



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Office of Pesticide Programs
 Registration Division (7505T)
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:
94144-12

Date of Issuance:
05/20/2026

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

Term of Issuance:
 Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
 APUS WG Insecticide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Infinicrop LLC
 c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc.
 4110 136th St. Ct. NW
 Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration 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 (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his 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 this 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 conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

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

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Melissa Bridges, Product Manager 07
 Invertebrate and Vertebrate Branch 3
 Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

5/20/26

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the generic data call-in (GDCI) identified below:
 - a. Chlorantraniliprole GDCI-090100-1895

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the GDCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division: <http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 94144-12."
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance. If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 06/25/2025

If you have any questions, please contact Anna Katrina Briley at briley.anna-katrina@epa.gov .

Enclosure
EPA Reg. No. 94144-12 APUS WG Insecticide label

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language]
 [Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear]

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

CHLORANTRANILIPROLE	GROUP	28	INSECTICIDE
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APUS™ WG INSECTICIDE

[Alternate Brand Names: APUS 800 WG, APUS 800 WG Insecticide, CLORANTRA 80 WG]

APUS™ WG INSECTICIDE is a water dispersible granule.

Per New York State regulations: No sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York state.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	BY WEIGHT
Chlorantraniliprole	80.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	20.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

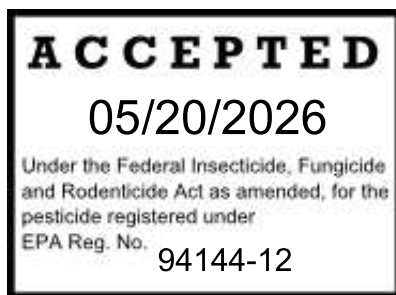
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
 (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor 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 by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency medical treatment, contact Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671. For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300.</p>	

[See] [inside] [label] [booklet] [for] [additional] [Precautionary Statements][,] [First Aid][,][and] [Directions for Use] [including] [Storage and Disposal] [instructions][.]

EPA Reg. No. 94144-XX
 EPA Est. No.

Manufactured for:
 INFINICROP, LLC
 2364 East Southwood Road
 San Tan Valley, AZ 85240



Net Contents:

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. 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.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, Viton \geq 14 mils.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use soap and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations:

Users should:

- 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.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should 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 toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to use sites.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of chlorantraniliprole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Ground Water Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This product may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not mix or allow to come into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. APUS™ WG Insecticide must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label, in separate EPA-approved labeling (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability. APUS WG Insecticide may be used on crops on this label that are grown for seed production.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE through any type of irrigation system unless specified in this label for that specific crop or in EPA approved supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** treat plants grown for transplanting. Not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses by commercial transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting.
- **DO NOT** use in greenhouses.
- This product is only for Agricultural use.
- This product may be used on crops on this label grown for seed production.
- Not for use on ornamental plants or plants being grown for ornamental purposes.
- Not for residential use.

Per New York State Restrictions:

- APUS WG INSECTICIDE may not be applied within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).
- Aerial application of this product is prohibited.
- Per New York State regulations: No sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York State.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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, are:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as: Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber \geq 14 mils, Nitrile Rubber \geq 14 mils, Neoprene Rubber \geq 14 mils, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, Viton \geq 14 mils

PRODUCT INFORMATION

APUS WG INSECTICIDE is a wettable granule that is to be applied as a foliar spray, using ground or aerial application equipment to control listed insects. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops, so see the specific crop section of this label for which application methods may be used for a particular crop. APUS WG INSECTICIDE is mixed with water for application.

APUS WG INSECTICIDE is a member of the anthranilic diamide class of insecticides with a novel mode of action acting on insect ryanodine receptors. Although APUS WG INSECTICIDE has contact activity, it is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material. After exposure to APUS WG INSECTICIDE, affected insects will rapidly stop feeding, become paralyzed, and typically die within 1 to 3 days. Time applications to the most susceptible insect pest stage, typically at egg lay to egg hatch and/or newly hatched larvae, before populations reach damaging levels. If possible, make applications at or before egg deposition to be most effective in minimizing damage levels caused by insect pests.

Resistance-Management Recommendations

For resistance management, APUS WG INSECTICIDE is a Group 28 insecticide. Repeated and exclusive use of APUS WG INSECTICIDE (active ingredient chlorantraniliprole, belonging to the anthranilic diamide class of chemistry), or other Group 28 insecticide may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, this product may be used as part of resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternative of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop/pest sections of this label, the best practices are to follow these instructions to delay the development of insecticide resistance:

- Avoid using the same mode of action (same IRAC group number) on consecutive generations of insect pests.
- Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE or other Group 28 insecticides using a “treatment window” approach to avoid exposure of successive insect pest generations to the same mode of action.
- A “treatment window” is defined as the period of residual activity provided by single or sequential applications of products with the same mode of action. This “treatment window” should not exceed approximately the length of one generation of the target pest, or about 30 days.
- Within the “Group 28 treatment window”, make no more than 2 successive applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or other Group 28 insecticides, unless otherwise directed in the specific crop/pest sections of this label.
- Following a “Group 28 treatment window”, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action. This “non-Group 28 window” should approximate the duration of one generation of the target pest, or about 30 days.
- The total exposure of all Group 28 products applied throughout the crop cycle (from seedling to harvest) should not exceed approximately 50% of the crop cycle or 50% of the total number of insecticide applications targeted for the same pest species.
- For short cycle crops (<50 days), the duration of the crop cycle may be considered as the Group 28 “treatment window” as long as no Group 28 insecticides are used during the next crop cycle at the same growing location.
- Avoid using less than the labeled rates of APUS WG INSECTICIDE when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target the most susceptible insect life stages, whenever possible.
- Monitor insect populations for product effectiveness.
- If resistance to APUS WG INSECTICIDE control develops in your area, APUS WG

INSECTICIDE control or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local INFINICROP, LLC representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply at the specified rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or your INFINICROP, LLC representative to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Apply follow-up treatments of APUS WG INSECTICIDE, as specified, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. Refer to the Resistance Management section of this label for further guidance on follow-up treatments. See individual crop sections of this label for specific minimum spray interval. Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Because APUS WG INSECTICIDE is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material, thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum control of targeted pest insects. Using increased water volumes will typically result in better spray coverage, especially under adverse conditions such as dry, hot weather or dense plant foliage.

APUS WG INSECTICIDE is to be applied by ground (including an in-furrow spray at planting or foliar), overhead or aerial application equipment as specified under the individual crop. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops; see specific crop sections of this label for which application methods may be used.

APUS WG INSECTICIDE may be applied by overhead chemigation only on certain crops as listed on this label; for overhead chemigation applications see, "APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION" section of this label.

Use of Adjuvants - In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve such as closed canopy, dense foliage, plants with waxy leaf surfaces, excessive rainfall or less than optimum application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use a proven adjuvant that does not affect foliage and/or fruit finish. Refer to specific crop sections of this label for additional adjuvant guidance.

CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS – ONLY FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE (FODDER, AND HAY), LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE

Instructions for the Use of APUS WG INSECTICIDE in Overhead Sprinkler Chemigation Systems

Types of Chemigation Systems: APUS WG INSECTICIDE may be applied only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. Overhead irrigation systems include the following: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution.

Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to ensure the specified rate is applied evenly to the entire treated area. Do not allow irrigation water to collect or runoff during chemigation; do not allow pooling of irrigation water. Inject APUS WG INSECTICIDE downstream from any water filtration system.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment

manufacturers, or other experts. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Directions for Chemigation:

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of APUS WG INSECTICIDE and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application.

Note: Always add the APUS WG INSECTICIDE to water, never put APUS WG INSECTICIDE into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water.

See "Tank Mixing Sequence" section of the container label for tank mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation, do not use air agitation.

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the specified amount of APUS WG INSECTICIDE into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing APUS WG INSECTICIDE into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle. Apply in no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing APUS WG INSECTICIDE to the irrigation water line and apply no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE must provide for uniform distribution of APUS WG INSECTICIDE treated water. Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying APUS WG INSECTICIDE. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the PPE section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when APUS WG INSECTICIDE is in the irrigation water.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

- End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate non-target areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.
- It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of wells, control panels, chemical supply tanks and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.

Required System Safety Devices

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices are in place. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals at least 60 days out of the year.

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump).
7. 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 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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. APUS WG INSECTICIDE is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of APUS WG INSECTICIDE remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, a total of two applications can be made per crop season. Any subsequent APUS WG INSECTICIDE treatments must be foliar applications.

1. Do not begin applications until after crop emergence in direct seeded crops.
2. Do not make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
3. This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
4. The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
5. In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the

system has come up to pressure.

6. The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter. A longer injection improves uniformity throughout the zone but needs to allow for at least an equal period of water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

SOIL APPLICATIONS

APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. APUS WG INSECTICIDE is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of APUS WG INSECTICIDE in the root zone where it is most effective.

Maintaining soil moisture to field capacity or to meet crop needs and environmental conditions aids in product availability to the roots and can improve efficacy. Applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE to the root zone allow the active ingredient to be transported from the roots through the xylem providing upward systemicity. APUS WG INSECTICIDE is translocated to the canopy beginning immediately after the application, reaching an effective concentration in 1 to 3 days for seedlings and up to 7 days for larger plants. As the plant grows, the roots continue to absorb the available APUS WG INSECTICIDE from the reservoir in the soil providing extended protection of the plant canopy including new growth.

The length of control provided following soil applications will depend on the rate used, the pest being controlled and the environmental conditions; such as soil type, soil moisture, soil pH, etc. Use the higher specified rate within the rate range when pests are expected to occur later in the crop growth cycle or when pests are expected to be present continuously.

APUS WG INSECTICIDE will primarily have activity in the foliage of treated plants and will not provide protection within the blooms and fruit. Foliar applications of other products may be needed to protect these parts of the plant.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be made per crop season.

In-Furrow Spray at Planting:

Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.

For insecticide resistance management, it is important to avoid consecutive applications of insecticides with the same mode of action on successive generations of the same pest. See crops on label for recommended treatment rates and additional use information.

Rate Conversion Chart for APUS WG INSECTICIDE Insect Control for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and At-Plant Soil Application																
Rate in Ounces Product / 1000 Row-Foot Based on Planted Row Spacing (in inches) of:																
Target Rate in oz/acre	15	20	25	30	34	36	38	40	44	48	60	66	72	78	80	84
0.6											0.065	0.071	0.077	0.084	0.086	0.090
1.0				0.055	0.063	0.067	0.070	0.074	0.081	0.088	0.111	0.122	0.132	0.144	0.148	0.155
1.5		0.052	0.066	0.078	0.089	0.095	0.099	0.104	0.115	0.126	0.157	0.173	0.188	0.204	0.210	0.220
1.8		0.061	0.077	0.092	0.104	0.111	0.116	0.122	0.135	0.147	0.184	0.203	0.221	0.239	0.245	0.257
2	0.052	0.069	0.086	0.104	0.118	0.124	0.131	0.139	0.152	0.167	0.208	0.229	0.249	0.270	0.277	0.291
2.2	0.058	0.077	0.093	0.116	0.131	0.139	0.147	0.154	0.170	0.185	0.231	0.255	0.278	0.301	0.309	0.324

Level and length of control is affected by rate applied.
Higher labeled rates may be required in heavy texture and/or high organic soils if application is made later in the crop development, or when pest pressure is high.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying APUS WG INSECTICIDE. Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Use a well calibrated measuring device that is appropriate for the low doses that may be required with this high concentration product to avoid under or

overdosing. Add APUS WG INSECTICIDE directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide; once dispersed continued agitation is required. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Do not store spray mix solutions overnight in spray tank. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

TANK MIXTURES

This product can be mixed with pesticide products that are labeled for use on the same crops as APUS WG INSECTICIDE. Do not exceed labeled dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

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.

Before using a tank mix for the first time, always determine the compatibility of APUS WG INSECTICIDE with the tank mixtures by using a jar test.

Compatibility - Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix, and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.).

Steps to conduct a jar test to determine physical tank mix compatibility of APUS WG INSECTICIDE with other products:

- Use the most restrictive PPE of the products to be tested.
- Add clean water to jar proportional to the planned water volume that will be used in the spray tank (a jar size of 8 - 16 oz is acceptable).
- Mix proper proportions of APUS WG INSECTICIDE and desired tank mix partner(s) as will be present in the spray tank, add one product at a time following the sequence of addition according to formulation type provided in this label.
- Seal and shake mixture after each product is added.
- Allow to stand for 1 hour.
- View jar to determine if settling, flocculation, crystallization or any other undesirable changes have happened.
- If none of the above is observed or the solution can be easily remixed after shaking, the mixture is compatible with APUS WG INSECTICIDE.
- If the tank mix is not compatible, a higher water volume, reduced rate of the tank mix partner(s), reduced number of tank mix partners or a compatibility agent may be needed.

Tank Mixtures and Crop Safety - 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 APUS WG INSECTICIDE 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 APUS WG INSECTICIDE product labeling or in other INFINICROP, LLC 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 APUS WG INSECTICIDE in any tank mixture applications that is not specifically described on APUS WG INSECTICIDE product labeling or in other INFINICROP, LLC 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. INFINICROP, LLC will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on APUS WG INSECTICIDE product labeling or in other INFINICROP, LLC product use instruction.

Tank Mixing Sequence – Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. While agitating, add the different formulation types in the sequence indicated below*. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product before adding the next product.

Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble bag (WSB)

2. Water soluble granules (SG)
3. APUS WG INSECTICIDE and other water dispersible granules (WG, XP, DF)
4. Wettable powders (WP)
5. Water-based suspension concentrates (SC)
6. Water-soluble concentrates (SL)
7. Suspoemulsion (SE)
8. Oil based suspension concentrates (OD)
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
10. Adjuvants, surfactants, oils
11. Soluble fertilizers
12. Drift retardants

* Unless otherwise specified by manufacturer directions for use or by local experience.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove. Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations or at an approved waste disposal facility.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Application

Nozzle Type - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.

Pressure - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.

Flow Rate/Orifice Size - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

Number of Nozzles -Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.

Nozzle Orientation -Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.

Nozzle Type -Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.

Do not apply as a ULV application.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

Boom Length (aircraft) -The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.

Boom Height (aircraft) -Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.

Boom Height (ground) - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **DO NOT APPLY DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. 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.
- 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.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

CROP ROTATION

<p>May be planted immediately following harvest:</p>	<p>All crops on this label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artichoke, globe Asparagus Banana/Plantain Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5) Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07) Bushberry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07B) Caneberry subgroup (Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group subgroup 13-07A) Large Shrub/Tree Berry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07C) Low Growing Berry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07G) Small Fruit Vine Climbing subgroup, except fuzzy kiwifruit (Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group subgroup 13-07F) Cacao Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15) Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains (Crop Group 16) Citrus (Crop Group 10-10) Coffee Corn (field, pop, seed, and sweet) Cotton Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9) Figs Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10) Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay Group (Crop Group 17) Herbs subgroup (Crop Group subgroup 19A) Grape Hops Leafy Vegetables (nonbrassica, Crop Group 4) Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6) Foliage of Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 7) Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay Crop Group 18) Okra Oilseed Group (Crop Group 20) Olives Peanut Persimmons Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) Pineapple Pomegranates Prickly Pear Cactus Rice Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1) Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2) Soybean Spice subgroup (Crop Group subgroup 19B) Spearmint and Peppermint Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12) Sugarcane: Tea Tree Nuts and Pistachio (Crop Group 14) Tobacco Tropical Fruits (acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, ilama, feijoa, guava, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax jambu, and White sapote (Casimiroa), and/or hybrids of these).
<p>Must be planted 12</p>	<p>All other crops</p>

months after last application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE	
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USE DIRECTIONS FOR FOLIAR APPLICATIONS ONLY

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Artichoke, globe	Foliar	Artichoke plume moth	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	14	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air and 50 - 200 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Make applications between bud formation and harvest of an individual fruit.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Asparagus	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	3	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Azarole; Medlar; Tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these[*]	Foliar	Green fruitworm, Spotted tentiform leafminer, Western tentiform leafminer	1.1 – 1.7 (0.055 - 0.088)	10	5	4
		Apple maggot*, European apple sawfly, European cornborer, Light brown apple moth, Obliquebanded leafroller**, Oriental fruit moth, Pandemis leafroller, Plum curculio*, Redbanded leafroller, Tufted apple bud moth, Variegated leafroller, White apple leafhopper*	1.1 – 1.9 (0.055 - 0.098) Western U.S. states † 1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.

Effect on beneficial insects - Beneficial insects such as predators or parasitoids are an important component in pome fruit IPM. APUS WG INSECTICIDE has demonstrated low to no impact on the predator *Deraeocoris brevis* and key parasitoids, *Aphelinus mali*, *Aphytis* spp., and *Encarsia* spp. This low impact is very important in preservation of biological control of pear psylla, San Jose scale and wooly apple aphid when APUS WG INSECTICIDE is applied early season for control of first-generation codling moth.

*Suppression only.

****Obliquebanded Leafroller:** For overwintering larvae, apply in the spring (pink to petal fall stage) at first sign of active feeding. For summer generation apply just prior to or at the beginning of egg hatch. Leafroller feeding stops after ingestion of treated foliage, however, during periods of cold weather when leafrollers are inactive, it may take several days to achieve complete control. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Obliquebanded Leafroller Resistance Management: Only apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE (or other Group 28 insecticides) to one generation of obliquebanded leafroller per year. Application(s) to other generations of obliquebanded leafroller must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number). † Includes states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[*Not Registered for Use By California.]

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RETREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PREHARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Banana/Plantain	Foliar	Leafrollers	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	10	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground application.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Bushberry subgroup (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13- 07B), Including: Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle (adult)*, Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry crown borer	1.3 –1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals water per acre.

- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.

***Japanese beetle (adult):** use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Caneberry subgroup (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07A), Including: Blackberry; loganberry; red and black raspberry; cultivars and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Light brown apple moth Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer*	1.3 –1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	14	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

***Raspberry crown borer:** for control of Raspberry crown borer, apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE as a directed foliar application, using a spray volume of 50 to 100 gallons/acre, directed to base of canes. Apply in early fall right after egg hatch or in early spring when larvae first become active and start to feed on the crown of the plant. Time the application when rainfall (minimum of ½ inch) is forecast or when overhead irrigation (minimum of ½ inch water per acre) can be used to move APUS WG INSECTICIDE into the plant root zone in order to control Raspberry crown borer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Large shrub/tree berry subgroup (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07C), Including: Bayberry; buffaloberry; che; chokecherry; elderberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); mountain pepper berries; mulberry; phalsa; pincherry; riberry; salal; serviceberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry crown borer	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of the trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Low growing berry subgroup except cranberry and strawberry (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07G), Including: Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle (adult)*, Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry crown borer	1.3 - 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100–150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by group.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

***Japanese beetle (adult)** – use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantranilprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Small fruit vine climbing subgroup except fuzzy kiwifruit and grape, (Berry and small fruit crop group), (EPA Crop Subgroup 13- 07F), Including: Amur river grape; gooseberry; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry crown borer	1.3 - 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Cacao[*]	Foliar	Cacao pod borer	13 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[*Not Registered for Use By California.]

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Cereal Grains (EPA Crop Group 15) except Corn and Rice Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Oats, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Sorghum spp. [grain sorghum, sudangrass (seed crop), andhybrids of these grown for its seed], Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice	Foliar	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm Wheathead armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	1	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Citrus, (EPA Crop Group 10-10), Including: Calamondin; citrus citron; citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, tangor); grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; mandarin (tangerine); orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Satsuma mandarin Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; Japanese summer Mediterranean mandarin; Mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russell River lime; Sweet lime; Tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; Trifoliate orange; Uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Citrus leafminer Citrus peelminer Katydid (nymphs)* Light brown apple moth Omnivorous leafroller	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre. Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher APUS WG INSECTICIDE rate in the specified rate range.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

***Suppression of Katydid (nymphs):** Correct timing of spray application is to nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs.

Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results.

Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity. Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angular winged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*).

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Coffee	Foliar	Coffee leafminer	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	14	7	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Corn (field, pop)	SOIL AT PLANTING: In-Furrow spray	Army cutworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Common stalkborer Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm True armyworm	1.3-1.9 0.065-0.098 See rate conversion for per 100 linear ft.	7	14	4
	Foliar	Army cutworm Beet armyworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Corn earworm Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southernarmyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
	Overhead Chemigation	Grasshoppers	0.5 - 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Soil Applications:

- In-Furrow Spray at Planting
- Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control can be made per crop.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd – 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Corn (sweet) Corn (grown for seed)	SOIL AT PLANTING: In-Furrow spray	European Corn Borer, Fall armyworm, Southern Armyworm	1.3-1.9 0.065-0.098 (17.5-25.4) See rate conversion for per 100 linear ft	1	1	4
	Foliar	Army cutworm Beet armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			

	Overhead Chemigation	Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Corn earworm Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm			
		Grasshoppers	0.5 - 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Soil Applications:

- In-Furrow Spray at Planting
- Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control can be made per crop.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Cotton	Foliar	Beet armyworm Cotton bollworm**	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	5	21	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Cutworms Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm** Western yellowstriped armyworm				
		Cabbage looper, Soybean looper*				
		Grasshoppers	0.5 - 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

*Suppression only.

****For Heliothine control** (cotton bollworm and/or tobacco budworm in conventional non-transgenic/non-Bt cotton) make the first application at rates of 0.065 - 0.091 lb. ai per acre (1.3 – 1.8 oz product). Subsequent applications can be at rates of 0.044 - 0.091 lb. ai acre (0.9 – 1.8 oz product) depending on pest pressure. For control of cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*) in Bt transgenic cotton varieties, the initial application, and subsequent applications, of APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied at 0.9 - 1.3 ounces per acre as a foliar spray. Apply when cotton bollworm populations reach local established treatment thresholds to prevent crop damage.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Cranberry	Foliar Overhead Chemigation	Blackheaded fireworm*, Cherry fruitworm, Cranberry fruitworm, Green spanworm, Omnivorous leafroller, Raspberry crown borer, Sparganothis fruitworm	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply less than 20 gals water per acre by ground.
- DO NOT apply less than 5 gals water per acre by aerial application. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

***Blackheaded fireworm:** use high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations. APUS WG INSECTICIDE may be applied to cranberry by overhead chemigation. For specific guidance see label section titled APPLICATION BY CHEMIGATION – CRANBERRY

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Cucurbit Vegetables, (EPA Crop Group 9) Including: Chayote (fruit), Chinese wax-gourd (Chinese preserving melon), Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible gourd (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra), Momordica spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon), Pumpkin, Summer squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow,	SOIL AT PLANTING† (an in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098) See rate conversion chart for rate per1000 linear	5	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.3–1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			
		DRIP CHEMIGATION Make application(s) within the first half of the crop growing cycle, typically up to peak bloom crop stage	Melon-worm			
	Foliar	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Pickle worm	0.9-1.9 (0.044 - 0.098) 1.3-1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	10	5	
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**				
		Melon worm	0.5 - 0.9 (0.026 - 0.044)			
		Beet armyworm, Cabbage looper, Hawaiian beet webworm, Pickleworm, Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
		Leafminers (larvae)*, Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.3 – 1.8 (0.065 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):

- APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result.
- Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone.
- For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of APUS WG INSECTICIDE control into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.
- Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.2 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of APUS WG INSECTICIDE to the soil at planting.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of APUS WG INSECTICIDE per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- DO NOT make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE per crop.
- DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE was made.
- DO NOT apply more than 12.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.6 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Fig	Foliar	Navel orangeworm	1.3 –1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gal water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gal water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gal water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Foliage of Legume Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 7) except soybean including: of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetables that will be used as animal feed	SOIL AT PLANTING† In-furrow spray	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098) See Rate Conversion Chart in the Chemigation section of this label for rate per 1000 linear ft.	3	1	4
	Foliar	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
	Overhead Chemigation	Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.9 (0.098)			
		Grasshoppers	0.5 - 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Soil Applications:

- In-Furrow Spray at Planting
- Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control can be made per crop.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 12.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.6 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Forage, fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains, (EPA Crop Group 16) except Corn and Rice. Including Forage, fodder, and straw of all commodities included in the cereal grains group, except corn and rice. Includes Sorghum spp. [sorghum, forage; sorghum, stover; sudangrass, and hybrids of these grown for forage and/or stover].	Foliar	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm Wheathead armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	1	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Grasshoppers	0.5 - 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USINGOVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Fruiting Vegetables Including: Eggplant, Groundcherry (Physalis spp.), okra, Pepino, Pepper, (including bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo, Tomato	SOIL AT PLANTING† (an in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098) See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	5	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	10		
		Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Hornworms Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
	Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)				
	Foliar	Hornworms	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			
		Beet armyworm, Colorado potato beetle, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Garden	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
	DRIP CHEMIGATION Make application(s) within the first half of the crop growing cycle, typically up to peak bloom crop stage.					

	webworm, Loopers, Southern armyworm, Tomato fruitworm, Tomato pinworm, Western yellow striped armyworm			
	Leafminers (larvae)*, Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):

- APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone.
- Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.
- For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

** Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 1.9 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of APUS WG INSECTICIDE to the soil at planting.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of APUS WG INSECTICIDE per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- DO NOT make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE per crop.
- DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE was made.
- DO NOT apply more than 12.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.6 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing

products per acre per calendar year.

- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Grape	Foliar	Grape berry moth, grape leafroller	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 0 0.098)	7	14	4
		Climbing cutworm, European grapevine moth, Japanese beetle (adult)*, Katydid (nymphs)**, Light brown apple moth, Orange tortrix Raisin moth, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			
		Omnivorous leafroller	1.1 – 1.9 (0.055 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. When using higher volume spray solutions, apply a higher rate in the specified rate range.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gal water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 -150 gal water per acre.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

***Japanese beetle (adult):** use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

****Suppression of Katydid (nymphs):** Correct timing of spray application is to nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity.

Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*)

Omnivorous leafroller: Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or first signs of infestations for each generation. Use higher rates of APUS WG INSECTICIDE for moderate to heavy insect pressure.

Raisin moth: Make the first application at initiation of egg generation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. DO NOT apply less than 30 gal water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 -150 gal water per acre. Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher APUS WG INSECTICIDE rate in the specified rate range.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay: (EPA Crop Group 17) Any grass, Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Cornearworm, Fall armyworm, Sod webworm, Southern armyworm, True armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	0	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			
		Billbug (grubs)*, Cutworms, European crane fly (larvae)*	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USINGOVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

* Suppression only. Grass grown for seed only.

For control of Armyworms, Cutworms, and Sod Webworms, apply at first sign of economic crop damage. Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE as a thorough coverage foliar spray using properly calibrated ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, or via overhead chemigation in 0.10 to 0.20 acre inch of water. For foliar sprays, increase the spray volume to compensate for the amount of foliage present. For maximum spray penetration into the root crown area, the use of a silicone surfactant may be useful. For best results with foliar spray applications, delay the next irrigation for at least 24 hours. For suppression of European Crane Fly larvae apply between September and early November.

For suppression of Billbug grubs, apply when overwintered adult Billbugs are first observed. This will usually occur in late April or early May. It is important to move the APUS WG INSECTICIDE into the grass root zone. This is best achieved by applying via overhead chemigation in 0.25 to 0.50 acre inch of water, or by immediately following a foliar spray application with 0.25 to 0.50 acre inch of water.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
USDA – APHIS Rangeland Grasshopper and Mormon Cricket Suppression Program In/on: Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay: (Crop Group 17) Any grass, Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage	FOLIAR – ULV APPLICATION (Ground or Air Application)	Grasshoppers Mormon crickets	0.5 (0.026)	0	0	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Use of oil-based adjuvants (methylated seed oils, petroleum oils, crop oil concentrates etc.) at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) improves performance. Apply when pest populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Applications should target the most susceptible life stages when possible. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched and the majority of the pest population is at least 2nd – 3rd instar nymphs. Once pests contact and/or ingest
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 1 application per acre per calendar year for grasshopper and/or Mormon cricket suppression.
- DO NOT apply more than 0.9 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.026 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. (i.e., APUS WG INSECTICIDE plus carrier(s), adjuvant(s), diluent(s), etc.) per acre whether applied by air or ground application equipment).

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Head and Stem Brassica and Leafy Brassica Greens (EPA Crop Subgroups 5A and 5B)including: Broccoli, Broccoli Chinese (gai lon), Broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinesecabbage (napa), Cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy), Cauliflower, Caval broccoli, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens	SOIL AT PLANTING†(an in-furrow spray transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Diamondback moth* Cabbage looper Cabbage maggot** Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet Webworm Imported cabbageworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044-0.098) See rate conversion chart for rate per 100 linear ft.	3	3	4
	Drip Chemigation	Beet armyworm Diamondback moth* Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044-0.098)	10		
	Foliar	Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)***	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	3		
		Beet armyworm, Cabbage looper, Cornearworm, Cross- striped cabbageworm, Diamondback moth*,Hawaiian beet webworm, Imported cabbageworm, Western Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
Grasshoppers		0.9 – 1.3 (0.044 - 0.065)				

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to

obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of APUS WG INSECTICIDE control into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days. Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet.

* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

** **Diamondback moth resistance management:** Do not apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (a product with a different IRAC group number). Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. DO NOT apply less than 0.9 oz. per application per acre for diamondback moth control. DO NOT make more than 6 total applications per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 16.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.8 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications of this product before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Herb subgroup (EPA Crop Subgroup 19A) Including Angelica; balm; basil; borage; burnet; camomile; catnip; chervil (dried); chive, Chinese; clary; coriander (leaf); costmary; culantro (leaf); curry (leaf); dillweed; horehound; hyssop; lavender; lemongrass; lovage (leaf); marigold; marjoram; nasturtium; parsley (dried); pennyroyal; rosemary; rue; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay; tansy; tarragon; thyme; wintergreen; woodruff; and wormwood	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Cabbage looper, Cornearworm, Fall armyworm, Southern armyworm	0.9 – 1.3 (0.044 - 0.065)	3	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY: APUS WG INSECTICIDE has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use. Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 16.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.8 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Hops (except California)	Foliar	Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	0	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Leafy Vegetables except brassica (EPA Crop Group 4) Including: Amaranth leafy, Arugula (roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celery (chinese), Celtuce, Chevril, Chinese spinach, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved), Chrysanthemum, garland, Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland), Dandelion, leaves, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Florence fennel, Lettuce (head & leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden), (winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach,	SOIL AT PLANTING† (an in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Tobacco budworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098) See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	3	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)** Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)***	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	10	1	4
	Drip Chemigation	Diamondback moth* Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
	Leafminers (larvae)** Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)***	Leafminers (larvae)** Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)***	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			
	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Cabbage looper, Corn earworm,	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	3		

Spinach (vine), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss chard, Tampala	Diamondback moth*, Hawaiian beet webworm, Tobacco budworm, Western yellowstriped armyworm			
	Leafminers (larvae)**, Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)***	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)		
	Grasshoppers	0.9 – 1.3 (0.044 - 0.065)		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):

APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient watering in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone.

Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1000 linear feet

For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of APUS WG INSECTICIDE into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

*** Diamondback moth resistance management:** DO NOT apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action. Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. DO NOT apply less than 0.9oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE per application per acre for diamondback moth control. DO NOT make more than 6 total applications per acre per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

**Control of *Liriomyza* spp. except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

*** Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

Grasshopper: Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.

- DO NOT apply more than 1.9 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of APUS SC INSECTICIDE to the soil at planting.
- DO NOT apply more than 2.6 oz (0.132 lb ai per acre) of APUS SC INSECTICIDE per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- DO NOT make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of APUS SC INSECTICIDE per crop.
- DO NOT make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of APUS SC INSECTICIDE was made.
- DO NOT apply more than 16.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.8 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of this product before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 2) (Human Food or Animal Feed) Including: Beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chervil, turnip- rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanager; turnip; yam, true	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	3	1	4
		Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 16.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.8 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Legume vegetables (EPA Crop Group 6) (For soybean see separate soybean crop section below.) (Succulent or Dried, Including Bean (Lupinus) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (Phaseolus) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (Vigna) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (fava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea (Pisum) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snowpea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; swordbean	SOIL AT PLANTING† In-furrow spray	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	1.3 – 1.9 (0.065 – 0.098) See rate conversion chart for rate per 1000 linear ft.	3	1	4
	Foliar	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Colorado Potato Beetles	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
	Overhead Chemigation	Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Soybean looper Western bean cutworm				
		Leafminers (larvae)*, Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	1.9 (0.098)			
		Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Soil Applications:

- In-Furrow Spray at Planting
- Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root

zone. APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control can be made per crop.

*Control of *Liriomyza* spp. except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

Colorado Potato Beetle - Apply just prior to or just after egg hatch while larvae are small. In some areas, where local populations of Colorado potato beetle have elevated levels of resistance to insecticides, use APUS WG INSECTICIDE at the 3.3 fl. oz/A application rate.

Do not apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE more than twice to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30 day period. Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be made with an effective product with a different mode of action. With resistant populations of Colorado potato beetle, back-to-back applications on a 5 to 7-day interval may be required to achieve maximum control.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 12.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.6 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Mint: Peppermint and Spearmint	Foliar	Armyworms, Cutworms, Loopers, Mint root borer	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	14	3	4
	Overhead Chemigation					

APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

In mint growing areas where the mint root borer degree day model is being used and mint is being grown under sprinkler irrigation: apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE at 1.3 oz/acre (0.065 lb a.i. per acre) as a foliar spray or via overhead sprinkler chemigation. Time the application between 900 and 1250 growing degree days. Foliar sprays must be followed by sprinkler irrigation before swathing. When making a foliar spray, be sure to include an adjuvant to help obtain thorough coverage. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use an adjuvant that does not affect foliage.

Mint Root Borer: For applications after the last cutting of mint, apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE soon after the last cutting of mint, but before the Mint Root Borer form an overwintering hibernaculum. If APUS WG INSECTICIDE is applied as a broadcast spray, follow application with at least 2 inches water per acre of overhead irrigation. For furrow irrigated mint, apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE as a broadcast spray soon after harvest. Follow application with two furrow irrigations in order to move APUS WG INSECTICIDE into the mint root zone before the mint root borer forms a hibernaculum. If APUS WG INSECTICIDE is applied via overhead chemigation, use a minimum of 2 acre inches of water to move the APUS WG INSECTICIDE into the mint root zone.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Non-grass animal feeds (EPA Crop Group 18) Including: Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover (Trifolium, Melilotus); kudzu; lespedeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk	Foliar	Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa looper Beet Armyworm Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Western Yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 - 1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	n/a	0	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Grasshoppers	0.5 - 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grasshopper: Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures. Make one application per cutting.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Oilseed Group: (EPA Crop Group 20) except milkweed including: Borage; calendula; canola; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Diamondback moth, Banded sunflower moth, Sunflower moth	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	5	1	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Sesame leafroller Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Banded sunflower moth and sunflower moth: Apply when moth populations reach local established treatment thresholds and as blooms begin to open (sunflower growth stage R-5.0 to R-5.1) to prevent crop damage.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest this product there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications of this product before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Olives	Foliar	American plum borer, European grapevine moth	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Onion bulbs, and onion green subgroups: (EPA Crop Group 3-07A and 3-07B) including Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fesh leaves; Daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; Fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; Garlic, bulb; Garlic, great-headed, bulb; Garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; Lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, bulb; Onion, chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; Onion, pearl; Onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; Shallot, bulb; shallot,	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	1	4

fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these						
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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 12.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.6 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Peanut	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Green cloverworm, Lesser cornstalk borer, Southern armyworm, Tobacco budworm, Velvetbean caterpillar	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	5	1	4
	Overhead Chemigation	Cabbage looper, Granulate cutworm, Soybean looper	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			
		Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers

contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not make more than two sequential applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Persimmons	Foliar	Leafrollers	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre.
- Do not apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Pome Fruits, (EPA Crop Group 11-10), Including: Apple; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Pear; Pear, oriental; Quince	Foliar	Green fruitworm, Spotted tentiform leafminer, Western tentiform leafminer	1.1 – 1.9 (0.055 - 0.098)	10	5	4
		Apple maggot*, Codling moth**, European apple sawfly, European cornborer, Light brown apple moth, Obliquebanded leafroller***, Orientalfruit moth, Pandemis leafroller, Plum curculio*, Redbanded leafroller, Tufted apple bud moth, Variegated leafroller, White apple leafhopper*	1.1 -1.9 (0.055 - 0.098) Western U.S. states † 1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Effect on beneficial insects: Beneficial insects such as predators or parasitoids are an important component in pome fruit IPM. APUS WG INSECTICIDE has demonstrated low to no impact on the predator *Deraeocoris brevis* and key parasitoids, *Aphelinus mali*, *Aphytis* spp., and *Encarsia* spp. This low impact is very important in preservation of biological control of pear psylla, San Jose scale and wooly apple aphid when this product is applied early season for control of first- generation codling moth. *Suppression only.

****Codling Moth:** Make first application prior to egg hatch. Each application provides 10 to 17 days of protection depending on intensity of codling moth pressure and rate of fruit growth. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Use pheromone trap catches and local degree-day based spray timing advisories to determine the development of each generation. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestation 4 cont'd levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Codling Moth Resistance Management: DO NOT apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE (or other Group 28 insecticides) more than three times to a generation of codling moth (codling moth typically has a single generation “treatment window” of 30 to 45 days). Application(s) to the next generation of codling moth must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (different IRAC group number) for at least a 30 day “treatment window” before making any additional applications of this product (or other Group 28 insecticides).

Apples - Western U.S. States†: Use the 1.3 oz/acre rate for low pressure infestations and make repeat applications on a 14 day schedule. For high pressure infestations or for orchards with a history of significant codling moth damage, apply

APUS WG INSECTICIDE at 1.7 - 1.9 oz per acre. Make repeat applications on a 10 to 17 day schedule. For best results in high pressure orchards, use a comprehensive management program involving ovicidal treatments followed by properly timed larvicide applications at high labeled rates and shortened retreatment intervals. When using APUS WG INSECTICIDE in an integrated program with other codling moth insecticides, make sure the retreatment schedule is consistent with the period of effectiveness for each product used.

Pears - Western U.S. States†: Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE on a 14 to 17 day schedule. For low pressure infestations use the 1.3 oz rate. For high pressure infestations or for orchards with a history of significant codling moth damage, apply this product at 1.7 - 1.9 oz per acre.

*****Obliquebanded Leafroller:** For overwintering larvae, apply in the spring (pink to petal fall stage) at first sign of active feeding. For summer generation apply just prior to or at the beginning of egg hatch. Leafroller feeding stops after ingestion of treated foliage, however, during periods of cold weather when leafrollers are inactive, it may take several days to achieve complete control. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Obliquebanded Leafroller Resistance Management: Only apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE (or other Group 28 insecticides) to one generation of obliquebanded leafroller per year. Application(s) to other generations of obliquebanded leafroller must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number). † Includes states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Pomegranate	Foliar	Navel orangeworm; Omnivorous leafroller	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Potato	Foliar	Beet and Yellowstriped Armyworms, Cabbage looper, Colorado potato beetle, European corn borer, Potato tuberworm	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	5	14	4
	Overhead Chemigation					

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE may only be applied to potatoes as a direct foliar spray or via chemigation through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Colorado potato beetle resistance management: DO NOT apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE more than twice to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30 day period. Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be with an effective product with a different mode of action.

Potato tuberworm: Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE at rates of 0.9 – 1.3 oz per acre to control potato tuberworm. Begin application when field scouting indicates the presence of tuberworm adults and/or larvae. Potato tuberworm often have overlapping generations so repeat applications of APUS WG INSECTICIDE may be needed based on field scouting. Avoid treating successive generations with the same mode of action. It is important to protect the crop just prior to harvest when foliage starts to senesce. Use the high rate of this product where potato tuberworm pressure is high. Failure to adequately control potato tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage. Foliar sprays alone, by air or ground, may not provide adequate control of larvae in the mid to lower crop canopy. Performance is improved by applying via overhead chemigation. Alternatively, integrate chemigation applications into the foliar spray program.

Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). For chemigation applications, apply in 0.1 to 0.2 acre inches of water and add MSO at 12 to 16 oz/acre. APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied via overhead sprinkler chemigation systems.

Do not apply this product more than once to Colorado potato beetle via overhead chemigation.

APUS WG INSECTICIDE may only be applied to potatoes as a direct foliar spray or via chemigation through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Cabbage looper: West of the Rocky Mountains - (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI) apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE at 0.5– 0.9 oz per acre (0.026 - 0.044 lb ai/acre) to control early stage instars (1st - 3rd instar).

Colorado potato beetle: West of the Rocky Mountains: (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI) apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE at 0.5 – 0.9 oz per acre (0.026 - 0.044 lb ai/acre) to control local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle believed to be sensitive to most commonly used insecticides. Apply just prior to or just after egg hatch while larvae are small. In some areas, where local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle have elevated levels of resistance to insecticides, use APUS WG INSECTICIDE at the 1.5 oz per acre application rate. With resistant

populations of Colorado Potato Beetle, back-to-back applications on 5 to 7 day intervals may be required to achieve maximum control.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of this product before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Prickly Pear Cactus[*]	Foliar	Prickly pear moth	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	10	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air and 30 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

[*Not Registered for Use By California.]

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OZ (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Rice - California	SOIL APPLICATION† Broadcast spray	Rice water weevil larvae	1.6 - 1.9 (0.078 - 0.098)	N/A	N/A	4

APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† Only for application as a broadcast spray to soil.

For water-seeded rice: Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE to soil surface prior to seeding and flooding. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage. For improved performance, soil incorporation in the upper 1-2 inches of soil is recommended.

Broadcast application may be made using aerial or ground application equipment.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 5 days prior to flooding.

- Once flood is established, hold the water for a minimum of 14 days before discharging the water.
- Do not apply more than 1.9 oz APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.098 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not use APUS WG INSECTICIDE treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish or crustacea (including crawfish) during the rice production cycle (planting through harvest).

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OZ (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Rice - Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri	SOIL APPLICATION† Broadcast spray	Rice water weevil larvae	1.6 - 1.9 (0.078 - 0.098)	N/A	N/A	4

APPLICATIONS INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† Only for application as a broadcast spray to soil.

For water-seeded rice: Apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control to soil surface prior to seeding and flooding. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage. For improved performance, soil incorporation in the upper 1-2 inches of soil is recommended.

For dry-seeded rice: APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control may be applied to the surface of the soil before, during or after planting, but application must be made before rice emergence. After application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control, flush the field up to runoff and allow field to dry. Higher rates within the listed range should be used in dry-seeded rice when the permanent flood will be established at tillering. Broadcast application may be made using aerial or ground application equipment.

USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 5 days prior to flooding in water seeded rice. Once flood is established, hold the water for a minimum of 14 days before discharging the water.
- Application of APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control to dry-seeded rice must be made before rice emergence. Then, if excessive rainfall occurs, or a flood is established, the water must be held for a minimum of 14 days after application before discharging the water.
- Do not apply more than 1.9 oz APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control or 0.098 lb a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not use rice fields treated with APUS WG INSECTICIDE insect control for the aquaculture of edible fish or crustacea (including crawfish) during the rice production cycle (planting through harvest).

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Quinoa	Foliar	Corn earworm, Beet armyworm, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Grasshoppers, Sorghum webworm, Southwestern corn borer, Sugarcane borer, True armyworm	0.9 – 1.3 (0.044 - 0.065)	7	14	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Root and Tuber Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 1), except potato: including Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible;canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted;	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Sugar Beet Leafminer, Western yellowstriped armyworm	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	3	1	4

<p>parsnip; radish; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true</p>						
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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 16.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.8 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Soybean Including edamame (immature soybean)	Foliar Overhead Chemigation	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cutworms Fall armyworm Garden Webworm Green cloverworm Lesser cornstalk borer Southern armyworm Soybean looper Thistle caterpillar Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar Woolybear caterpillar	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	3	1	4
		Grasshoppers	0.9 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			
		Dectes stem borer	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

Dectes stem borer: To minimize crop damage by the pest, apply at the onset of adult beetle flight. Ensure thorough spray coverage and make application to soybeans prior to egg laying. For best results, regular scouting using a sweep net is necessary to identify the emergence and infestation of adult beetles. If regular scouting is not used, apply at 1500 Growing Degree Days (GDD) in Nebraska and northern Kansas or consult with your local agricultural advisor for advice on application timing. Continued scouting should be used to track the duration of the emergence period. A second application may be necessary at 3 to 4 weeks after the initial application if adults continue to emerge over an extended period.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of this product before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Spice (EPA Crop Subgroup 19B) Including: Allspice; anise (seed); anise, star; annatto (seed); caper (buds); caraway; caraway, black; cardamom; cassia (bark); cassia (buds); celery (seed); cinnamon; clove (buds); coriander (seed); culantro (seed); cumin; dill (seed); fennel, common; fennel, Florence (seed); fenugreek; grains of paradise; juniper (berry); lovage	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Cabbage looper, Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, Southern armyworm	0.9 – 1.3 (0.044 - 0.065)	3	1	4

(seed); mace; mustard (seed); nutmeg; pepper, black; pepper, white; poppy (seed); saffron; and vanilla						
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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY: APUS WG INSECTICIDE has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use. Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of this product in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- DO NOT apply more than 12.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.8 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Stone Fruits, (EPA Crop Group 12-12), Including: Apricot; Cherry, sweet; Cherry, tart; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plumcot; Prune (fresh) Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, black; Cherry Nanking; Jujube, Chinese; Plum, American; Plum, beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, cherry; Plum, Klamath; Sloe	Foliar	Cherry fruit fly*, Codling moth, Katydid (nymphs)**, Light brown apple moth, Obliquebanded leafroller, Omnivorous leaf roller, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twig borer***, Tufted apple bud moth	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	7	10	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- A lower application rate of 0.5– 1.3 oz product per acre can be used in short interval (7-10 days) spray program.

Spray Volume:

- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100-150 gals water per acre.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

*Suppression only.

** **Suppression of Katydid (nymphs):** Correct timing of spray application is to the nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 to 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity. Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*).

*** **Peach twig borer:** For early dormant through mid-dormant applications, use higher rates of APUS WG INSECTICIDE; for late dormant applications, use lower rates. Applications may be made with an EPA registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils. For best performance, apply using ground equipment to achieve thorough uniform coverage of all scaffolds and limbs. For "May spray" applications to the summer generation, make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay).

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Strawberry	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Cabbage looper, Corneaworm, Japanese beetle (adult), Light brown apple moth	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Light brown apple moth: Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation for each generation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Make application before pests reach damaging levels. Monitor fields and make an additional application if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage and fruit. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for this pest in strawberry.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 8 application per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.

- DO NOT apply more than 8.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.4 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Per New York State Restrictions, DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Sugarcane	Foliar	Sugarcane borer, Lesser Cornstalk Borer, Mexican rice borer	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	14	4
		Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

APUS WG INSECTICIDE can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

Mexican rice borer: Make the application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation. The lower recommended rate range can be used when shorter residual control is needed. Use the higher recommended rate range for heavy insect pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Make the application before pests reach damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests in sugarcane.

Grasshopper: Apply foliar when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest APUS WG INSECTICIDE there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.
- DO NOT make more than two sequential applications of this product before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Tea (HI & SC only)	Foliar	Leafrollers	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	14	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Teff	Foliar	Beet armyworm, Corn earworm, European corn borer, Fall armyworm, Grasshoppers, Sorghum webworm, Southwestern corn borer, Sugarcane borer, True armyworm	0.9 – 1.3 (0.044 - 0.065)	7	14	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Teff	Foliar	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.9 – 1.9 (0.044 - 0.068)	7	14	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 2 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 fl oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Tobacco (except California)	SOIL AT PLANTING† (transplant water treatment only)	Tobacco budworm Tomato hornworm Tobacco hornworm	1.3-1.9 (0.065-0.098)	3	1	4
	Foliar	Split worm (potato tuberworm), Tobacco budworm, Tomato hornworm, Tobacco hornworm	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)			
		Grasshoppers	0.5 – 1.3 (0.026 - 0.065)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

- Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops, or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Spray Volume:

- Apply in a minimum of 5 gals water per acre by air and 10 gals of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff). The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Soil Applications (transplant water treatment at planting):

- APUS WG INSECTICIDE must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result.
- DO NOT apply more than 1.9 oz (0.098 lb ai per acre) of APUS WG INSECTICIDE to the soil at planting.
- Refer to the SOIL APPLICATION section of this label for additional guidance.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Tree Nuts, (EPA Crop Group 14-12), Including: African nut-tree; Almond; Beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; Bunya; Bur oak; Butternut; Cajou nut; Candler nut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Coquito nut; Dika nut; Ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; Hazelnut (Filbert); Heartnut; Hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; Macadamia nut; Mongongo nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; Peach palm nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili nut; Pine nut; Pistachio; Sapucala nut; Tropical almond; Walnut, black; Walnut, English; Yellowhorn; and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	Foliar	Hickory shuckworm, Pecan nut casebearer	0.9 -1.9 (0.044 - 0.098)	7	10	4
		Filbertworm	1.1 -1.9 (0.055 - 0.098)			
		Codling moth, Navel orange worm, Light brown apple moth, Oblique banded leafroller, Oriental fruit moth, Peach twigborer	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)			

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre.
- For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre by ground. Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher APUS WG INSECTICIDE rate in the specified rate range.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.
- Hazelnut (Filbert); Pecan: Apply in a minimum of 30 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

Grazing on Tree Nut orchard or grove floor: There are no grazing restrictions for (1) Grass forage, fodder, and hay. Any grass Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage, and (2) Non-grass animal feeds.

Filbertworm: Make initial application just before or at filbertworm egg hatch. Depending on the length of the filbertworm moth flight, multiple applications may be required to protect the crop. Under heavy filbertworm pressure, apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE on a 14 day retreatment schedule. With moderate to low filbertworm pressure, apply APUS WG INSECTICIDE at retreatment intervals no longer than every 21 days.

Codling moth (Walnut): Make initial application at or before peak egg lay for targeted generation. Depending on level of infestation reapply 14-21 days later as needed. Use higher rates and ground application equipment to achieve thorough coverage.

Navel orange worm (Hullsplit application timing): Make an application at 1 – 5% hull-split timing; make a second application approximately 10 – 14 days later. Depending on level of pest infestation, use of higher rates in the labeled rate range and multiple applications may be needed.

Peach twig borer: APUS WG INSECTICIDE may be used throughout the growing season, however for dormant applications: APUS WG INSECTICIDE may be tank mixed with an EPA registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in tree nuts crops. For best performance apply with ground equipment to achieve thorough uniform coverage of all scaffolds and limbs. The high rate is recommended for applications made at early to mid-dormant timing.

Peach twig borer: For spring application to overwintering generation: Make application at late dormant (just prior to bud break) to early bloom. For “May spray” applications to the summer generation: Make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay). Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestation levels and large, dense foliage trees.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	INSECT	APUS WG INSECTICIDE RATE PER ACRE IN OUNCES (LB A.I.)	RE-TREATMENT INTERVAL IN DAYS (RTI)	PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL IN DAYS (PHI)	RE-ENTRY INTERVAL IN HOURS (REI)
Tropical fruits: acerola; atemoya; avocado; biriba; black sapote; canistel; cherimoya; custard apple; ilama; feijoa; guava; jaboticaba; longan; lychee; mamey sapote; mango; papaya; passionfruit; pineapple; pulasan; rambutan; sapodilla; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; starfruit; sugar apple; wax jambu; White sapote (Casimiroa), and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these.	Foliar	Leafrollers, Leafminers	1.3 -1.9 (0.065 - 0.098)	10	1*	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Spray Volume:

- Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage.
- DO NOT apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals water per acre. For best results apply 100 – 150 gals water per acre.
- DO NOT apply less than 30 gals water per acre by ground.
- Apply in a minimum of 10 gals water per acre by air. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made.

*Except acerola, jaboticaba, and lychee. Last application days to harvest for acerola, jaboticaba and lychee is 10 days.

RESTRICTIONS:

- DO NOT make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4.0 oz of APUS WG INSECTICIDE or 0.2 lb a.i. chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not subject to temperatures below 32 degrees F. Store product in original container only in a location inaccessible to children and pets. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Not for use or storage in or around the home.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[For Small (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 5 lbs.) Nonrefillable HDPE Plastic Containers:] [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.]

OR

[For Large (Capacity Greater Than 5 lbs.) Nonrefillable HDPE Plastic Containers:] [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.]

OR

[Nonrefillable Trilaminated Aluminum Pouch with Liner]. [Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilutable pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

OR

[Nonrefillable Plastic Bag.] [Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

OR

[Nonrefillable Fiber Drum with Liner.] [Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilutable pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment then offer for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.]

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[EPA Approval Date]