OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

January 27, 2026

Karen Murphy
Regulatory Manager
Axion AG Products, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

Subject: Label Amendment - Registration Review Mitigation for Lambda-cyhalothrin
Product Name: AX Lambda 2ME
EPA Registration Number: 89167-78
Case Number: 472017
Application Date: January 18, 2022

Dear Karen Murphy:

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

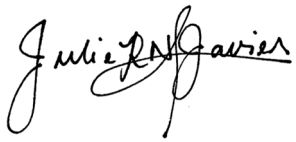
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling and must be used at your next label printing. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for

shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact Concepción Rodríguez by phone at 202-566-0820, or via email at rodriguez.concepcion@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Julie Javier, Team Leader
Risk Mitigation and Implementation Branch 4
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division
Office of Pesticide Programs

ENCLOSURE: Stamped label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS, OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION

Lambda-Cyhalothrin	GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE

AX LAMBDA 2ME

Distributors: sell in original packages only.

Active Ingredient:	**By Wt.**
Lambda-cyhalothrin: [1a(*S**),3a(*Z*)]-(±)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.	23.6%
Inert Ingredients:.	76.4%
Total	100.0%

Contains 2.16 pounds active ingredient per gallon.
Contains petroleum distillate.

For outdoor use.

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-78
EPA Est. No.:

Net Contents:____ Gal

Manufactured For:
AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 FALL RIVER DRIVE, SUITE 100
LOVELAND, CO 80538

081920RD012026

ACCEPTED
Jan 27, 2026
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 89167-78

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING / AVISO

FIRST AID	
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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continuing rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact the Poison Control Center 800-222-1222.	
Note to Physician - Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. This product is a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestine should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Digestible fats, oils, or alcohol may increase absorption and so should be avoided.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Warning / Aviso

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hrs. after exposure and may last 2 – 30 hrs., without injury. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
All pesticide handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators) must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear, and
- chemical-resistant gloves: made of barrier laminate, or viton ≥ 14 mils.

Nurseries (trees)

Mixers, loaders, and applicators treating nurseries as a foliar broadcast spray treatment or drench/soil/ground directed liquid treatment using a mechanically pressurized handgun must also wear:

- a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Wild rice

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to Wild rice at the rate of 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz) per acre and treating 1,200 acres (or more) per day must also wear:

- a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH approved powered air-purifying respirator with a HE filter.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates and toxic to wildlife. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Care should be used when spraying to avoid fish and reptile pets in/around ornamental ponds.

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming crops if bees are visiting the treatment area. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

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

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

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 24 hours.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours for corn as specified in the crop tables.

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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves: made of barrier laminate, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Thorough crop coverage is necessary for good control of insects. Apply by ground or aerial equipment in enough water (minimum 2 gal / acre by air, or 10 gal / acre by ground unless directed otherwise by this label) to completely cover foliage. In dense foliage or high pest pressure, the higher use rates on this label, and / or increased water volume may provide better control. For soil-incorporated application, the higher rates indicated on this label will provide improved control. For cutworm control, this product may be applied before, during, or after planting.

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:

- Crop Oil Concentrate
- Methylated Sunflower Oils
- Urea-Ammonium Nitrate

Do not use non-emulsifiable oils, diesel fuel, or straight mineral oil as diluents.

RESISTANCE- MANAGEMENT

For resistance-management, **AX LAMBDA 2ME** contains a Group 3A insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **AX LAMBDA 2ME** and other Group 3A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **AX LAMBDA 2ME** or other Group 3A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests. Avoid application of more than the maximum seasonal use rate or the total number of consecutive sprays of **AX LAMBDA 2ME** per season.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population.

  Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):

  o Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.

  o Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.

o When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
o Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
o The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.

- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide/acaricides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Liberty Crop Protection at 844-425-8488.

You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a Medium or coarser droplet size in accordance with the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASAE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

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

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

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

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom
For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

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

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

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

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIPS
Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing (name of pyrethroid) onto fields where a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least **25 feet** exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:
– For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).

o For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.

– In all other areas, a vegetative filter strip with a minimum width of 25 feet is required, unless the following conditions are met. The vegetative filter strip requirement may be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet if at least one of the following applies:

o The area of application is considered prime farmland (as defined in 7 CFR § 657.5).

o Conservation tillage is being implemented on the area of application. Conservation tillage is defined as any system that leaves at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting. Conservation tillage practices can include mulch-till, no-till, or strip-till.

o A functional terrace system is maintained on the area of application.

o Water and sediment control basins for the area of application are functional and maintained.

o The area of application is less than or equal to 10 acres.

For further guidance on vegetated filter strips, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0175

In the State of New York, a 25 ft. vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip untraversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft. vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 150 ft. buffer strip (or 450 ft. buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

Ground Application

• Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) Aerial Application

• Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). Applications made by mosquito control districts and other public health officials are exempt from this requirement.

Non-ULV Aerial Application

• Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Mixing and Loading

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as “stingers”) used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

TANK MIXTURES

When tank mixing with any other agricultural products, ALWAYS ADD AX LAMBDA 2ME LAST. Fill the tank with ½ - 2/3 volume of water. Start agitation and then add tank mix partner products as directed on their labels. AFTER the tank mix partners are fully dispersed, continue agitation and add AX LAMBDA 2ME, then finish filling with water to the required volume.

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

A jar test for physical compatibility is recommended for untried mixtures, using proper ratios and mixing sequences of all ingredients to be included in the mixture. If necessary, a compatibility agent such as may assist in mixing

Compatibility Test:
Before mixing in the spray tank, it is advisable to test compatibility by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities.
If pesticides do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gel, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, then the tested mixture is compatible. Usually incompatibility in any of the above-described forms will be seen within 5 minutes after mixing.
If components are incompatible, the use of a compatibility agent is recommended. Re-run the above compatibility test with a suitable compatibility agent (e.g. COMPLETE COMPATIBILITY®. (One quarter teaspoon is equivalent to 2 pints per 100 gallons of fluid fertilizer.)
Tested material not used in the actual application must be disposed of in accordance with the Storage and Disposal instructions on this label.
No type of non-emulsifiable oils should be used in combination with AX LAMBDA 2ME.
If adjuvants are used, use only:
• Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent, or
• Nonphytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), such as once-refined Vegetable Oil Concentrate (VOC), or,
• Methylated Sunflower Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:
1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. Is nonphytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)

CHEMIGATION
Sprinkler Irrigation Application
Apply AX LAMBDA 2ME at the same rates and timing as described in this label for other application methods.
As local recommendations differ, consult your local State Extension Service or other local experts for recommendations on adjuvant or diluent types.
Check the irrigation system to insure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Maintain thorough agitation in the pesticide supply tank when mixing / loading, and during the entire application period.
Apply by injecting the recommended rate of AX LAMBDA 2ME into the irrigation system using a metering device that will evenly distribute the product to the target area in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. Use the smallest amount of water required for even and complete coverage. In order to improve mixing of the insecticide in the irrigation water, the injection point should be shortly before a right-angle turn in the irrigation line.. Following application, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before shutting down the system.
If application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, AX LAMBDA 2ME should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

Use Precautions - Sprinkler Irrigation Applications
A. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
B. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
C. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
D. 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.
E. 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.
F. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
G. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
H. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid -

operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
I. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
J. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch to stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
K. 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 are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
L. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA - approved alternative devices.
M. **Do not** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.
N. Do not apply through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. 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.

Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators.
Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. For additional resources on pollinator best management practices, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protectpollinators.

Managed pollinator protection plans are developed by states/tribes to promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides. If available, visit state plans for additional information on how to protect pollinators.

How to Report Bee Kills
It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html.

CROPS AND RATES
Agricultural Crops

Alfalfa (including alfalfa grown for seed)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre
Alfalfa Caterpillar Army Cutworm Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Leafhopper species Looper species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar Webworm species	0.96 – 1.60
Alfalfa Seed Chalcid (Adult) Alfalfa Weevil Armyworm Bean Leaf Beetle (Adult) Blister Beetle species Blue Alfalfa Aphid Clover Leaf Weevil species Clover Root Borer (Adult)	1.28 – 1.92

Clover Root Curculio species (Adult) Clover Stem Borer (Adult) Corn Earworm Cowpea Aphid Cowpea Curculio (Adult) Cowpea Weevil (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Fall Armyworm1 Grape Colaspis (Adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (Adult) Green Peach Aphid3 Japanese Beetle (Adult) meadow spittlebug Mexican bean beetle pea aphid pea weevil (adult) plant bug species including lygus species[3] spotted alfalfa aphid stink bug species sweet clover weevil (adult) thrips species (not including western flower thrips) western yellowstriped armyworm whitefringed beetle species (adult) yellowstriped armyworm	
beet armyworm[1,3] spider mites[2] blotch leafminer[3]	1.92
NOTES: Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gals. per acre by air or 10 gals. per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high 5–10 gals. per acre by air or 20 gals. Per acre by ground and higher use rates are recommended. Use higher rates for increased residual control. Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2–3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters. **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (1.92 fl. oz. or 0.12 pts. of product) per acre per cutting. **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per season. **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.	
1 For large larvae, use the higher rate 2 Provides suppression only 3 Avoid resistance by following directions under “Resistance Management”	

Canola

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre
armyworm species cabbage seedpod weevil cutworm species diamondback moth flea beetle grasshoppers looper species lygus bug	0.96 to 1.92
cabbage aphid	1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest. **Do not** apply more than 5.76 fl. oz. or 0.36 pts. of this product (or equivalent to 0.09 lb ai if using other lambda cyhalothrin products) per acre per year.	

Corn (at planting) including field, popcorn, seed, and sweet

TARGET PEST	RATE
corn rootworm larvae: Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western cutworm species lesser cornstalk borer red imported fire ant (suppression only) seedcorn beetle seedcorn maggot white grub species wireworm species	0.33 fl. oz per 1000 ft of row
NOTES: **Banded Applications** – Apply at planting as a 5 to7 inch T–band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow openers and the press wheels or as a band application behind the press wheel. **In–Furrow Applications** – Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow openers and in front of the press wheel. Apply a minimum of 3 gals. finished spray per acre. **Do not** harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application. **Do not** apply more than 5.76 fl. oz. or 0.36 pts. of this product (or equivalent to 0.09 lb ai if using other lambda cyhalothrin products) per acre per year. For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn **do not** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn **do not** apply more than 0.48 lb. a.i. (30.72 fl. oz. or 1.92 pts. of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.	

Corn (foliar) field, popcorn, and seed corn

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre
corn earworm (before larva bores into stalk or ear) cutworm species green cloverworm meadow spittlebug western bean cutworm (before larva bores into stalk or ear)	0.96 to 1.6
armyworm (use higher rate for large larvae) bean leaf beetle bird cherry-oat aphid (suppression only) cereal leaf beetle corn leaf aphid (suppression only) corn rootworm beetle (adult): Mexican. Northern, Southern, Western English grain aphid (suppression only) European corn borer (before larva bores into stalk or ear) fall armyworm (use higher rate for large larvae) flea beetle species grasshopper species hop vine borer (before larva bores into stalk or ear) Japanese beetle (adult) lesser cornstalk borer sap beetle (adult) seedcorn beetle Southwestern corn borer (before larva bores into stalk or ear) stalk borer (before larva bores into stalk or ear) stink bug species tobacco budworm (before larva bores into stalk or ear) (observe instructions for limiting development of resistance) webworm species yellowstriped armyworm (use higher rate for large larvae)	1.28 to 1.92
beet armyworm (observe instructions for limiting development of resistance) chinch bug greenbug (suppression only) (observe instructions for limiting development of resistance) Mexican rice borer (before larva bores into stalk or ear) rice stalk borer (before larva bores into stalk or ear) southern corn leaf beetle (suppression only) sugarcane borer1	1.92

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting, or by local corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water of thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 3-5-day intervals if needed. In heavy infestations, applications may provide only suppression of infestation or subsequent migration.

For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial applied corn rootworm control program use a minimum of 0.03 lb. a.i. (1.92 fl. oz. of product) per acre.

Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment.

Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.

Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

Do not apply more than a total of 0.06 lb ai (3.84 fl oz or 0.24 pts of product) per acre after silk initiation with no more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) applied per acre per application.
DO NOT apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pts of product) per acre after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
Restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours: Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn grown for seed, popcorn grown for seed.

Sweet Corn (foliar)

TARGET PEST	RATE
corn rootworm larvae: Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western cutworm species lesser cornstalk borer red imported fire ant (suppression only) seedcorn beetle seedcorn maggot white grub species wireworm species	0.33 fl. oz per 1000 ft of row

NOTES:
Banded Applications – Apply at planting as a 5 to 7 inch T–band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow openers and the press wheels or as a band application behind the press wheel.
In–Furrow Applications – Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow openers and in front of the press wheel. Apply a minimum of 3 gals. finished spray per acre.
Do not harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application.
Do not apply more than 5.76 fl. oz. or 0.36 pts. of this product (or equivalent to 0.09 lb ai if using other lambda cyhalothrin products) per acre per year. For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn **do not** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn **do not** apply more than 0.48 lb. a.i. (30.72 fl. oz. or 1.92 pts. of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
Restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours: Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed and sweet corn grown for grain.

Rice, Wild Rice

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
bird cherry-oat aphid chinch bug fall armyworm grasshopper species greenbug leafhopper species rice stink bug rice water weevil (adult) riceworm sharpshooter species true armyworm yellow sugarcane aphid yellowstriped armyworm	1.6. to 2.56

European corn borer Mexican rice borer rice seed midge rice stalk borer sugarcane borer	1.92 to 2.56 **NOTE: Application must be made before larvae bore into the stalks.**

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Repeat applications may be made at 5 to 7 day intervals, if indicated by scouting.

AX LAMBDA 2ME may be applied to crops also treated with propanil as a herbicide.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. Use of an emulsified crop oil may improve performance.

For control of rice water weevil in dry-seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually at flood establishment or within 5 days. **Do not** exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless weevils have not been previously present in that area. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.

To control rice water weevil in water-seeded rice, apply after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.

In water - seeded rice in California, AX LAMBDA 2ME may also be applied at the 1-3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2 leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Scout for adults, based upon history of infestation in that field. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. If adults are found, spray the inside perimeter of the field, or if necessary, spray the entire field.

AX LAMBDA 2ME may only provide suppression of certain biotypes of greenbug. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of AX LAMBDA 2ME, a resistant biotype may be present. In this case, an alternate (non-pyrethroid) insecticide registered for this use should be used.

For control of stem borers, scout fields when rice growth is near panicle differentiation for early symptoms such as discoloration (orange–tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade, which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath.

Apply before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading stage for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.

Mixers / loaders supporting aerial applications to wild rice at a rate of 0.04 lb. ai. per acre, and treating 1200 acres (or more) per day must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Do not release floodwater within 7 days after an application.
Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pt. of product) per acre per season.
Do not apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (2.56 fl. oz. or 0.16 pt. of product) per acre within 21 to 27 days of harvest.
Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
Do not use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and aquatic crustaceans.
Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species sorghum midge	0.96 to 1.28
armyworm beet armyworm (avoid resistance by following directions under "resistance management") corn earworm European corn borer (before larvae bore into stalk) fall armyworm (use higher rate for large larvae) flea beetle species grasshopper species lesser cornstalk borer (before larvae bore into stalk) Southwestern corn borer(before larvae bore into stalk) stink bug species webworm species yellowstriped armyworm (use higher rate for large larvae)	1.28 to 1.92
chinch bug Mexican rice borer (before larvae bore into stalk) rice stalk borer (before larvae bore into stalk) sugarcane borer (before larvae bore into stalk)	1.92

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

For sorghum midge control, make the first application when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.

For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3 to 5-day intervals if needed. In heavy infestations, applications may provide only suppression of infestation or subsequent migration

Do not apply more than 0.08 lb. a.i. (5.12 fl. oz. or 0.32 pt. of product) per acre per season.

Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz. or 0.24 pt. of product) per acre per season after crop emergence.

Do not apply more than 0.02 lb. a.i. (1.28 fl. oz. or 0.08 pt. of product) per acre per season once crop is in soft-dough stage.

Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Small Grains (Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat and Wheat Hay)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species (including army cutworm)	0.96 to 1.6
armyworm bird cherry-oat aphid (apply before insects begin to roll leaves. after beginning of boot stage, higher rates may be needed) cereal leaf beetle English grain aphid (apply before insects begin to roll leaves. after beginning of boot stage, higher rates may be needed) fall armyworm flea beetle species grasshopper species Hessian fly when adults emerge) orange blossom wheat midge Russian wheat aphid (apply before insects begin to roll leaves. after beginning of boot stage, higher rates may be needed) stink bug species yellowstriped armyworm	1.28 to 1.92
grass sawfly	1.6 to 1.92
chinch bug corn leaf aphid (suppression only) greenbug (apply before insects begin to roll leaves. after beginning of boot stage, higher rates may be needed), (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) mite species (suppression only)	1.92

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3-5-day intervals if needed. In heavy infestations, applications may provide only suppression of infestation or subsequent migration

AX LAMBDA 2ME may only provide suppression of certain biotypes of greenbug. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of AX LAMBDA 2ME, a resistant biotype may be present. In this case, an alternate (non-pyrethroid) insecticide registered for this use should be used.

Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. **Do not** feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.

Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz. or 0.24 pts. of product) per acre per season.

Cole Crops (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cavalo broccolo, Cauliflower, Gai Lon (Chinese Broccoli), Napa (Chinese Cabbage), Gai Choy (Chinese Mustard Cabbage), Kohlrabi)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cabbage webworm cutworm species imported cabbageworm Southern cabbageworm	0.96 to 1.6
aphid species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) armyworm beet armyworm first and second instar only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) corn earworm diamondback moth (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) fall armyworm, suppression only flea beetle species grasshopper species Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper species meadow spittlebug plant bug species including lygus species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite specie, suppression only stink bug species thrips species, suppression only vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) yellowstriped armyworm	1.28 to 1.92

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

Do not apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (15.36 fl. oz. or 0.96 pts. of product) per acre per season.

COTTON

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species soybean thrips tobacco thrips	0.96 to 1.6
cabbage looper cotton fleahopper cotton leaf perforator cotton leafworm lygus bug species, suppression only pink bollworm saltmarsh caterpillar	1.28 to 1.92
bandedwing whitefly beet armyworm, first and second instar only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) boll weevil brown stink bug cotton aphid, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) cotton bollworm European corn borer fall armyworm green stink bug southern green stink bug sweet potato whitefly, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) twospotted spider mite. suppression only	1.6 to 2.56

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 to 7 days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. Mix with once-refined vegetable oil and apply in a minimum of at least one quart of this mixture per acre.

When bollworm or budworm pressure is low, the rate may be reduced to 0.02 lb. a.i. (1.28 fl. oz. of product) so long as there is intense monitoring of insect population in the treated field.

To maintain adequate boll weevil control, repeat applications every 3 to 5 days.

AX LAMBDA 2ME also provides ovicidal activity against cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm when applied according to label directions.

Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Do not graze livestock in treated areas.

Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (12.8 fl. oz. or 0.8 pt. of product) per acre per season.

Do not make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd, (Chinese preserving melon),Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (edible), *Lagenaria* species (includes: hyotan, cucuzza), *Luffa acutangula, L. cylindrical* (includes: hechima, Chinese okra), *Momordica* species (includes: balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo*, including true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), Pumpkin, summer squashes (*Cucurbita pepo* var *melopepo* – includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), Winter squashes (*Cucurbita maxima; C. moschata* –includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash), (*C. mixta; C. pepo* - includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash), Watermelon (includes: hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrulius lanatus)*

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
armyworm species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) blister beetle species cabbage looper corn earworm cricket species cucumber beetle species (adults) cutworm species flea beetle species grasshopper species June beetle species leaffooted bug leafhopper species lygus bug species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) melonworm pickleworm plant bug species rindworm species complex saltmarsh caterpillar squash beetle squash bug species squash vine borer species stink bug species thrips species, except western flower thrips (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) webworm species	1.28 to 1.92
aphid species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) leafminer species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) whitefly species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite species, suppression only	1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. Use the higher application volumes and / or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual. Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of AX LAMBDA 2ME. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply more than 0.18 lb. a.i. (11.5 fl. oz. or 0.72 pts. of product) per acre per season.	

Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Eggplant, Ground cherry, Pepino, Peppers (bell and non-bell), Tomatillo, Tomato

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cabbage looper cutworm species hornworm species	0.96 – 1.60
aphid species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tomatillo beet armyworm, first and second instar only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tomato blister beetle species Colorado potato beetle (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) cucumber beetle species (adult) European corn borer before larvae bore into stalk or fruit fall armyworm, first and second instar only flea beetle species grasshopper species Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper species leafminer species, suppression only meadow spittlebug pepper weevil (adult), suppression only plant bug species southern armyworm, first and second instar only spider mite species, suppression only stalk borer, before larvae bore into stalk or fruit stink bug species thrips, except western flower thrips tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tomato fruitworm tomato pinworm tomato psyllid, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly species suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) yellowstriped armyworm1	1.28 to 1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply within 5 days of harvest. **Do not** apply more than 0.36 lb. a.i. (23.04 fl. oz. or 1.44 pts. of product) per acre per season.	

GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY: Pasture and Rangeland Grass, Grass Grown for Hay or Silage, and Grass Grown for Seed

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
army cutworm cutworm species grass Essex skipper range caterpillar striped grass looper	0.96 – 1.6
beet armyworm billbug species suppression only bird cherry-oat aphid before insects start to toll leaves black grass bug black turfgrass beetle (adult) blue stem midge cereal leaf beetle chinch bug crane fly species cricket species English grain aphid before insects start to roll leaves fall armyworm flea beetle species grass mealybug grass sawfly (adult) grasshopper species green June beetle (adult) greenbug before insects start to roll leaves (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) Japanese beetle (adult) katydid species leafhopper species grass, grass grown for mite species, suppression only hay or silage and grass Russian wheat aphid before insects start to roll leaves grown for seed southern armyworm spittlebug species stink bug species sugarcane aphid thrips species tick species true armyworm webworm species yellowstriped armyworm	1.28 to 1.92

NOTES:

Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 days or less. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.

Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

Use higher application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large and/or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual.

AX LAMBDA 2ME may only achieve suppression in case of heavy infestations and/or migrations of chinch bugs. If this is the case, apply a second application using a non-pyrethroid insecticide.

AX LAMBDA 2ME may only provide suppression of certain biotypes of greenbug. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of AX LAMBDA 2ME, a resistant biotype may be present. In this case, an alternate (non-pyrethroid) insecticide registered for this use should be used.

Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage 0 days after application. **Do not** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application.

In grass grown for seed, straw, hay and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. After regrowth, grass grown for seed may be grazed, or cut for forage or to be harvested and dried for hay.
Do not apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (1.92 fl. oz. or 0.12 pts. of product) per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland and grasses grown for seed. In pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb. ai. per acre which have not been cut between applications, do not re-treat for at least of 30 days.
Do not apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (5.76 fl. oz. or 0.36 pts. of product) per acre per season.

LEGUME VEGETABLES: Peas and Beans, including **Edible Podded** (Jackbean *Canavalia ensiformis,* Sword bean *Canavalia gladiata, immature soybean* glycine max*)* **Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled, or Dry Shelled** (Pigeon peas *Cajanus cajun; Phaseolus spp.* including field, kidney, Lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary, and wax beans; *Pisum spp.* including dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, snow, and sugar snap peas; *Vigna spp.* including adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd, and yardlong, beans, black-eyed peas, catjang, Chinese longbeans, cowpeas, Crowder peas, Southern peas), **Succulent Shelled or dried shelled** - fava bean (broadbean) *Vicia fava*: **Dried Shelled -** chickpea (garbanzo bean) *Cicer arietimum*: guar bean *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*; Lablab bean *Lablab purpureus; Lupinus spp.* including, grain, sweet, white, and sweet white lupines; and Lentils *Lens esculata*

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle saltmarsh caterpillar velvetleaf caterpillar	0.96 – 1.6
alfalfa caterpillar aphid species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) armyworm - use higher rate for large larvae. bean leaf beetle bean leaf skeletonizer blister beetle species corn earworm corn rootworm beetle species (adult) cucumber beetle species (adult) curculio and weevil species (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae before larvae bore into stalks or pods) European corn borer fall armyworm - use higher rate for large larvae. flea beetle species (adult) flea hopper species grasshopper species Japanese beetle (adult) Chinese leafhopper species leaftier species looper species meadow spittlebug painted lady butterfly (larva) plant bug species including lygus species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) stalk borer before larvae bore into stalks or pods stink bug species threecornered alfalfa hopper thrips species excluding western flower thrips (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following	1.28 to 1.92

directions under “resistance management”) webworm species western bean cutworm western yellowstriped armyworm - use higher rate for large larvae. yellowstriped armyworm - use higher rate for large larvae	
beet armyworm, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) leafminer species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) lesser cornstalk borer, suppression only soybean looper, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite species, suppression only whitefly species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”)	1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, **do not** apply within 7 days of harvest. For dried shelled legume vegetables, **do not** apply within 21 days of harvest. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb .a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per season. For succulent and dried shelled peas and beans, **do not** graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.	

SOYBEANS

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper corn earworm corn rootworm beetle (adult): Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western cutworm species green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle painted lady (thistle) caterpillar potato leafhopper saltmarsh caterpillar soybean aphids - use the lower rate for early season application or light insect pressure threecornered alfalfa hopper thrips species, excluding western flower thrips velvetbean caterpillar woollybear caterpillar	0.96 – 1.6

blister beetle species European corn borer fall armyworm - use the higher rate for large larvae. grasshopper species Japanese beetle (adult) plant bug species silverspotted skipper stink bug species tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) webworm species yellowstriped armyworm - use the higher rate for large larvae.	1.60 to 1.92
beet armyworm, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) lesser cornstalk borer soybean looper, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite species, suppression only	1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, **do not** apply within 7 days of harvest. **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed. For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 0.02 lb. a.i (1.28 fl. oz. of product) per acre. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest. **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz. or 0.24 pt. of product) per acre per season.	

LETTUCE (Leaf and Head)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cutworm species green cloverworm imported cabbageworm saltmarsh caterpillar	0.96 – 1.6

aphid species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) armyworm beet armyworm, first and second instar only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) corn earworm diamondback moth (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) European corn borer fall armyworm, first and second instar only flea beetle species grasshopper species Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper species meadow spittlebug plant bug species including lygus species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) southern armyworm spider mite species, suppression only stink bug species tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”)	1.28 to 1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, **do not** apply within 7 days of harvest. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest. **Do not** apply more than 0.3 lb. a.i. (19.2 fl. oz. or 1.2 pts. of product) per acre per season.	

ONION (Bulb) and GARLIC

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species leafminer species (adult) onion maggot (adult) seedcorn maggot (adult)	0.96 – 1.6
aphid species, suppression only armyworm species, first and second instar only flower thrips, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) onion thrips (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) plant bug species stink bug species tobacco thrips (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) western flower thrips, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”)	1.28 to 1.92 (Use the higher label rates as thrips population increases and avoid rescue situations.)

NOTES:
Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.
Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.
For thrips control by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, 1/4% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant may enhance the deposition of the spray and increase coverage. Always follow use directions on the adjuvant label.
Do not apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (15.36 fl. oz. or 0.96 pts. of product) per acre per season.

PEANUTS

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species green cloverworm potato leafhopper rednecked peanut worm threecornered alfalfa hopper velvetbean caterpillar	0.96 – 1.6
bean leaf beetle corn earworm fall armyworm - use the higher rate for large larvae. grasshopper species southern corn rootworm (adult) stink bug species tobacco thrips vegetable weevil whitefringed beetle (adult)	1.28 to 1.92
aphid species, suppression only beet armyworm, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) lesser cornstalk borer, suppression only soybean looper, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite species, suppression only	1.92

NOTES:
Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.
Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.
For thrips control by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, 1/4% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant may enhance the deposition of the spray and increase coverage. Always follow use directions on the adjuvant label.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (15.36 fl. oz. or 0.96 pts. of product) per acre per season.

POME FRUITS (Apples, crabapples, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pears, Pears, Quince)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
apple aphid apple maggot (adult) cherry fruit fly species (adult) codling moth green fruitworm Japanese beetle leafhopper species leafroller species lesser appleworm omnivorous leafroller orange tortrix oriental fruit moth pear psylla, suppression only pear sawfly periodical cicada plant bug species plum curculio rosy apple aphid San José scale (fruit infestations only) spirea aphid, suppression only stink bug species tent caterpillar species tentiform leaf miner species tree borer species tufted apple budworm webworm species	1.28 to 2.56

NOTES:
Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.
Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, or more if required to obtain complete coverage.
Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (12.8 fl. oz. or 0.80 pts. of product) per acre per year.
Do not apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (10.24 fl. oz. or 0.64 pts. of product) per acre per year post bloom.
Do not apply more than 0.042 lb. a.i./A (2.5 fl. oz. product) in a single application.
Do not apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards.
Do not apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards.

STONE FRUITS (Apricots, Chickasaw Plums, Damson Plums, Japanese Plums, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Plumcots, Prunes, Sweet and Sour (Tart) Cherries)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
American plum borer apple maggot (adult) black cherry aphid cherry fruit fly species (adult) codling moth green fruitworm Japanese beetle June beetle leafhopper species leafroller species oriental fruit moth peach twig borer peachtree borer species pear sawfly periodical cicada plant bug species plum curculio rose chafer bug species tent caterpillar species thrips species	1.28 to 2.56
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, or more if required to obtain complete coverage. **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards. **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards. **Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest. **Do not** apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (12.8 fl. oz. or 0.80 pts. of product) per acre per year. **Do not** apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (10.24 fl. oz. or 0.64 pts. of product) per acre per year post bloom. **Do not** apply more than 0.042 lb. a.i./A (2.5 fl. oz. product) in a single application.	

SUGARCANE

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
Mexican rice borer, before the larvae bore into the stalk pygmy mole cricket rice stalk borer, before the larvae bore into the stalk sugarcane aphid (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) sugarcane beetle (adult), suppression only of above-ground, active beetles sugarcane borer, before larvae bore into the stalk West Indian cranefly yellow sugarcane aphid (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”)	1.6 to 2.56

NOTES:
Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.
Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.
Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (10.24 fl. oz. or 0.64 pt. of product) per acre per season.

SUNFLOWER

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species sunflower beetle	0.96 to 1.6
banded sunflower moth fall armyworm - use the high rate for large larvae grasshopper species head-clipper weevil (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper species meadow spittlebug painted lady (thistle) caterpillar seed weevil (adult) spotted cabbage looper stem weevil (adult) stink bug species sunflower maggot (adult) sunflower moth woollybear caterpillar	1.28 to 1.92
beet armyworm, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite species, suppression only	1.92

NOTES:
Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.
Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.
Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per season.
Do not apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (5.76 fl. oz. or 0.36 pts. of product) per acre per season after bloom initiation.
Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

TOBACCO

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
armyworm species, first and second instar only blister beetle species cabbage looper corn earworm cucumber beetle species (adult) cutworm species grasshopper species Japanese beetle (adult) katydid species plant bug species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) potato tuberworm salt marsh caterpillar stinkbug species tobacco aphid species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tobacco budworm (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) tobacco flea beetle (adult) tobacco hornworm tobacco thrips species, suppression only tomato hornworm tree cricket species vegetable weevil (adult) webworm species	0.96 – 1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply within 40 days of harvest. **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (5.76 fl. oz. or 0.36 pts. of product) per acre per year.	

TREE NUTS (Almonds, Beech Nuts, Brazil Nuts, Butternuts, Cashews, Chestnuts, Chinquapins, Filberts (Hazelnuts), Hickory Nuts, Macadamia Nuts, Pistachios, Black Walnuts, English (Persian) Walnuts, Pecans)

TARGET PEST (not including pecans)	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
ants beech nut chinch bug Brazil nut codling moth butternut filbertworm cashew leaffooted bug chestnut leafroller species chinquapin navel orangeworm filbert (hazlenut) peach twig borer hickory nut plant bug species macadamia nut stink bug species (bush nut) walnut aphid pistachio walnut husk fly species walnut, black (adult)	1.28 – 2.56

TARGET PESTS ON PECANS hickory shuckworm pecan aphid species pecan casebearer species pecan phylloxera species pecan spittlebug pecan weevil stink bug species	1.28 – 2.56
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 5 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, or more if required to obtain complete coverage. **Do not** apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (10.24 fl. oz. or 0.64 pts. of product) per acre per year. **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per year post bloom. **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards. **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards.	

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (Potato, Sweet Potato, Yams and Related)
(Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam (bean and true)

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
cutworm species leafhopper species saltmarsh caterpillar sweet potato hornworm woolybear caterpillar species	0.96 to 1.6
aphid species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) armyworm species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) blister beetle species Colorado potato beetle1 corn earworm cricket species cucumber beetle species (adults) European corn borer flea beetle species (adults) grasshopper species looper species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) lygus bug species (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) plant bug species potato psyllid potato tuberworm stink bug species sweet potato leaf beetle (adults) sweet potato vine borer thrips species excluding western flower thrips (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance	1.28 to 1.92

management”) tortoise beetle species webworm species weevil species (adults)	
leafminer species, suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”) spider mite species, suppression only whitefly species suppression only (avoid resistance by following directions under “resistance management”)	1.92
NOTES: Inspect crop by scouting at intervals of 7 or more days. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss. Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. When applying by ground, use a minimum of 10 gallons of dilution per acre. Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual. Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers or corms must be controlled before penetration. **Do not** apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun. **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (7.68 fl. oz. or 0.48 pts. of product) per acre per season. **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.	

Tree Nurseries: Deciduous and Conifer

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
bagworm balsam twig aphid balsam wooly aphid birch leafminer black pine weevil elm leaf beetle European elm bark beetle gypsy moth Japanese beetle June beetle species leaf beetle species leafroller species May beetle species mealybug species, suppression only pales weevil pine chafer pine colaspis beetle pine conelet bug pine leaf chermid pine needle scale pine sawfly species pine tip moth species pine tortoise scale pine weevil species poplar aphid species sawfly species spittlebug species spruce budworm tent caterpillar species tussock moth species webworm species	1.28 to 2.56

NOTES:
Inspect crop by scouting at intervals based on local conditions and history. Apply when insect populations reach locally-determined population that may lead to yield loss.
Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water for thorough coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. When applying by ground, use a minimum of 10 gallons of dilution per acre.
Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers or corms must be controlled before penetration.
Do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i. (32 fl. oz. or 2 pints of product) per acre per season.

Conifer and Deciduous Seed Orchards

TARGET PEST	RATE (FL. OZ. AX LAMBDA 2ME per acre)
coneworm species seed bug species thrips species	For high volume sprayers, dilute 2.56 fl. oz. per 100 gals. of water and apply 5-10 gals. of finished spray per tree. For low volume sprayers, dilute 10 fl. oz. per 100 gals. of water and apply 100 gals. of finished spray per acre. For aerial applications, apply 7.5 fl. oz./A in a minimum of 10 gals. finish spray per acre.
NOTES: **Do not** apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i. (32 fl. oz. or 2 pts. of product) per acre per year. **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards. **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.	

NON CROP AREAS (not including public lands)
In non-crop areas adjacent to treated crops, spray according to the use directions indicated for the crop to control insects which may migrate into crops from the non-cropped area. Use the highest rate for dense foliage, high insect pressure, or late growth stages of larvae. Repeat as necessary, but do not exceed maximum rates if spray will also be applied to the crop, and **do not** apply more than 12.8 fl. oz (0.8 pint) of AX LAMBDA 2ME per year.
Do not graze livestock in treated non-crop areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Storage and Spill Procedures: Store upright at room temperature. Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures. In case of spillage or leakages, soak up with an absorbent material such as sand, sawdust, earth, Fuller's earth, etc. Dispose of with chemical waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of at or by an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Disposal: *For Containers equal to or less than 5 Gallons* : Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. *For Containers greater than 5 Gallons:* 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. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling is not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary land fill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
For Bulk containers: (Refillable Container) Refill this container with pesticides 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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or re-circulate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat
this procedure two more times.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials, resistant strains or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC or Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

To the extent allowed by applicable laws, AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT ALLOWABLE BY APPLICABLE LAW, AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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