aerial Stem Rot (*Erwinia carotovora*)
- Aerial Web Blight (*Rhizoctonia solani*)
- Alfalfa Wilt (*Xylella spp*.)
- Alternaria Blight (*Alternaria cucumerina*)
- Alternaria Blotch (*Alternaria mali*)
- Alternaria Brown Spot (*Alternaria alternata*)
- Alternaria Fruit Rot (*Alternaria spp.)*
- Alternaria Leaf Blight (*Alternaria spp.)*
- Alternaria Leaf Spot (*Alternaria spp*.)
- Alternaria Leaf Spot, Boll Rot (*Alternaria spp*.)
- Alternaria Spot/Fruit Rot (*Alternaria alternata*)
- Angular Leaf Spot (*Mycosphaerella angulata) (Xanthomonas fragariae*)
- Anthracnose (*Collectotrichum spp.) (Gnomonia leptostyla) (Colletotrichum gloeosporioides) (Colletotrichum lagenarium) (Colletotrichum truncatum) (Elsinoe ampelina)*
- Anthracnose *(Colletotrichum coccodes) (Colletotrichum atramentarium) (Colletotrichum dematium)*
- Anthracnose (*Colletotrichum spp*.) – suppression only
- Anthracnose and Black Stem Rot (*Colletotrichum trifolii*)
- Anthracnose Boll Rot (*Glomeria spp*.)

- Anthracnose Fruit Rot (*Colletotrichum acutatum)*
- Anthracnose Leaf Blight (*Colletotrichum graminicola)*
- Anthracnose of Potato (*Colletotrichum* coccodes)
- Anthracnose, Boll Rot (*Glomeria spp*.)
- Apple Scab (*Venturia inaequalis*) (Suppression only)
- Ascochyta Blight, Boll Rot (*Ascochyta spp.)*
- Asian Soybean Rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)
- Aspergillus crown rot (*Aspergillus niger*)
- *Aureobasidium zeae*
- Bacteria *(Erwinia spp.) (Pseudomonas spp.) (Xanthomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial (Leaf) Spot (*Xanthomonas pruni)*
- Bacterial Blast (*Pseudomonas syringae)*
- Bacterial blight (*Pseudomonas cannabina)*
- Bacterial Blight (*Pseudomonas syringae) (Pseudomonas viridiflava) (Xanthomonas campestris pv. pruni) (Xanthomonas campestris)*
- Bacterial Blight and Streak (*Xanthomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial Blight/Rot (*Xanthomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial Canker (*Erwinia nigrifluens) (Pseudomonas syringae) (Pseudomonas spp.) (Xanthomonas campestris) (Xanthomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial Leaf Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris)*
- Bacterial Leaf Spot (*Pseudomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial leaf streak (*Xanthomonas campestris pv. Holcicola)*
- Bacterial leaf stripe (*Pseudomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial Pustule (*Xanthomonas spp.)*
- Bacterial rots (*Pantoea spp.)*
- Bacterial Speck *(Pseudomonas syringae pv. glycinea) (Pseudomonas syringae)*
- Bacterial Spot (*Xanthomonas pruni) (Xanthomonas spp.) (Xanthomonas cucurbitae)*
- Bacterial Wilt (*Clavibacter michiganense)*
- Barley yellow dwarf virus
- Bentgrass/Bermudagrass Dead Spot (*Ophiosphaerella agrostis)*
- Bermudagrass Decline (*Gaeumannomyces graminis var. graminis)*
- Bitter Rot (*Colletotrichum spp.)*
- Black dot disease (*Epiccocum nigrum) (Epicoccum purpurascens)*
- Black mildew (*Schiffnerula cannabis)*
- Black Mold (*Alternaria alternata)*
- Black Root (*Thielaviopsis basicola)*
- Black Root Rot / Black Crown Rot (*Alternaria spp.)*
- Black Rot (*Guignardia bidwellii)*
- Black Rot/Frogeye Leaf Spot (*Botryosphaeria obtusa)*
- Black Scurf (*Rhizoctonia solani)*
- Black shank (*Phytophthora nicotianae)*
- Black Spot (*Guignardia citricarpa), (Phyllosticta citricarpa)*
- Black Spot of Rose (*Diplocarpon rosae)*
- Blossom Blight (*Monilinia spp.)*
- Blue Mold (*Peronospora tabacina)*
- Boll Rot (*Alternaria spp.) (Ascochyta spp.) (Fusarium spp.) (Phoma spp.)*
- Bot Rot (*Botryosphaeria dothidea)*
- Botryosphaeria Blight (*Botryosphaeria dothidea)*
- Botrytis (*Botrytis cinerea)*
- Botrytis Blight (*Botrytis cinerea)*
- Botrytis Bud Rot (*Botrytis cinerea))*
- Botrytis Bunch Rot (*Botrytis cinerea)*
- Botrytis Fruit Rot (*Botrytis cinerea)*
- Botrytis Leaf Blight (*Botrytis squamosa)*
- Botrytis Neck Rot (*Botrytis spp.)*
- Brooks Spot (*Mycosphaerella pomi)*
- Brown / Hull Rot (*Monilinia spp.)*
- Brown blight (*Alternaria alternata) (Alternaria tenuis)*
- Brown leaf spot and stem canker (*Ascochyta spp.) (Asochyta prasadii)*
- *(Phoma spp.)(Didymella spp.)(Phoma exigua)(Phoma glomerata)(Phoma herbarum)*

- Brown patch (*Rhizoctonia solani*)
- Brown Rot (*Monilinia spp.)*
- Brown Rot Blossom Blight (*Monilinia laxa*)
- Brown Rot Fruit Rot (*Monilinia fruticola*)
- Brown Rot, Leaf Spots & Smuts (*Ceratobasidium spp.) (Cercospora spp.) (Cochliobolus spp.) (Drechslera spp.)*
- Brown Rust (*Puccinia melanocephela*)
- Brown Spot (*Alternaria spp.) (Septoria glycines*)
- Brown Stripe/Gray Streak (*Cercosporidium graminis*)
- Bull's Eye Rot (*Neofabraea spp.)*
- Cedar-Apple Rust (*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae*) – suppression only
- Cercospora Blight (*Cercospora asparagi)(Cercospora kikuchii)*
- Cercospora Blight and Leaf Spot (*Cercospora spp.)*
- Cercospora Leaf Spot (*Cercospora citrulina) (Cercospora spp.) (Cercospora beticola)*
- Charcoal rot (*Macrophomina phaseolina)*
- Cherry Leaf Spot (*Blumeriella jaapii)*
- *Cladosporium spp*
- Cladosporium stem canker (*Cladosporium cladosporioides)(Cladosporium herbarum)(Mycospaerella tassiana)*
- Clubroot (*Plasmodiophora brassicae)*
- Colletotrichum Crown Rot (*Colletotrichum spp.) (Colletotrichum graminicola)*
- Common Scab (*Streptomyces scabies*) Suppression only
- Copper Spot (*Gloeocercospora sorghi)*
- Corn grey leaf spot (*Cercospora zeae-maydis) (Cercospora zeina)*
- Cotton root rot (Phymatotrichopsis omnivora)(Phymatotrichum omnivorum)
- Cranberry cotton ball (*Monilinia oxycocci)*
- Cranberry Early Rot (*Phyllosticta vaccinia)*
- Crown and Foot Rots (*Pseudocercosporella herpotrichoides, Rhizoctonia)*
- Crown gall (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens)*
- Curvularia leaf spot (*Curvularia cymbopogonis) (Curvularia lunata)(Cochliobolus lunatus)*
- Cylindrosporum blight (*Cylindrosporium spp.) (Cylindrosorium cannabinum)*
- Damping off (*Aspergillus flavus)* (*Botrytis cinerea) (Botryotinia fuckeliana) (Fusarium spp.) (Fusarium oxysporum) (Fusarium solani) (Nectria haematococca)(Macrophominia phaseolina) (Pellicularia filamentosa) (Phytophthora sp.) (Pythium spp.) (Pythium aphanidermatum)(Pythium debaryanum) (Pythium ultimum) (Rhizoctonia spp.) (Rhizoctonia solani) (Thanatephorus cucumeris*
- Dichondra Rust (*Puccinia dichondorae*)
- Diplodia Boll Rot (*Diplodia spp.)*
- Diseases from pruning wounds including Eutypa (*Eutypa lata*), *Botryosphairia rhodia*, *Phaeoacremonium aleophilum* and *P. chlamydospora*
- Dollar Spot (*Lanzia spp.) (Moellerodiscus spp*. formerly *Sclerotinia homeocarpa*)
- Downy Mildew (*Bremia lactucae), (Peronospora spp.) (Peronospora destructor) (Peronospora mansherica) (Peronospora parasitica) (Peronospora trifoliorum) (Plasmopara viburni) (Plasmopara viticola) (Pseudoperonospora cubensis) (Pseudoperonospora humuli)*
- Downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora cannabina)(Pseudoperonospora humuli)*
- Early Blight (*Alternaria solani)*
- Early Blight of celery (*Cercospora apii)*
- Early Leaf Spot (*Cercospora arachidicola)*
- Early Rot in Cranberry (*Phyllosticta vaccinii)*
- Eastern Filbert Blight (*Anisogramma anomala)*
- Eutypa (*Eutypa lata)*

- Eye Spot (*Aureobasidium zeae)*
- Fire Blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) – suppression only
- Flyspeck (*Zygophiala jamaicensis*)
- Foliar Blight
- Frog-eyed Leaf Spot (*Cercospora sojina*)
- Fruit Finish
- Fungal Disease Complexes (*Bipolaris spp., Monographella spp., Phaeosphaeria spp.)*
- Fusarium foot rot and root rot (*Fusarium solani)*
- Fusarium Head Blight (*Fusarium graminearum)*
- *Fusarium oxysporum*
- Fusarium Patch (*Fusarium nivale)*
- *Fusarium proliferatum*
- Fusarium root and stem rot
- *Fusarium solani*
- *Fusarium spp*.
- Fusarium stem canker (*Fusarium sulphureum) (Gibberella cyanogena)(Gibberella saubinetii)*
- Fusarium wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cannabis) (Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. vasinfectum)*
- *Fusarium wilt (Fusarium oxysporum)*
- *Glomerella tucumanensis*, also known as *Colletotrichum falcatum* (Suppression Only)
- Gray leaf spot (*Cercospora sorghi) (Pyricularia grisea) (Cercospora zeae-maydis*)
- Gray Mold (*Botrytis cinerea) (Botrytis spp*.)
- Greasy Spot (*Mycosphaerella citri*)
- Green Fruit Rot (*Botrytis cinerea*)
- Gummy Stem Blight (*Didymella bryoniae*)
- Hard Lock
- Hard Lock, Boll Rot (*Fusarium spp.)*
- Hemp canker (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)
- Hemp Leaf Spot (*Bipolaris sp*.)
- Hull Rot (*Rhizopus stolonifer* and *Monilinia spp.)*
- Late Blight (*Phytophthora infestans) (Septoria apiicola*)
- Late Leaf Spot (*Cercosporidium personatum*)
- Late Rot in Cranberry
- Leaf Blight *(Pseudocercospora vitis) (Septosphaeria turcica)*
- Leaf Rust (*Pucciniastrum vaccinii) (Tranzschelia discolor)*
- Leaf Spot (*Alternaria spp.) (Cercospora spp.) (Cercospora beticola) (Corynespora cassicola) (Entomosporium spp.) (Mycosphaerella fragariae) (Myrothecium spp.) (Septoria spp.)*
- Leaf Spots (*Dreschlera, Cochliobolus, Cercospora)*
- Leafspots and Blotches (*Pseudopeziza medicaginus, Stemphyllium spp., Cercospora spp., Stagonospora spp.)*
- Leptospaeria blight (*Leptosphaeria cannabina)(Leptosphaeria woroninii)(Leptosphaeria acuta)*
- Melanose (*Diaporthe citri)*
- Melting Out Leaf Spot (*Bipolaris spp.), (Drechslera spp.)*
- Miscanthus blight
- Miscanthus streak virus
- Mosaic viruses
- Mummy Berry *(Monilinia vaccinii-corymbosi),*
- Necrotic Ring Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae*)
- Northern Leaf Blight (*Exserohilum turcicum*)
- Northern Leaf Spot (*Cochliobolus carbonum)*
- Olive Knot (*Pseudomonas savastanoi)*
- Olive leaf spot (Cercospora cannabis) (*Pseudocercospora cannabina)*
- Onion Downy Mildew (*Peronospora destructor)*
- Onion Purple Blotch (*Alternaria porri)*
- Ophiobolus stem canker (*Ophiobolus cannabinus)(Ophiobolus anguillides)*
- Orange Rust (*Puccinia kuehnii)*
- Panicum mosaic virus
- Peg

- P*encillium*
- Phoma Blight
- Phoma Blight, Boll Rot (*Phoma spp.)*
- Phoma stem canker (*Phoma herbarum) (Phoma exigua*)
- Phomopsis
- Phomopsis Fruit Rot (*Phomopsis viticola*)
- Phomopsis Leaf Blight (*Phomopsis obscurans)*
- Phomopsis Leaf Spot, Twig Blight, and Fruit Rot (*Phomopsis spp.)*
- Phomopsis stem canker (*Phomopsis cannabina)(Phomopsis achilleae)(Diaporthe arctii var. achilleae)*
- Phymatotrichum root rot *(Phymatotrichopsis omnivora)(Phymatotrichum omnivorum)*
- Phytophthora Blight (*Phytophthora capsici)*
- Phytophthora Root Rot and Crown Rot (*Phytophthora spp.)*
- Phytophthora (*Phytophthora spp*.)
- *Phytophthora spp*.
- Pin Rot Complex (*Alternaria/Xanthomonas)*
- Pink Patch (*Limonomyces roseipellis)*
- Pink Rot (*Phytophthora ervtrhoseptica)(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*
- Pink rot (*Trichothecium roseum)(Cephalothecium roseum)*
- Pithomyces blight
- Pod and Stem Blight *(Diaporthe phaseolorum var. sojae) (Phomopsis longicola) (Diaporthe spp.)*
- Pod and Stem Blight (*Diaporthe spp.)*
- Postbloom Fruit Drop (*Colletotrichum acutatum)*
- Powdery Mildew *(Erysiphe spp.) (Erysiphe betae), (Erysiphe cichoracearum) (Erysiphe cruciferarum) (Erysiphe graminis) (Erysiphe polygoni) (Leveillula taurica) (Microsphaera alni) (Oidium spp.), (Oidopsis taurica) (Podosphaera spp.) (Podosphaera leucotricha) (Sphaerotheca spp.) (Sphaerotheca fuliginea) (Sphaerotheca macularis) (Sphaerotheca pannosa) (Uncinula necator)*
- Powdery Mildew (*Golovinomyces) (Erysiphe cichoracearum)(Leveillula taurica)(Oidiopsis taurica)(Spaerotheca macularis)(Sphaerotheca humuli)(Oidium spp.)*
- Powdery Mildew / Rusty Spot (*Podosphaera spp.), (Sphaerotheca pannosa)*
- *Puccinia spp.*
- Purple spot (*Stemphylium vesicarium)*
- Pythium (aerial blight phase) (*Pythium spp.)*
- Pythium (*Pythium spp.)*
- *Pythium spp.*
- *Pythium acanthicum*
- *Pythium aphanidermatum*
- Pythium Blight, Pythium Root Rot (*Pythium aphanidermatum), (Pythium spp.)*
- *Pythium dissoticum*
- *Pythium myriotylum*
- Pythium root and damping off
- Ramularia (*Ramularia spp.)*
- Ramularia Leaf Spot (*Ramularia cynarae)*
- Red boot (Melanospora cannabis)
- Red Rot (*Glomerella tucumanensis*, also known as *Colletotrichum falcatum)*
- Red Thread (*Laetisaria fuciformis)*
- Rhizoctonia Foliar Blight, Peg, and Root Rot (*Rhizoctonia solani)*
- Rhizoctonia Large Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani)*
- Rhizoctonia soreshin and root rot (*Rhizoctonia solani*)
- *Rhizoctonia spp*.
- Rice Blast (*Pyricularia grisea)*
- Ripe Rot (*Colletotrichum gloeosporioides)*
- Root and collar rots (*Phytophthora, Pythium, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia)*
- Rot (*Rhizoctonia spp.), (Pythium spp.), (Fusarium spp.), (Cylindrocarpon spp.)*
- Rust (*Aecidium cannabis)(Uredo kriegeriana)(Uromyces inconspicuus)*

- Rust (*Phykopsora spp.) (Puccinia spp.) (Puccinia asparagi) (Puccinia menthae) (Puccinia porri) (Tranzschelia discolor) (Uromyces appendiculatus) (Uromyces betae)*
- Rusty Spot (*Podosphaera leucotricha)*
- Scab (*Cladosporium carpophilum) (Sphaceloma perseae) (Elsinoe australis) (Elsinoe fawcetti) (Elsinoe mangiferae) (Venturia spp.)*
- Sclerotinia (*Sclerotinia Sclerotiorum)*
- Sclerotinia Head and Leaf Drop (*Sclerotinia minor) (Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*
- Sclerotinia stem and crown rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*)
- Sclerotium root and stem rot (*Sclerotium rolfsii)(Athella rolfsii)*
- Seedling and Damping Off Disease Complex, including Root and Crown
- Rots (*Pythium, Phytophthora, Rhizoctonia, and Stagonospora spp.)*
- Septoria Brown Spot (*Septoria glycines)*
- Septoria Leaf/Speckled Leaf Spot/Blotch (Septoria spp.)
- Sheath Spot and Blight (*Rhizoctonia oryzae), (Thanatephorus cucumeris)*
- Shot Hole (*Wilsonomyces carpophilus)*
- Sigatoka (*Mycosphaerella fijiensis)*
- Smut (*Tilletia spp.) (Tilletia barclayana)*
- Smuts and Bunts (*Tilletia spp.)*
- Snowmold, Gray (*Typhula spp.)*
- Snowmold, Pink (*Microdochium nivale)*
- Sooty Blotch (*Geastrumia polystigmati), (Leptodontium elatius), (Peltaster fructicola)*
- Sorghum downy mildew (*Peronosclerospora sorghi)*
- Sour Rot (*Alternaria tenuis) (Aspergillus spp.) (Botrytis cinereal) (Cladosporium herbarum) (Penicillium spp.) (Rhizopus arrhizus)*
- Southern Blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii)*
- Southern blight (*Sclerotium rolfsii) (Athella rolfsii)*
- Southern leaf blight (*Bipolaris spp.) (Cochliobolus heterostrophus)*
- Spring Black Stem (*Phoma medicaginus)*
- Spring Dead Spot (*Leptosphaeria korrae), (Leptosphaeria narmari), (Ophiosphaerella herpotricha), (Gaeumannomyces graminis)*
- Spur Blight (*Didymella spp.), (Phoma spp.)*
- Stem Rot (*Sclerotium oryzae)*
- Stemphylium leaf and stem spot *(Stemphylium botryosum) (Pleospora tarda) (Stemphylium cannabinum)*
- Stemphylium Leaf Blight (*Stemphylium vesicarium)*
- Stemphylium Leaf Spot (*Stemphylium spp.)*
- *Striatura ulcerosa (Pseudomonas amygdali pv. mori)*
- Stripe Smut (*Ustilago striiformis), (Urocystis agropyri)*
- Summer Bentgrass Decline
- Summer Patch, Poa Patch (*Magnaporthe poae)*
- Switchgrass Mosaic Virus
- Take-All Patch (*Gaeumannomyces graminis)*
- Tan Spot (*Pyrenophora tritici-repentis)*
- Tar spot (*Phyllachora cannabis)*
- Target Spot (*Corynespora cassiicola) (Rhizoctonia solani)*
- Tropical rot *(Lasiodiplodia theobromae)(Botryodiplodia theobromae)*
- Twig blight (*Dendrophoma marconii)(Botryosphaeria marconii)*
- Verticilium wilt (*Verticillium spp.) (Verticilium albo-atrum)*
- *Verticillium spp.*
- Verticillium wilt (*Verticillium albo-atrum)(Verticillium dahliae)*
- Walnut Blight (*Xanthomonas campestris)*
- White leaf spot (*Phomopsis ganjae)*
- White Mold *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum) (Sclerotium rolfsii) (Sclerotinia minor) (Sclerotinia trifoliorum)*
- white mold stem rot

- White Mold/ Sclerotinia Stem Rot *(Sclerotinia sclerotiorum)*
- White Rot (*Botryosphaeria dothidea)*
- White Rust (*Albugo occidentalis)*
- *Xanthomonas campestris*
- Xanthomonas leaf spot (*Xanthomonas campestris pv. cannabis)*
- Xanthomonas Leaf Spot (*Xanthomonas campestris)*
- *Xanthomonas spp*.
- Yellow leaf spot (*Septoria cannabis)(Septoria cannabina)*
- Yellow Patch *(Rhizoctonia cerealis)*
- Yellow Tuft/Downy Mildew (*Sclerophthora macrospora)*
- Zoysia Patch (*Rhizoctonia solani)*)

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES
(Potatoes and Tuberous and Corm Vegetables
Artichoke, Cassava, Chayote Root, Chinese Artichoke, Garden Beet, Ginger, Jerusalem Artichoke, Potatoes, Sugar Beet, Sweet Potatoes, Turmeric, Yams, Black Salsify, Carrot, Celeriac, Chicory, Edible Burdock, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsnip, Radish, Oriental Radish (daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (oyster plant), Skirret, Spanish Salsify, Turnip, Turnip-rooted Chervil, and Turnip Rooted Parsley Arracacha, arrowroot, Burdock, Edible canna, Chicory, Dasheen (taro), Leren, Tanier (cocoyam), Yam bean, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES
(Artichoke, Cassava, Chayote Root, Chinese Artichoke, Garden Beet, Ginger, Jerusalem Artichoke, Sugar Beet, Sweet Potatoes, Turmeric, Yams, Burdock, Dasheen, Tanier (cocoyam)
Black Salsify, Carrot, Celeriac, Chicory, Edible Burdock, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsnip, Radish, Oriental Radish (daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify, Skirret, Spanish Salsify, Turnip, Turnip-rooted Chervil, and Turnip Rooted Parsley, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

BULB VEGETABLES (*Allium* spp.)
(Leek, Garlic, Onion (bulb and green), Onion (Welsh) and Shallot, Chives, Daylily, Elegans hosta, Fritillaria, Kurrat, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT Brassica VEGETABLES)
(Amaranth, Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Chervil, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Edible Chrysanthemum, Endive, Fennel, Head Lettuce, Leaf Lettuce, Parsley, Purslane, Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, (Spinach), Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens and Watercress, Aster, Blackjack, Chinese broccoli, Broccoli raab, Cabbage, Cat's Whiskers, Cham-shwi, Cham-na mul, Chrysanthemum, Collards, Cosmos, Dang-gwi, Dillweed, Dot-nam-mut, Ebolo, Escarole, Fameflower, Feather Cockscomb, Good King Henry, Hanover salad, Huauzontle, Jute, Kale, Maca, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Orach, Plantain, Primrose, Radish, Rape Greens, Rocket, Shepard's purse, Chinese Violet, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

Brassica (Cole) LEAFY VEGETABLES
(Broccoli, Broccoli (Chinese), Broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cabbage (Chinese bok choy), Cabbage (Chinese napa), Cabbage (Chinese mustard gai choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

LEGUME VEGETABLES (Succulent or Dried)

(Bean (*Lupinus* spp.), Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), Bean (*Vigna* spp.), Broad bean (fava bean), Adzuki Bean, Asparagus Bean, Black-eyed Pea, Beans, Catjang, Chinese longbean, Chickpea, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Edible-Pod Pea, English Pea, Fava Bean, Field Bean, Field Pea, Garbanzo Bean, Garden Pea, Green Pea, Guar, Hyacinth bean, Jackbean, Kidney Bean, Lablab bean, Lentils, Lima Bean, Lupins, Moth bean, Mung Bean, Navy Bean, Peas, Pigeon Pea, Pinto Bean, Rice bean, Runner Bean, Snap Bean, Snow Pea, Sugar Snap Pea, Southern Pea, Tepary Bean, Urd bean, Wax Bean, Yardlong Bean, Soybean, Sword bean, and/or cultivars of these)

FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES
(Any cultivar of bean (*Phaseolus* spp.), field pea (*Pisum* spp.) or soybean (*Glycine max*))

FRUITING VEGETABLES
(Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Pepper (bell, chili, pimento, sweet), Tomatillo, Tomato, Okra, Cocona, Garden huckleberry, Goji berry, Martynia, Naranjilla, Roselle, Sunberry, Eggplant and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES
(Chayote (fruit), Chinese waxgourd, Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible), Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo*), Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw melon, Golden pershaw melon, Honeydew melon, Honey balls, Mango melon, Persian melon, Pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, Snake melon, Pumpkin, Squash (Summer), Squash (Winter), Watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of Citrullus lanatus), Zucchini, Balsam apple, Balsam pear, Bitter melon, Chinese cucumber and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

CITRUS FRUIT (*Citrus* spp., *Fortunella* spp.)
(Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (*Citrus* spp., chironja, tangelo, tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin, Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, Tangerine, Tangelo, Tangor, Uniq fruit, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)

POME FRUIT
(Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Quince, Quince (Chinese and Japanese), Tejocote, Asian pear, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

STONE FRUIT
(Apricot, Sweet Cherry, Tart Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plum (Chickasaw), Plum (Damson), Plum (Japanese), Plumcot, Prune, Capulin, Jujube, Sloe, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

BERRIES and SMALL FRUIT
(Amur river grape, Aronia berry, Bayberry, Blackberry (*Rubus eubatus*) (including bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, Cherokee blackberry, Chesterberry, Cheyenne blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, Lavacaberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, nectarberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenal berry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, youngberry, Blueberry (highbush and low), Buffalo currant, Buffaloberry, Che, Chilean Guava, Chokecherry, Cloudberry, Cranberry, Currant (black and red), Elderberry, Gooseberry, Grape, Huckleberry, Jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon berry), Loganberry, Kiwifruit (fuzzy and hardy), Lingonberry, Mulberry, Raspberry (black and red), Salal, Schisandra berry, Sea buckthorn, Serviceberry, Strawberry, Andean blackberry, Arctic Blackberry, Bingleberry, Brombeere, California blackberry, Evergreen blackberry, Mora, Mures deronce, Northern dewberry, Southern dewberry, Tayberry, Zarzamora, Bearberry, Bilberry, European barberry, Honeysuckle, Maypop, Mountain pepper berries, Muntries, Partidgeberry, Phalsa, Pincherry, Riberry, Wild raspberry, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)
(Do not apply to flooded fields)

TREE NUTS
(Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, bunya, Bur Oak, Butternut, Cajou nut, Candlenut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Coquito nut, Dika nut, Gingko, Guiana chestnut, Filbert, Hazelnut, Heartnut, Hickory nut, Japanese horse-chestnut, Macadamia nut, Mongongo nut, Monkey-pot, Monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, Peach palm, Pecan, Pequi, Pill Nut, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Tropical almond, Walnut (Black and English), Yellowthorn, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these).

CEREAL GRAINS
(Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (field, sweet, popcorn, corn grown for seed, corn grown for silage), Millet (pearl and proso), Oats, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat, Wild rice, Grain Amaranth, Milo, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Wild Rice, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)
(Do not apply to flooded fields.)

FORAGE, FODDER and STRAW of CEREAL GRAINS
(Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (field, sweet, popcorn, corn grown for seed), Millet (pearl and proso), Oats, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat, Wild rice, Grain Amaranth, Milo, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Wild Rice, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)
(Do not apply to flooded fields.)

GRASS FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY
(Bermuda grass, bluegrass, bromegrass and fescue)

Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay)
(Alfalfa, Bean (velvet), Clover, Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupin, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Vetch, Vetch (crown and milk))

OILSEED CROPS
(Borage, Calendula, Canola, Castor, Chinese tallowtree, Cotton(seed), Crambe, Cuphea, Echium Euphorbia, Evening primrose, Jojoba, Flax (seed), Gold of Pleasure, Hare's ear mustard, Lesquerella, Lunaria, Meadowfoam, Milkweed, Mustard seed, Niger seed, Oil Radish, Poppy seed, Rapeseed (canola varieties only), Rosehip, Safflower, Sesame, Stokes aster, Sunflower (including sunflower grown for seed), Sweet rocket, Tea oil plant, Vernonia, Tallowwood, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)

EDIBLE FUNGI
(Morel, Oyster, Shitake, White button, Enoki, Maitake, Nameko)

STALK, STEM AND PETIOLE VEGETABLES
(Asparagus, Agave, Aloe vera, Asparagus, Bamboo (shoots), Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Fennel, Fern (edible fiddlehead), Fuki, Sea Kale, Kohlrabi, Palm hearts, Prickly pear (pads), Rhubarb, Udo, Zuiki, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT – EDIBLE PEEL

(Acai, Acerola, Achachairu, African Plum, Agritos, Almondette, Ambarella, Apak palm, Appleberry, Araza, Arbutus berry, Babaco, Babaco palm, Bacaba-de-leque, Bayberry, Bignay, Bilimbi, Borojo,

Breadnut, Cabeluda, Cajou fruit, Cambuca, Carandas-plum, Carob, Cashew apple, Ceylon iron wood, Ceylon olive, Cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande, Chinese olive (black and white), Chirauli-nut, Ciruela verde, Cocoplum, Date, Davidson's plum, False sandalwood, Feijoa, Fig, Fragrant manjack, Gooseberry, Governor's plum, Grumichama, Guabiroba, Guava, Guayabillo, Illawarra plum, Imbe, Imbu, Indian-plum, Jaboticaba, Jamaica-cherry, Jambolan, Jelly palm, Indian jujube, Kaffir-plum, Kakadu plum, Kapundung, Karanda, Kwai muk, Lemon aspen, Mangaba, Marian plum, Mombin, Monkeyfruit, Monos plum, Mountain cherry, Nance, Natal plum, Noni, Olive, Papaya, Patauá, Peach palm, Persimmon, Pitomba, Plum-of-Martinique, Pomerac, Rambai, Rose apple, Rukam, Rumberry, Sea grape, Sentul, Sete-capotes, Silver aspen, Starfruit, Surinam cherry, Tamarind, Uvalha, Water apple, Water pear, Water berry, Wax Jambu (Wax Apple), cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT – INEDIBLE PEEL

(Abiu, Aisen, Akee apple, Atemoya, Avocado, Bacury, Bael fruit, Bananas, Binjai, Biriba, Black Sapote, Breadfruit, Burmese grape, Canistel, Cat's eyes, Champedak, Cherimoya, Cupuacu, Custard Apple, Dragon Fruit, Durian, Elephant-apple, Etambe, Granadilla, Ilama, Inga, Jackfruit, Jatobá, Karuka, Kei apple,Langsat, Lanjut, Longan, Lucuma, Lychee, Mabolo, Madras-thorn, Mammy-apple, Manduro, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Mangosteen, Marang, Marmaladebox, Matisia, Mesquite, Mongongo, Monkey-bread-tree, Monstera, Nicobar-breadfruit, Paho, Pandanus,Papaya, Passionflower, Passionfruit, Pawpaw, Pelipisan, Pequi, Pequia, Persimmon, Plantains, Pineapple, Pitahaya, Pitaya, Pomegranate, Poshte, Prickly pear, Pulasan, Quangdong, Rambutan, Saguar, Sapodilla, Sataw, Satinleaf, Screw-pine, Sierra Leone tamarind, Soncoya, Soursop, Spanish Lime, Star Apple, Sugar Apple, Sun sapote, White Sapote, Tamarind of the indies, Velvet tamarind, White star apple, Wild loquat, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

HERBS (fresh and dried leaves)

(Agrimony, fresh leaves; Amla, fresh leaves; Angelica, fresh leaves; Angelica, dahurian, fresh leaves; Applemint, fresh leaves; Avarum, fresh leaves; Balloon pea, fresh leaves; Balm, fresh leaves; Barrenwort, fresh leaves; Basil, fresh leaves; Basil, American, fresh leaves; Basil, Greek, fresh leaves; Basil, holy, fresh leaves; Basil, lemon, fresh leaves; Basil, Russian, fresh leaves; Bay, fresh leaves; Bearberry, fresh leaves; Bisongrass, fresh leaves; Blue mallow, fresh leaves; Boneset, fresh leaves; Borage, fresh leaves; Borage, Indian, fresh leaves; Burnet, fresh leaves; Burnet, garden, fresh leaves; Burnet, salad, fresh leaves; Butterbur, fresh leaves; Calamint, fresh leaves; Calamint, large-flower, fresh leaves; Calamint, lesser, fresh leaves; Calendula, fresh leaves; Caltrop, fresh leaves; Camomile (Chamomile), fresh leaves; Camomile (Chamomile), German, fresh leaves; Camomile (Chamomile), Roman, fresh leaves; Caraway, fresh leaves; Cat's claw, fresh leaves; Catnip, fresh leaves; Catnip, Japanese, fresh leaves; Celandine, greater, fresh leaves; Celandine, lesser, fresh leaves; Centaury, fresh leaves; Chaste tree, fresh leaves; Chaste tree, Chinese, fresh leaves; Chinese blackberry, fresh leaves; Chinese foxglove, fresh leaves; Cicely, sweet, fresh leaves; Clary, fresh leaves; Coriander, Bolivian, fresh leaves; Coriander, Vietnamese, fresh leaves; Costmary, fresh leaves; Creat, fresh leaves; Culantro, fresh leaves; Curry leaf, fresh leaves; Curryplant, fresh leaves; Cut leaf, fresh leaves; Damiana, fresh leaves; Dokudami, fresh leaves; Echinacea, fresh leaves; Epazote, fresh leaves; Eucommia, fresh leaves; Evening primrose, fresh leaves; Eyebright, fresh leaves; Fennel, common, fresh leaves; Fennel, Spanish, fresh leaves; Fenugreek, fresh leaves; Feverfew, fresh leaves; Field pennycress, fresh leaves; Flowers, edible, fresh; Fumitory, fresh leaves; Galbanum, fresh leaves; Galega, fresh leaves; Gambir, fresh leaves; Geranium, fresh leaves; Geranium, lemon, fresh leaves; Geranium, rose, fresh leaves; Germander, golden, fresh leaves; Goldenrod, European, fresh leaves; Goldenseal, fresh leaves; Gotu kola, fresh leaves; Greater periwinkle, fresh leaves; Guayusa, fresh leaves; Gumweed, fresh leaves; Gymnema, fresh leaves; Gypsywort, fresh leaves; Hawthorn, fresh leaves; Heal-all, fresh leaves; Hemp nettle, fresh leaves; Honewort, fresh leaves; Honeybush, fresh

leaves; Horehound, fresh leaves; Horsemint, fresh leaves; Horsetail, fresh leaves; Hyssop, fresh leaves; Hyssop, anise, fresh leaves; Indian tobacco, fresh leaves; Ironwort, fresh leaves; Ivy, fresh leaves; Jamaica dogwood, fresh leaves; Jasmine, fresh leaves; Labrador tea, fresh leaves; Lavender, fresh leaves; Lemon verbena, fresh leaves; Lemongrass, fresh leaves; Lovage, fresh leaves; Love-in-a-mist, fresh leaves; Mamaki, fresh leaves; Marigold, fresh leaves; Marigold, African, fresh leaves; Marigold, Aztec, fresh leaves; Marigold, French, fresh leaves; Marigold, Irish lace, fresh leaves; Marigold, licorice, fresh leaves; Marigold, Mexican mint, fresh leaves; Marigold, signet, fresh leaves; Marjoram, fresh leaves; Marjoram, pot, fresh leaves; Marjoram, sweet, fresh leaves; Marshmallow, fresh leaves; Meadowsweet, fresh leaves; Mint, fresh leaves; Mint, corn, fresh leaves; Mint, Korean, fresh leaves; Monarda, fresh leaves; Moringa, fresh leaves; Motherwort, fresh leaves; Mountainmint, fresh leaves; Mountainmint, clustered, fresh leaves; Mountainmint, hoary, fresh leaves; Mountainmint, Virginia, fresh leaves; Mountainmint, whorled, fresh leaves; Mugwort, fresh leaves; Mulberry, white, fresh leaves; Mullein, fresh leaves; Mustard, hedge, fresh leaves; Nasturtium, fresh leaves; Nasturtium, bush, fresh leaves; Nasturtium, garden, fresh leaves; Nettle, stinging, fresh leaves; Oregano, fresh leaves; Oregano, Mexican, fresh leaves; Oregano, Puerto Rico, fresh leaves; Oswego tea, fresh leaves; Pandan leaf, fresh leaves; Pansy, fresh leaves; Paracress, fresh leaves; Partridge berry, fresh leaves; Patchouli, fresh leaves; Pennyroyal, fresh leaves; Pepper leaf, black, fresh leaves; Peppermint, fresh leaves; Perilla, fresh leaves; Pill bearing spurge, fresh leaves; Pipsissewa, fresh leaves; Plantain, common, fresh leaves; Rooibos, fresh leaves; Rose, fresh leaves; Rosemary, fresh leaves; Sage, fresh leaves; Sage, Greek, fresh leaves; Sage, Spanish, fresh leaves; Sage, white, fresh leaves; Savory, summer, fresh leaves; Savory, winter, fresh leaves; Senna, fresh leaves; Siberian fir, fresh leaves; Skullcap, fresh leaves; Small flower willow head, fresh leaves; Sorrel, fresh leaves; Sorrel, French, fresh leaves; Sorrel, garden, fresh leaves; Southernwood, fresh leaves; Spearmint, fresh leaves; Spearmint, Scotch, fresh leaves; Spilanthes, fresh leaves; Spotted beebalm, fresh leaves; St. John's Wort, fresh leaves; Stevia, fresh leaves; Stoneroot, fresh leaves; Swamp leaf, fresh leaves; Tansy, fresh leaves; Tarragon, fresh leaves; Thuja, fresh leaves; Thyme, fresh leaves; Thyme, creeping, fresh leaves; Thyme, lemon, fresh leaves; Thyme, mastic, fresh leaves; Toon, Chinese, fresh leaves; Toothed clubmoss, fresh leaves; Trailing arbutus, fresh leaves; Vasaka, fresh leaves; Verbena, blue, fresh leaves; Veronica, fresh leaves; Violet, fresh leaves; Watermint, fresh leaves; Waterpepper, fresh leaves; Wild bergamot, fresh leaves; Wintergreen, fresh leaves; Wood betony, fresh leaves; Woodruff, fresh leaves; Wormwood, fresh leaves; Wormwood, Roman, fresh leaves; Yarrow, fresh leaves; Yellow gentian, fresh leaves; Yerba santa, fresh leaves; Yomogi, fresh leaves; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities.)

(Agrimony, dried leaves; Amla, dried leaves; Angelica, dried leaves; Angelica, dahurian, dried leaves; Applemint, dried leaves; Avarum, dried leaves; Balloon pea, dried leaves; Balm, dried leaves; Barrenwort, dried leaves; Basil, dried leaves; Basil, American, dried leaves; Basil, Greek, dried leaves; Basil, holy, dried leaves; Basil, lemon, dried leaves; Basil, Russian, dried leaves; Bay, dried leaves; Bearberry, dried leaves; Bisongrass, dried leaves; Blue mallow, dried leaves; Boneset, dried leaves; Borage, dried leaves; Borage, Indian, dried leaves; Burnet, dried leaves; Burnet, garden, dried leaves; Burnet, salad, dried leaves; Butterbur, dried leaves; Calamint, dried leaves; Calamint, large-flower, dried leaves; Calamint, lesser, dried leaves; Calendula, dried leaves; Caltrop, dried leaves; Camomile (Chamomile), dried leaves; Camomile (Chamomile), German, dried leaves; Camomile (Chamomile), Roman, dried leaves; Caraway, dried leaves; Cat's claw, dried leaves; Catnip, dried leaves; Catnip, Japanese, dried leaves; Celandine, greater, dried leaves; Celandine, lesser, dried leaves; Celery, dried leaves; Centaury, dried leaves; Chaste tree, dried leaves; Chaste tree, Chinese, dried leaves; Chervil, dried leaves; Chinese blackberry, dried leaves; Chinese foxglove, dried leaves; Chive, dried leaves; Chive, Chinese, dried leaves; Cicely, sweet, dried leaves; Cilantro, dried leaves; Clary, dried leaves; Coriander, Bolivian, dried leaves; Coriander, Vietnamese, dried leaves; Costmary, dried leaves; Creat, dried leaves; Culantro, dried leaves; Curry leaf, dried leaves; Curryplant, dried leaves; Cut leaf, dried leaves; Damiana, dried leaves; Dillweed, dried leaves; Dokudami, dried leaves; Echinacea, dried leaves; Epazote, dried leaves; Eucommia, dried leaves; Evening

primrose, dried leaves; Eyebright, dried leaves; Fennel, common, dried leaves; Fennel, Florence, dried leaves; Fenugreek, dried leaves; Feverfew, dried leaves; Field pennycress, dried leaves; Flowers, edible, dried; Fumitory, dried leaves; Galbanum, dried leaves; Galega, dried leaves; Gambir, dried leaves; Geranium, dried leaves; Geranium, lemon, dried leaves; Geranium, rose, dried leaves; Germander, golden, dried leaves; Goldenrod, European, dried leaves; Goldenseal, dried leaves; Gotu kola, dried leaves; Greater periwinkle, dried leaves; Guayusa, dried leaves; Gumweed, dried leaves; Gymnema, dried leaves; Gypsywort, dried leaves; Hawthorn, dried leaves; Heal-all, dried leaves; Hemp nettle, dried leaves; Honewort, dried leaves; Honeybush, dried leaves; Horehound, dried leaves; Horsemint, dried leaves; Horsetail, dried leaves; Hyssop, dried leaves; Hyssop, anise, dried leaves; Indian tobacco, dried leaves; Ironwort, dried leaves; Ivy, dried leaves; Jamaica dogwood, dried leaves; Jasmine, dried leave; Labrador tea, dried leaves; Lavender, dried leaves; Lemon verbena, dried leaves; Lemongrass, dried leaves; Lovage, dried leaves; Love-in-a-mist, dried leaves; Mamaki, dried leaves; Marigold, dried leaves; Marigold, African, dried leaves; Marigold, Aztec, dried leaves; Marigold, French, dried leaves; Marigold, Irish lace, dried leaves; Marigold, licorice, dried leaves; Marigold, Mexican mint, dried leaves; Marigold, signet, dried leaves; Marjoram, dried leaves; Marjoram, sweet, dried leaves; Marshmallow, dried leaves; Meadowsweet, dried leaves; Mint, dried leaves; Mint, corn, dried leaves; Mint, Korean, dried leaves; Monarda, dried leaves; Moringa, dried leaves; Motherwort, dried leaves; Mountainmint, dried leaves; Mountainmint, clustered, dried leaves; Mountainmint, hoary, dried leaves; Mountainmint, Virginia, dried leaves; Mountainmint, whorled, dried leaves; Mugwort, dried leaves; Mulberry, white, dried leaves; Mullein, dried leaves; Mustard, hedge, dried leaves; Nasturtium, dried leaves; Nasturtium, bush, dried leaves; Nasturtium, garden, dried leaves; Nettle, stinging, dried leaves; Oregano, dried leaves; Oregano, Mexican, dried leaves; Oregano, Puerto Rico, dried leaves; Oswego tea, dried leaves; Pandan leaf, dried leaves; Pansy, dried leaves; Paracress, dried leaves; Parsley, dried leaves; Partridge berry, dried leaves; Patchouli, dried leaves; Pennyroyal, dried leaves; Pepper leaf, black, dried leaves; Peppermint, dried leaves; Perilla, dried leaves; Pill bearing spurge, dried leaves; Pipsissewa, dried leaves; Plantain, common, dried leaves; Rooibos, dried leaves; Rose, dried leaves; Rosemary, dried leaves; Sage, dried leaves; Sage, Greek, dried leaves; Sage, Spanish, dried leaves; Sage, white, dried leaves; Savory, summer, dried leaves; Savory, winter, dried leaves; Senna, dried leaves; Siberian fir, dried leaves; Skullcap, dried leaves; Small flower willow head, dried leaves; Sorrel, dried leaves; Sorrel, French, dried leaves; Sorrel, garden, dried leaves; Southernwood, dried leaves; Spearmint, dried leaves; Spearmint, Scotch, dried leaves; Spilanthes, dried leaves; Spotted beebalm, dried leaves; St. John's Wort, dried leaves; Stevia, dried leaves; Stoneroot, dried leaves; Swamp leaf, dried leaves; Tansy, dried leaves; Tarragon, dried leaves; Thuja, dried leaves; Thyme, dried leaves; Thyme, creeping, dried leaves; Thyme, lemon, dried leaves; Thyme, mastic, dried leaves; Toon, Chinese, dried leaves; Toothed clubmoss, dried leaves; Trailing arbutus, dried leaves; Vasaka, dried leaves; Verbena, blue, dried leaves; Veronica, dried leaves; Violet, dried leaves; Watermint, dried leaves; Waterpepper, dried leaves; Wintergreen, dried leaves; Wood betony, dried leaves; Woodruff, dried leaves; Wormwood, dried leaves; Wormwood, Roman, dried leaves; Yarrow, dried leaves; Yellow gentian, dried leaves; Yerba santa, dried leaves; Yomogi, dried leaves; Fennel, Spanish, dried leaves; Marjoram, pot, dried leaves; Wild bergamot, dried leaves; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities.)

SPICES

(Ajowan (seed), Alder buckhorn, Allspice, Ambrette (seed), Amla (seed), Angelica (seed), Angostura (bark), Anise (pepper, seed, star), Annatto (seed), Asafoetida, Ashwagandha (fruit), Autumn crocus, Balsam (Peruvian), Barberry (bark), Batavia-cassia (bark, fruit), Belleric myrobalan, Betel vine, Birch (bark), Bisnaga (seed),

Bitterwood, Black bread weed, Bloodroot, Blue mallee, Blushwood (seed), Boldo (leaf), Buchu, Calamus root, Candlebush, Canella, Caper buds, Caper spurge (seed), Caraway (black, fruit), Cardamom (black, Ethiopian, green, Nepal), Cardamom-amomum, Cascara sagrada, Cassia (bark, Chinese, fruit), Cat's claw (bark), Catechu (bark), Celery (seed), Chaste tree (berry, Chinese, roots), Chervil (seed), Chinese hawthorn, Chinese nutmeg tree, Chinese wineberry (fruit), Chinese-pepper, Cinnamon (bark, fruit, Saigon), Clove buds, Clusterleaf, Comfrey, Copaiba, Coptis, Coriander (fruit, seed), Cotton (bark), Crampbark, Cubeb (seed), Culantro (seed), Culvers root, Cumin (black), Dill (seed), Dorrigo pepper (berry, leaf), Dragon blood, Echinacea (seed), Epimedium, Eucalyptus, Eucommia (bark), European beech, Felty germander, Fennel flower (seed), Fennel (common, fruit, seed, Florence, seed), Fenugreek (seed), Fingerroot, Flame lily (seed), Frankincense (Indian), Fringetree (bark), Galbanum (resin), Gambooge, Grains of paradise, Grains of Selim, Guaiac, Guarana, Guggul, Gum arabic, Gum ghatti, Gum karaya, Gum tragacanth, Haw (black), Honewort (seed), Imperatoria, Indian tobacco (seed), Iva, Jalap, Jamaica dogwood (bark), Juniper berry, Kaffir lime (leaf), Kewra, Kokam, Linden (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Magnolia (bark), Mahaleb, Malabar cardamom, Malabar-tamarind, Malabathrum, Mastic, Micromeria (white), Milk thistle, Mioga, Miracle fruit, Mistletoe, Mojave yucca, Muira puama, Mustard (black, brown, seed, white), Myrrh (bisabol), Myrtle (anise, leaf, lemon), Nasturtium (bush, pods, garden), Nettle (stinging, seed), Nutmeg, Osha, Pepper (black, Indian long, Javanese long, leaf, pink, Sichuan, white), Pepperbush (berry, leaf), Peppercorn (green), Peppertree (Peruvian), Perilla (seed), Phellodendron, Pine (maritime), Poppy (seed), Prickly ash (Chinese, Southern, bark), Pygeum, Qing hua jiao, Quassia (bark), Quebracho (bark), Quillaja, Quinine, Rauwolfia (bark), Resin spurge, Rue, Saffron crocus, Sandalwood (seed), Sassafras (bark,leaf), Saunders (red), Saw palmetto, Sesame (seed), Silktree (bark), Simaruba (bark), Skunk cabbage (root), Slippery elm, Stemona (root), Suma, Sumac (fragrant, smooth, leaf), Taheebo (bark), Tamarind (seed), Tasmanian pepper (berry, leaf), Threeleaf caper, Tsaoko, Vanilla, Wattleseed, White willow, Willow, Witch hazel, Yaw root, Yellow gentian (roots), Yohimbe, Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these commodities.)

ARTICHOKE, GLOBE

BEDDING PLANTS

COFFEE

COTTON

CROTALARIA, SESSBANIA, KENAF

FLOWERING PLANTS

HEMP

HOPS AND DRIED CONES

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
(Herbaceous Ornamentals: Flowering Plants, Foliage Plants, Bedding Plants Flowering Plants, Foliage Plants, Bedding Plants)
(Woody Ornamentals: Broadleaves (Shrubs and Trees), Conifers (Shrubs and Trees))

PEANUT

QUINOA

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FORESTS

TREE FARMS AND PLANTATIONS
(Conifers, including Christmas trees and deciduous trees)

TI PALM LEAVES

TOBACCO

TURFGRASS and ORNAMENTAL GRASS (including grass grown for seed) (including lawns and Recreational Turf)
Bluegrass, Bentgrass, Bermudagrass, Dichondra, Fescue, Kikuyu grass, Orchardgrass, *Poa annua*, Ryegrass, St. Augustine, Zoysia, mixtures of grass species and cultivars

(For use on sod farms (only), (and excluding) turf on golf courses, sport fields, professionally maintained residential, institutional, municipal, commercial, and other turfgrass areas)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Do not freeze.
Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling:
For plastic containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: **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 1⁄4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10

seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

For plastic containers greater than 5 gallons: **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 1⁄4 full with water. Replace 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.

For refillable containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with MBI-306 EP only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat rinsing procedure two more times.

Pro Farm Group is a member of the Ag Container Recycling Council. Visit http://www.acrecycle.org/contact for information on how to arrange pick-up of this empty pesticide container.

Pro Farm Group
WARRANTY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling that are not in accordance with the accompanying directions.

[Optional Warranty Statement for a seed treatment only product:]

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITED WARRANTY STATEMENT

Treatment of highly mechanically damaged seed, or seed of known low vigor and poor quality, may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigor. Treat and conduct germination tests on a small portion of seed before committing the total seed lot to a selected chemical treatment. Due to seed quality conditions beyond the control of (Company Name), no claims are made to guarantee germination of carry-over seed.

As its sole express warranty, (Company Name) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on the label only when used in accordance with directions and instructions specified on the label, subject to the inherent risks set forth above. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN THE EVENT OF A BREACH OF THIS LIMITED WARRANTY, (Company Name) SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (Company Name) NEITHER MAKES NOR AUTHORIZES ANY OF ITS AGENTS OR REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY, GUARANTY OR REPRESENTATION, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THIS MATERIAL. To the extent consistent with applicable

law, Buyer assumes the responsibility to handle, use, and store this product in accordance with safety instructions and use directions contained on the label.
Buyer/User purchases this product subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limited Warranty which, subject to applicable law, may be varied only by a written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of (Company Name). If these terms are not acceptable, return all products to the place of purchase, unopened for a full refund.)

Sublabel B: Home & Garden Use (Residential Indoor and Residential Outdoor)

MBI-306 EP

(Alternate Brand Names: Neovo®™, Onira®™, Arino®, Bountify®, Magnevus® Bronte®™, Zelto® Pro, Eminence® Pro ST, BioST® Nematicide 2G, BioST® Insecticide 2G, Camino™, Palomino™, Planeteer™, Sonrisa™, Perfecto™, Kahuna™, Madera™, Valet™, Cultiverde™, Pantheon™, Lando™, Mundo™, Lobo™, Simpatico™, Famosa™, Famous™, Siempre™, Diamante™, Proxima™, Crecer™, Puerto™, Verdemeer™, Entre™, Mongo™, Converde™, Armis™, Armus™)

Powered by RinoTec®™ Technology

(BIOLOGICAL) (INSECTICIDE) (MITICIDE) (FUNGICIDE)(NEMATICIDE)

(BIOLOGICAL INSECTICIDE/MITICIDE THAT ALSO CONTROLS CERTAIN DISEASES)

(Powered by RinoTec® technology.)

Active Ingredient: Inactivated *Burkholderia rinojensis* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media*……94.46%

Other ingredients:……5.54%

Total: ……100.00%

* Contains not less than 330 µg of : *(1S,4S,7Z,10S,16E,21R)-7-ethylidene-4,21-di(propan-2-yl)-2-oxa-12,13-dithia-5,8,20,23-tetrazabicyclo[8.7.6]tricos-16-ene-3,6,9,19,22-pentone* per mL of MBI-306 EP. *(1S,4S,7Z,10S,16E,21R)-7-ethylidene-4,21-di(propan-2-yl)-2-oxa-12,13-dithia-5,8,20,23-tetrazabicyclo[8.7.6]tricos-16-ene-3,6,9,19,22-pentone* is an analytical marker in the active substance.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If on skin	• 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	• 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For non-emergency information on this product, call the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) at (1-800-858-7378), 8:00AM to 12:00PM Pacific Time, Monday-Friday. For medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.	

EPA Reg. No.: 84059-34 **EPA Est. No.:** XXXXX-XX-XXX

Net Contents: XX

(Batch)(Lot) No: XXXX

Manufactured (by)(for): Pro Farm Group, Inc.
1530 Drew Ave.
Davis, CA 95618 USA
1-877-664-4476; info@profarmgroup.com

US Patents No. XXXXX

XXXX® is a trademark of Pro Farm Group, Inc.

Name and logo of Pro Farm Group are registered trademarks of Pro Farm Group, Inc.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help to avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. See the Directions for Use section of this label for application instructions that minimize risk to bees and other beneficial insects.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

HOME AND GARDEN USE DIRECTIONS

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) is a (biological) (insecticide) (miticide) (nematicide) (fungicide) [*include at least one*] containing inactivated *Burkholderia rinojensis* strain A396 and spent fermentation media, for use against the pests listed in the Directions for Use section. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) is a suspension concentrate that can be applied (as a foliar spray) (as an in-furrow spray at planting), (as a transplant water treatment) (as a soil drench) [include at least one] on certain crops, ornamental plants and turf as specified on this label [*include at least one*] to control listed pests (and diseases). MBI-306-EP is mixed with water prior to application. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) controls (and/or) suppresses (foliar insects and mites) (insects) (mites) (soil borne / dwelling insects) (foliar and soil-dwelling nematodes) (soil-dwelling nematodes) (foliar disease) (soil-borne diseases) [*include at least one*] pests by (ingestion of treated plant material) and/or (triggering plant defense genes to produce defensive compounds exuded by plant roots) (triggering plant defense genes to produce defensive compounds in treated foliage) or (inhibition of plant diseases) [*include at least one*]. MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) controls (and/or) suppresses many (foliar feeding) (soil-dwelling) pests including listed (Lepidoptera) (caterpillars) (Coleoptera) (beetles) (Diptera) (flies) (soft-bodied insects and mites) (aphids, mealybugs, scales, thrips, plant bugs, whiteflies and plant sucking mites)(foliar diseases) [*include at least one*] infesting labeled crops and plants.

To minimize potential exposure to bees and other pollinating insects, do not apply while bees are foraging.

If you plan to release beneficial insects into your garden, consult with an extension specialist or with the product manufacturer prior to treating entire garden.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTROL OF FOLIAR PESTS (AND DISEASES)

WHEN TO USE

For best results, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) if pest species are present but before populations are causing visible damage.

BEFORE YOU USE

Read and follow these directions when using:

Do not allow spray to drift from application site.

Use only with pressurized hand-held sprayers, hose-end sprayers or spray trigger bottles.

Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight or for prolonged periods.

MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) can be applied in commonly used pressurized hand-held sprayers, spray trigger bottles and hose-end sprayers.

HOW TO USE FOR HAND-HELD SPRAYERS AND SPRAY TRIGGER BOTTLES
Fill sprayer or bottle with appropriate amount of water and concentrate.

Mix the spray solution thoroughly.

Keep the spray solution agitated during application.

HOW TO USE FOR HOSE-END SPRAYERS
Follow hose-end sprayer instructions to determine how to fill, set dial, clean and disconnect from hose.

Set dial on sprayer to deliver rate as directed below.

HOW MUCH TO USE FOR ALL FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

0.5 - 1 teaspoon per gallon of water of MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) (Subsequent applications should follow within 4- 14 days.

Some pesticides can cause phytotoxic effects ranging from slight burning or browning of leaves to distorted leaves, fruit, flowers or stems. Damage symptoms may vary with the type of plant that has been treated. It is impossible to test all plant species for phytotoxicity. To assure that the plants to be treated are not sensitive to the treatment, apply a small amount of the product to a few leaves or the above ground portion of the plant and check back in 4-7 days for signs of phytotoxicity. Use product according to label directions.

INSECTS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED ON VEGETABLES, FRUITS, NUTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND TROPICAL PLANTS
Alfalfa caterpillar
Alfalfa webworm
Adelgids
Aphids
Armyworms
Cabbage looper
Chinch bugs
Codling moth
Corn earworm
Diamondback moth
Flea beetles
Fruit flies
Fungus gnats
Hornworms
Imported cabbageworm
Lace bugs
Leaf rollers
Leafhoppers
Light brown apple moth

Loopers
Lygus
Mealybugs
Mites
Mushroom fly
Plant bugs
Plum curculio
Psyllids
Scales - target crawler stage for best efficacy
Sharpshooters
Spittle bugs
Stink bugs
Tent caterpillars
Thrips
Tufted apple budworm
Webworms
Whiteflies

DISEASES CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED ON VEGETABLES, FRUITS, NUTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, FOLIAGE AND TROPICAL PLANTS

Alternaria
Anthracnose
Apple scab
Bacterial speck
Bacterial spot
Black spot of rose
Botrytis
Bremia downy mildew
Brown rot
Cercospora leaf spot
Downy mildew
Early blight
Fire blight
Phytophthora (late blight)
Powdery mildew
Rust
Septoria
Southern blight
White mold

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTROL (SUPPRESSION) OF SOIL-BORNE PESTS (EXCLUDING TURF)
For suppression of soil-borne pests, including billbugs, corn rootworm larvae, seed maggots, wireworms, symphylans, cutworms, white grubs and plant-parasitic nematodes, apply MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) as a soil drench directly into the seed furrow. Mix MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at rate of 0.5 -1 teaspoon per gallon of water and apply the mixture at the rate of 1 pint (16 fluid ounces) per 20 feet of row. For individual plants, such as tomatoes and peppers, apply the mixture as a soil drench at the rate of 4 fluid ounces per plant.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTROL (SUPPRESSION) OF FOLIAR PESTS OF TURF
Bluegrass billbug, annual bluegrass weevil, chinch bugs, armyworm, webworms, and cutworms

Mix MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at the rate of 0.5 - 1 teaspoon per gallon of water and apply to turf with a pressurized sprayer at the rate of 1 gallon per 400 square feet of turf.

For control of bluegrass billbug, annual bluegrass weevil, chinch bugs, armyworm, webworms, and cutworms, do not irrigate following application.

DIRECTIONS FOR CONTROL (SUPPRESSION) OF PLANT-PARASITIC NEMATODES, WHITE GRUBS AND CRANE FLY LARVAE (LEATHERJACKETS) INFESTING TURF

Mix MBI-306 EP (Biopesticide) at the rate of 0.5 - 1 teaspoon per gallon of water and apply to turf with a pressurized sprayer at the rate of 1 gallon per 400 square feet of turf. For best control, thoroughly irrigate following application to moisten the top inch of soil. There should be no more than ½ inch of thatch present at the time of application. Under dry conditions and where thatch is present, pre-watering is recommended prior to application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.
Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling if available.
If partially filled: Call your local solid waste agency or (800) 858-7378 (National Pesticide Information Center) for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

Pro Farm Group
WARRANTY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling that are not in accordance with the accompanying directions.

Optional Label Claims- Sublabel A

- Bioinsecticide
- Bionematicide
- Biomiticide
- Biofungicide
- BioUnite
- BioFocus/BioTrust/BioFusion
- Terraconnect
- * and * = Not labeled for this use in CA [in locations throughout the label]
- Repackaging or relabeling of this product without express written permission from Pro Farm Group, Inc. is prohibited.
- UPC code
- RF Code
- QR code
- Bio with Bite
- For maximum harvest
- Made in the USA
- Made in Michigan
- Prevents labeled (insect) (nematode) (soil borne insect) (soil dwelling insect) and (mite) build up
- Protection from labeled mites, thrips, aphids, whiteflies
- MBI-306 EP can be applied by any labeled use pattern to protect against labeled (certain) (soil borne insects) (insects) (nematodes) (mites) (any labeled pest).
- Read full label before use
- X to Y tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft. [must be consistent with rates to be listed on label]
- For turf
- For recreational turf and landscapes [when crop is listed]
- (Specify pest:) (Tank-mix) (or rotate) with a contact (insecticide, nematicide, miticide) for improved control.
- Refer to the table in the SOIL TREATMENT USE DIRECTIONS (In-Furrow Applications) section to determine the proper rate per 1000 foot of row.
- MBI-306 EP should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management System. Listed insect control
- Listed Insect suppression
- Listed Insect repellency
- Listed Nematode control
- Listed Nematode suppression
- Listed Nematode repellency
- Listed Mite control
- Listed Mite suppression
- Listed Mite repellency
- Bronte™
- Onira™
- Arino™
- Powered by RinoTec ® technology
- Rinotec® active
- Powered by RinoTec®active

- Neovo™
- Magnevus™
- Bountify™
- Camino™
- Palomino™
- Planeteer™
- Sonrisa™
- Perfecto™
- Kahuna™
- Madera™
- Valet™
- Cultiverde™
- Pantheon™
- Lando™
- Mundo™
- Lobo™
- Simpatico™
- Famosa™
- Famous™
- Siempre™
- Diamante™
- Proxima™
- Crecer™
- Puerto™
- Verdemeer™
- Entre™
- Mongo™
- Converde™)
- Armis™
- Armus™
- Acracide™
- Listed Soil pests
- Listed Soil pest control
- Listed Soil pest suppression
- Compatible with fertilizer and other plant nutrition products.
- Compatible with other insecticides, miticides, nematicides and fungicides
- Listed Soil pest repellency
- Neovo®, Onira®, Arino®, Bountify®, Magnevus® , Bronte® powered by RinoTec® technology Is an Insecticide, miticide and nematicide that can be used to control or suppress foliar and soil pests in labeled crops.
- Neovo®, Onira®, Arino®, Bountify®, Magnevus® will not Interact with corn herbicides. It will not affect seed germination and crop emergence when applied In-furrow.
- Control without compromise.
- Insecticide / Nematicide
- Insecticide / Miticide
- Bioinsecticide / bionematicide
- Bioinsecticide/biomiticide MBI-306 EP can be applied following a soil fumigant.
- Use the high(er) labeled rate when high(er) nematode pressure is expected.
- © [copyrighted material]
- ™ [trademarked]

- ® [registered trademark]
- Biological Concentrate
- Indoor commercial/Outdoor
- See back of booklet for precautionary statements and first aid
- See attached booklet for complete directions for use (and precautionary statements)
- See attached booklet for full label.
- *rate may require more than one package
- For commercial use only
- (See (side)(back)(inside)(other) panel for additional (first aid)(and)(precautionary) statements)
- (Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use including First Aid and Storage and Disposal.)
- May be used in hydroponic crop production.
- Peel here (for (additional)(more)(complete) label instructions)
- For control of labeled foliar insects, mites, soil insects and nematodes in labeled agricultural crops including (corn), (sorghum), (popcorn), (potato), (onion), (mint), (almond), (pistachio), (walnut), (olive), (grape), (citrus), (peach), (plum), (necatarine), (apple), (sweet potato), (cherry), (leafy vegetables), (brassica vegetables), (tomato), (pepper), (melons), (hops), (strawberry), (caneberries), (blueberry), (kiwi) and (squash).
- In-furrow applications of MBI-306 should follow planting of seed treated with RinoTec™ technology

Optional Label Claims Sublabel B

- Bioinsecticide
- Bionematicide
- Biomiticide
- Biofungicide
- * and * = Not labeled for this use in CA (in locations throughout the label)
- Repackaging or relabeling of this product without express written permission from Pro Farm Group is prohibited.
- UPC code
- RF Code
- QR code
- Bio with Bite
- For insects
- For Mites
- For Nematodes
- For listed Fungal and bacterial diseases
- For fungal control
- For maximum harvest
- Protection from labeled mites, thrips, aphids, whiteflies
- Read full label before use
- Biological Concentrate
- Biological
- Concentrate
- For (use on) [include at least one labeled pest]
- For (control/suppression of) [include at least one labeled pest] and (control/suppression of) [include at least one labeled pest].
- Indoor/Outdoor
- See back of booklet for precautionary statements and first aid
- See attached booklet for complete directions for use (and precautionary statements)
- See attached booklet for full label.
- Makes up to xxx gallons
- Kills grubs
- READY TO USE
- One Application Kills Grubs
- One Application Kills White Grubs
- One Step [listed] [Lawn] Insect[*] Protection
- Combo Product
- 2-Way Formula [Action] – MBI-206 EP has both contact and stomach activity
- Effective Home Perimeter Treatment
- Results Done Right™
- KILLS LISTED INSECTS [*]
- Kills Listed Nuisance Pests[*] Outdoors
- Kills Listed Lawn Pests[*]
- Kills (White) Grubs
- Kills White Grubs Early
- Grub Killer
- Kills listed surface insects[*] [pests[*] [in lawn, landscape, and around homes]

- Protects your lawn [from top to bottom]
- [2-Way] [Dual-Action] – Kills Listed Soil and Surface Insects
- Works 2 ways to control insects
- Insect Control – Listed Surface and Soil Insects[*]
- Controls listed pests[*] (above or below ground) (from the grass to the roots) (top to bottom)
- Kills Listed Insects Fast
- Kills Listed Surface Pests in Minutes
- Attack Grubs
- Starts Working Immediately
- Field Tested
- 1 application = [dead surface insects] [dead grubs]
- Insects start dying in 'X' minutes
- EZ Kill Technology
- Five-star [Performance] [Reviews]
- 20% more vs. XX lb size [XX lbs]
- 20% more vs. XX size [[XX [ounce] [lbs]]
- Xx% more vs xx lb size
- TWIN [PACK/PAK]
- Value [Pack/Pak]
- VALUE [SIZE/SIZED]
- Great Value
- Club [Pack/Pak/Size]
- Combo [Pack/Pak/Size]
- Bonus [Size/Pack/Pak]
- A [Insert dollar amount] Value
- Treats up to XX sq. ft. (XX size)
- Covers XX sq. ft. (all pests) (XX pound size)
- 100% Satisfaction Guaranteed
- Guaranteed Results [or your money back]
- {100%} Satisfaction [Guaranteed] or your money back
- Money Back Guarantee
- © [copyrighted material]
- ™ [trademarked]
- ® [registered trademark]
- Biologicals: Concentrate
- Indoor/Outdoor
- See back of booklet for precautionary statements and first aid
- See attached booklet for complete directions for use and precautionary statements
- Grow a better world
- Take root in something bigger
- A new wave of sustainable plant wellness products
- Help your plants live their best life
- bad Bugs aren't invited to this garden party
- Healing every plant from soil to stem and from the inside up
- Arino
- Bountify
- Camino™
- Palomino™
- Planeteer™

- Sonrisa™
- Perfecto™
- Kahuna™
- Madera™
- Valet™
- Cultiverde™
- Pantheon™
- Lando™
- Mundo™
- Lobo™
- Simpatico™
- Famosa™
- Famous™
- Siempre™
- Diamante™
- Proxima™
- Crecer™
- Puerto™
- Verdemeer™
- Entre™
- Mongo™
- Converde™)
- Powered by RinoTec® technology
- For residential use only.
- Not for use in commercial agriculture.
- (See (side)(back)(inside)(other) panel for additional (first aid)(and)(precautionary) statements)
- (Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use including First Aid and Storage and Disposal.)
- May be used in hydroponic crops.
- Peel here (for (additional)(more)(complete) label instructions)