

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to Toxicity to Fish and Aquatic Organisms

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.



GROUP	3	INSECTICIDE
GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE

LEVERAGE® 2.7

Suspension Emulsion Insecticide

For protection of various crops from certain insects and promoting enhanced plant health and yield.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Imidacloprid, 1-[(6-chloro-3-pyridinyl)methyl]-N-nitro-2-imidazolidinimine.....	17.0%
Cyfluthrin, Cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclo-propanecarboxylate.....	12.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 71.0%

Contains 1.6 lbs Imidacloprid per gallon plus 1.1 lbs Cyfluthrin per gallon 100.0%

(This product contains aromatic petroleum distillates.)

EPA Reg. No. 264-770

EPA Est. No. 3125-MO-001

STOP - Read the label before use
Keep out of reach of children

WARNING AVISO

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

For MEDICAL And TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577
For PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937)

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Take off contaminated clothing.Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

In case of emergency call toll free the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Telephone No. 1-800-334-7577.

Have a LEVERAGE container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Note To Physician: No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically. May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Do not contaminate feed or food. Keep out of reach of children.

Personal Protective Equipment: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- When mixing, loading or cleaning equipment, wear a chemical-resistant apron.

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

User should:

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

In case of poisoning, call a physician immediately. Have patient lie down and keep quiet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Additional information may be obtained by consulting your Cooperative Extension Service.

This product is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.

Imidacloprid demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this product in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval **(REI) of 12 hours**.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

Handle and open container in a manner as to prevent spillage. If the container is leaking, invert to prevent leakage. If container is leaking or material spilled for any reason or cause, carefully dam up spilled material to prevent runoff. Refer to Precautionary Statements on label for hazards associated with the handling of this material. Do not walk through spilled material. Absorb spilled material with absorbing type compounds and dispose of as directed for pesticides below. In spill or leak incidents, keep unauthorized people away. You may contact the Bayer CropScience Emergency Response Team for decontamination procedures or any other assistance that may be necessary. The Bayer CropScience Emergency Response telephone number is 1-800-334-7577, or contact Chemtrec at 1-800-424-9300.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some insects are known to develop resistance to insecticides after repeated use. As with any insecticide, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area.

LEVERAGE® 2.7 SE Insecticide contains both Group 3 and Group 4A insecticides. Insect biotypes with acquired or inherent tolerance to these types of products may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 3 and/or Group 4A products are used repeatedly as the predominate method of control for targeted species. This may eventually result in partial or total loss of control of those species by LEVERAGE 2.7 and/ or other Group 3 and 4A products.

One of the active ingredients in LEVERAGE 2.7 is a member of the neonicotinoid chemical class. Avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of LEVERAGE 2.7 and/or other Group 4A products having the same or similar mode of action. Following a neonicotinoid block of treatments, Bayer CropScience strongly encourages the rotation to a block of applications with effective products of a different mode before using additional applications of neonicotinoid products. Using a block rotation or windowed approach, along with other IPM practices, is considered an effective use strategy for preventing or delaying an insect pest's ability to develop resistance to this class of chemistry.

Foliar applications of LEVERAGE 2.7 or other Group 4A products from the neonicotinoid chemical class should not be used on crops previously treated with a long-residual, soil-applied product from the neonicotinoid chemical class.

Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products used as foliar treatments include: Actara, Assail, CALYPSO, Centric, Clutch, Endigo, Intruder, PROVADO, TRIMAX PRO and Venom.

Other Group 4A, neonicotinoid products used as seed/ soil treatments include: ADMIRE PRO, Belay, Cruiser, GAUCHO, Platinum and Venom.

Other Group 3, synthetic pyrethroids products include: Ambush, Ammo, Asana XL, BAYTHROID XL, Capture, Danitol, DECIS, Karate, Mustang Max, Pounce, ProAxis, RENOUNCE and Warrior.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or product manufacturer for additional insect resistance management recommendations. Also, for more information on Insect Resistance Management (IRM), visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://irac-online.org/>.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

Treated areas may be replanted with any crop specified on an imidacloprid or cyfluthrin label.

ROTATIONAL PLANT-BACK INTERVALS*
<p>IMMEDIATE PLANT-BACK All crops on this label plus the following crops not on this label: barley, canola, Christmas trees, corn (field, sweet and pop), cranberry, Globe artichoke, mustard seed, rapeseed, strawberry, sorghum, sugarbeet, sunflower, tobacco, watercress, wheat and all crops from the following Crop Groups as recognized and defined by EPA. Crops contained within a particular crop group are subject to change. For information, related to specific crops please contact your Bayer CropScience representative or refer to EPA website (www.epa.gov) for latest crop groups.</p> <p>LEAFY PETIOLE VEGETABLES – Crops of Crop Subgroup 4B LEGUME VEGETABLES – Crops of Crop Group 6 including: Edible Podded plus Succulent Shelled, Peas and Beans CUCURBIT VEGETABLES – Crops of Crop Group 9 BUSHBERRY and CANEBERRY – Crops of Crop Group 13 HERBS – Crops of Crop Subgroup 19A OIL SEED – Crops of Crop Group 20 TROPICAL FRUIT – Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Birida, Black sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard apple, Feijoa, Llama, Jaboticaba, Guava, Longan, Lychee, Mamey sapote, Mango, Papaya, Passionfruit, Persimmon, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Soursop, Spanish lime, Star apple, Starfruit, Sugar apple, Wax jambu</p>
<p>30-DAY PLANT-BACK Cereals (including buckwheat, millet, oats, rice, rye, and triticale), safflower</p>
<p>10-MONTH PLANT-BACK Onion and bulb vegetables</p>
<p>12-MONTH PLANT-BACK All other crops</p>
<p>*Cover crops for soil building or erosion control may be planted any time, but do not graze or harvest for food or feed.</p>

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS

Applications may be made using properly calibrated ground sprayers, fixed- or rotary-winged aircraft or through properly designed, sprinkler-type, chemigation equipment. Thorough and uniform coverage of plants, with direct contact of the spray mixture to the target pests, is required for optimum control. Use of spray nozzles that provide medium-sized droplets are encouraged to reduce drift potential. For all aphids, apply as pest population begins to build and prior to build up of damaging levels. See general, spray drift reduction management, section below for application guidelines on all application methods.

Ground equipment applications should be made in a minimum of 10 gallons/A. A non-ionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25% v/v is recommended for this use. See Adjuvant section below.

Aerial applications should be made in a minimum of 2 gallons/A. A crop-oil-concentrate (COC) at 1 quart/A is recommended for this use. See Adjuvant section below.

Chemigation applications should be made as concentrated as possible. For best results apply at 100% input for center pivots or 0.10 inch (2,716 gallons) up to 0.15 inch (4,073 gallons) of water/A for other systems. See additional directions and precautions given below. Use only the highest labeled rate for chemigation applications.

Tank-mixtures: LEVERAGE 2.7 may be combined with foliar-applied fungicides, herbicides and insecticides/miticides. Other pesticides and fertilizers approved for use in a crop may be used in mixtures with LEVERAGE 2.7 provided they have been tested and shown to be compatible. Adjuvant recommendations for a tank-mixture product, if different from LEVERAGE 2.7 recommendations, may default to the herbicide or fungicide label recommendations.

Adjuvants: The use of an adjuvant with LEVERAGE 2.7 may improve deposition, coverage and pest control.

- A high quality, non-ionic surfactant (NIS) is recommended for ground applications.
- A crop-oil-concentrate (COC) is recommended for aerial applications.
- All adjuvants regardless of their composition should be used according to manufacture's use recommendations and be known or proven compatible (jar testing) with entire spray load. Petroleum-based and other non-emulsifiable oils are not recommended for use with LEVERAGE 2.7.

Mixing order: When pesticide or fertilizer mixtures are needed it is generally recommended to add products in the following order:

- Products packaged in PVA;
- Wettable powders or wetttable granules;
- LEVERAGE 2.7, or other flowable type products;
- Emulsifiable concentrates;
- Fertilizer or micro-nutrient solutions

Ensure good agitation as each component is added. Do not add an additional component until the previous is thoroughly mixed. If a fertilizer or micro-nutrient solution is used, a fertilizer/pesticide compatibility agent may be needed.

Maintain constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of spray mixture. If another product recommends an alternative mixing-order, physical compatibility should be checked with a jar test. Product performance compatibility should be confirmed with field trials or through university and Extension Service recommendations.

Compatibility (jar test): Test components of an intended tank mixture before adding LEVERAGE 2.7 to the spray or mix tank. Add proportionate amounts of each ingredient in the appropriate order, to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake for 5 minutes, and let set for 5 minutes. Poor mixing or formation of precipitates that do not readily re-disperse indicates an incompatible mixture that should not be used. For further information, contact your local Bayer CropScience representative.

For all insects, timing of application should be based on careful scouting and local economic thresholds.

SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR USE IN CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS

Types of Irrigation Systems: LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied only through sprinkler type irrigation systems. These types include; center pivot, lateral move, or solid set irrigation systems. Do not apply LEVERAGE 2.7 through any other type of irrigation system.

Injection for Chemigation: Inject the specified dosage of LEVERAGE 2.7 into the irrigation main, water stream: (1) through a constant flow, metering device; (2) into the center of the main line flow via a pitot tube or equivalent; (3) at a point ahead of at least one, right-angle turn in main stream flow such that thorough mixing with the irrigation water is ensured.

Uniform Water Distribution and System Calibration: The irrigation system must provide uniform distribution of LEVERAGE 2.7 treated water. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop can result from non-uniform distribution. The system must be calibrated to uniformly distribute the rates specified for chemigation application to specific crops. If you have questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Chemigation Monitoring: 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.

Required Injection and Sprinkler System Safety Devices: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain, appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. 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. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor/engine stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Injection systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Using Water from Public Water Systems: Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow 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 to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional normally closed solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Chemical Supply Tank Dilution and Agitation: For injection of LEVERAGE 2.7 use a chemical supply tank for pre-mixing LEVERAGE 2.7 with water before injecting mixture into the irrigation line. Dilution ratio should be at least 4 parts water to 1 part LEVERAGE 2.7. Constant mechanical or hydraulic agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of application.

Determine the required amounts of LEVERAGE 2.7 and water to mix in the tank. The amount of LEVERAGE 2.7 needed equals the number of fluid ounces of LEVERAGE 2.7 to be applied per acre multiplied by the number of acres to be chemigated. The amount of emulsion needed equals the gallons of emulsion delivered per hour by the injection pump, multiplied by the number of hours chemigation will take place. The amount of water needed equals the amount of emulsion needed minus the amount of LEVERAGE 2.7 needed.

Cleaning the Chemical Injection System: In order to apply pesticides accurately, the chemical injection system must be kept clean; free from chemical or fertilizer residues and sediments. Refer to your owner's manual or ask your equipment supplier for the cleaning procedure for your injection system.

Flushing the Irrigation System: At the end of the application period, allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. To ensure the lines are flushed and free of pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

Center-Pivot and Automatic-Move Linear Systems: Inject the specified dosage per acre continuously for one complete revolution or move of the system. The system should be run at maximum speed. It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of control panels, chemical supply tanks, pumps and system safety devices be plugged to prevent chemical contamination of these areas. Use of END GUNS is NOT recommended. End guns which provide uneven distribution of treated water can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop

Solid Set and Manually Controlled Linear Systems: Injection should be during the last 30 to 60 minutes of a regular irrigation period or as a separate 30 to 60 minute application not associated with a regular irrigation.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES; RESERVOIRS; RIVERS; PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS; ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

Spray Drift Reduction Management

The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. Use the following as a guide for reducing drift onto non-target sites.

Buffer Zone Requirements:

Ground, Foliar Applications: Do not apply by ground within 25 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

Aerial Applications: Do not apply by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds. The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used, and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.

Importance of Droplet Size: An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Small droplets (<150 to 200 microns) drift to a greater extent than large droplets. Within typical equipment specifications, applications should be made to deliver the largest droplet spectrum that provides sufficient control and coverage. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. Spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided.

Wind Speed Restrictions: Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. Do not apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area can reduce risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas.

Restrictions During Temperature Inversions: Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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, the movement of smoke from a ground source can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical mixing.

Runoff Management: Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip. When used on erodible soils, best management practices for minimizing runoff should be employed. Consult your local Soil Conservation Service for recommendations in your use area. Do not apply if soil is saturated with water. Do not apply under conditions that favor drift from runoff. Do not apply in the rain.

FIELD CROPS

Applications for LEVERAGE® 2.7

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. LEVERAGE 2.7 may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for improved control of other pests.

COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Cabbage looper Cotton aphid Cotton leafworm Cotton leaf perforator Cutworms European corn borer Flea beetle Fleahopper Garden webworm Pink bollworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern garden leafhopper Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	3.0* – 5.0
Boll weevil Cotton bollworm (for ovicidal effects, use high rate) Tarnished plant bug Stink bugs Whitefly (other than sweetpotato whitefly)	3.8 – 5.0
Pests Suppressed	
Lygus bug Sweetpotato whitefly	3.8 – 5.0
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 25.0 fluid ounces/A (0.22 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin, 0.31 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). Do not graze treated fields after any application of LEVERAGE 2.7. LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment. Do not make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one season.</p> <p>* Rate specified for ground sprayer application only. For aerial or chemigation applications, the higher rate is recommended.</p>	

PEANUT ^{1/}

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Armyworm (1st and 2nd instar) Bean leaf beetle Corn earworm Cutworms Grasshoppers Green cloverworm Leafhoppers Rednecked peanutworm Stink bugs Threecornered alfalfa hopper Velvetbean caterpillar Whiteflies	3.5
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days (minimum time between final application and threshing for seed) Minimum interval between applications: 10 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounces/A (0.09 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.13 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid)</p> <p>LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.</p>	

POTATO

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Cabbage looper Colorado potato beetle (use high rate if pyrethroid resistance suspected) Cutworm European corn borer Flea beetle Potato leafhopper Potato tuberworm Tarnished plant bug	3.0* - 3.8
Aphid ^{1/} Potato psyllid	3.8
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 16.0 fluid ounces/A (0.14 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.20 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} For all aphids, apply as pest population begins to build and prior to buildup of damaging levels. For aphid control in crop with dense canopy use ground application equipment which will provide thorough coverage of lower leaves.</p> <p>* Rate specified for ground sprayer application only. For aerial or chemigation applications, the high rate is recommended.</p>	

SOYBEAN ^{1/}

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Leafhoppers	3.0 – 3.8
Aphids Bean leaf beetle Cabbage looper Corn rootworms (adult) Cucumber beetles (adult) Grasshoppers Green cloverworm Japanese beetle (adult) June beetle (adult) Mexican bean beetle Saltmarsh caterpillar Silverspotted skipper Soybean podworm / Corn earworm Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug Threecornered alfalfa hopper Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) Velvetbean caterpillar Whiteflies (other than sweetpotato whitefly)	3.8
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) or feeding of dry vines: 45 days. Green forage may be fed 15 days after last application. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 11.4 fluid ounces/A (0.10 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin, 0.14 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.</p>	

VEGETABLE CROPS

Applications for LEVERAGE® 2.7

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. LEVERAGE 2.7 may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for improved control of other pests.

Crops contained within certain Crop Groups recognized by EPA are subject to change. Refer to EPA website (www.epa.gov) for latest Crop Groups.

BRASSICA LEAFY VEGETABLES ^{1/2/}

Crops of Crop Group 5 Including: Broccoli, Broccoli raab (*rapini*), Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Chinese broccoli (*gai lon*), Chinese cabbage (*bok choy*), Chinese cabbage (*napa*), Chinese mustard cabbage (*gai choy*), Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens, Turnip greens.

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Alfalfa looper Aphids Cabbage looper Cabbage webworm Cutworms Flea beetles Imported cabbageworm Leafhoppers Southern cabbageworm Stink bugs Thrips (except <i>Thrips palmi</i> and <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>) (Controls foliage feeding thrips only)	3.8
Pests Suppressed	
Chilli thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) <i>Thrips palmi</i> (foliage feeding thrips only) Whitefly (including sweetpotato whitefly)	3.8
NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 day . Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 19.2 fluid ounces/A (0.17 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.24 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.	
^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling. ^{2/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.	

LEAFY GREENS ^{1/2/}

Crops of Crop Subgroup 4A Including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Chervil, Chrysanthemum (edible leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Spinach [including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)]

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Alfalfa looper Aphids Cabbage looper Cutworms Flea beetles Green cloverworm Imported cabbageworm Leafhoppers Saltmarsh caterpillar Thrips (except <i>Thrips palmi</i> and <i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>) (Controls foliage feeding thrips only)	3.8
Pests Suppressed	
Chilli thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) <i>Thrips palmi</i> (foliage feeding thrips only) Whitefly (including sweetpotato whitefly)	3.8
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 day. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 19.2 fluid ounces/A (0.17 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.24 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling. ^{2/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.</p>	

FRUITING VEGETABLES^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 8, including: Eggplant, Ground cherry, Okra, Pepper, (*Capsicum* spp., including Bell, Chili, Cooking, Pimento and Sweet) Tomato, Pepinos, Tomatillo

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Beet armyworm (1 st – 2 nd instars) Cabbage looper Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Southern armyworm (1 st – 2 nd instars) Stinkbugs Thrips (except <i>Thrips palmi</i> . Controls foliage feeding thrips only) Tomato fruitworm Tomato hornworm Tomato pinworm Variegated cutworm Western yellowstriped armyworm (1 st – 2 nd instars)	3.8 – 5.1
Flea beetles Garden symphylan* Whitefly (including sweetpotato whitefly)	5.1
Pests Suppressed	
Dipterous leafminer Pepper weevil <i>Thrips palmi</i> (foliage feeding thrips only)	5.1
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) for tomato: 0 day. PHI for all other fruiting vegetables included in this section: 7 days. Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 19.2 fluid ounces/A (0.17 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin, 0.24 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>APPLICATIONS For pepper weevil, apply LEVERAGE 2.7 by ground equipment only, timing applications prior to established damaging population. Good coverage of foliage and fruit is necessary for optimum control. Incorporate applications of LEVERAGE 2.7 into a full-season program, where alternations of effective products from multiple classes of chemistry and different modes of action are utilized in a blocked or windowed approach.</p> <p>For reduction of damage caused by garden symphylan, apply specified dosage to the top of the planting beds prior to transplanting. Spray should cover the entire top of the beds. Thoroughly incorporate to a depth of approximately 4 to 6 inches. A maximum of 1 pre-transplant application is allowed per crop season.</p> <p>For additional information, please contact your Bayer representative, Extension Specialist or crop advisor.</p> <p>^{1/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling. * Except California</p>	

PEA and BEAN, DRIED SHELLLED (except Soybean) ^{1/2/}

Crops of Crop Group 6C (except Soybean, dry) Including:

Dried cultivars of bean (any *Lupinus* spp., includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin).

Dried cultivars of bean (any *Phaseolus* spp., includes field bean, kidney bean, dry lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, tepary bean).

Dried cultivars of bean (any *Vigna* spp., includes adzuki bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, Urd bean).

Dried cultivars of pea (any *Pisum* spp., includes dwarf pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea).

Other Beans and Peas, includes broad bean (dry), chickpea (dry), guar (dry), lablab bean (dry), lentil (dry), pigeon pea (dry).

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Alfalfa looper Aphids Cowpea curculio Cutworms Flea beetles Green cloverworm Leafhoppers Tarnished plant bug	3.5
Pests Suppressed	
Stink bugs Whitefly (including sweetpotato whitefly)	3.5
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days (minimum time between final application and threshing for seed) Minimum interval between applications: 14 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounces/A (0.09 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.13 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid) Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock.</p> <p>LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling. ^{2/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.</p>	

ROOT VEGETABLE (except Sugarbeet) ^{1/2/}

Crops of Crop Subgroup 1B Including: Beet (garden), Burdock (edible), Carrot, Celeriac, Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnip, Radish, Oriental radish (daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (black), Salsify (oyster plant), Salsify (Spanish), Skirret

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Cutworms Flea beetles Leafhoppers Tarnished plant bug	3.5
Pests Suppressed	
Chilli thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) <i>Thrips palmi</i> (foliage feeding thrips only) Stink bugs Whitefly (including sweetpotato whitefly)	3.5
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 7 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 3.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.03 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.04 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid) on Radish 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.09 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.13 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid) on all other crops Do not harvest radish tops (leaves) for human consumption.</p> <p>LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling. ^{2/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.</p>	

TUBEROUS and CORM VEGETABLE ^{1/2/}

Crops of Crop Subgroup 1D Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Sweet potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam bean, Yam (true)

(For recommended applications on Potato see Field Crops section)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids Cutworms Flea beetles Leafhoppers Tarnished plant bug	3.5
Pests Suppressed	
Chilli thrips (foliage feeding thrips only) <i>Thrips palmi</i> (foliage feeding thrips only) Stink bugs Whitefly (including sweetpotato whitefly)	3.5
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 days Minimum interval between applications: 5 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 10.5 fluid ounces/Acre (0.09 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.13 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid)</p> <p>LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground, aerial or chemigation application equipment.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling. ^{2/} Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.</p>	

TREE and VINE CROPS

Applications for LEVERAGE® 2.7

Apply specified rate per acre as a broadcast or directed foliar spray to an infested area as pest populations begin to build. Thorough uniform coverage is necessary to achieve optimum control. A spray adjuvant may be used to improve coverage. LEVERAGE 2.7 may be tank mixed with other insecticides as recommended for improved control of other pests.

For all crops, apply specific dosage of LEVERAGE 2.7 at early threshold for target pest, as population begins to develop. Degree of control or suppression of additional labeled pests will be determined, in part by the stage of pest development at application and infestation level of those pests.

Application rates within this label are based on full-size mature trees and vines. Application timing should be based on careful scouting and local economic thresholds. Use the higher rates for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Lower rates are generally adequate for smaller trees/vines or low to moderate insect pressure but require careful scouting and may require more frequent application.

Crops contained within certain Crop Groups recognized by EPA are subject to change. Refer to EPA website (www.epa.gov) for latest Crop Groups.

CITRUS ^{1/} (California and Arizona, Only)

Crops of Crop Group 10 Including: Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (*Citrus* spp., includes chironja, tangelo and tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, White sapote (*Casimiroa* spp.), and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters (including Glassy-winged sharpshooter)	3.0 – 5.0
Foliar feeding cutworms Fuller rose beetle (larvae and adults on foliage) Grasshoppers Root-weevil complex (larvae and adults on foliage)	5.0 – 10.0
Aphids Asian citrus psyllid Blackfly Leafminers Mealybugs Scales Whiteflies	10.0 – 11.6
Pest Suppressed	
Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	10.0 – 11.6

NOTES and RESTRICTIONS

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **0 day**

Minimum interval between applications: **10 days**

Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: **11.6 fluid ounces/A** (0.10 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.15 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid)

Do not apply during bloom or within 10 days prior to bloom or when bees are actively foraging.

LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment.

Minimum application volume (water): 25 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for control of scale should be timed according to crawler stage. Two applications may be required to achieve control.

^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

GRAPE ^{1/}

Includes: Table grape, Raisin, Wine and Muscadine grape

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Grape leaf skeletonizer Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters (including Glassy-winged sharpshooter) Western grape leaf skeletonizer	3.0 – 5.0
Climbing cutworm Grape berry moth Grape bud beetle Grape cane gallmaker (adult) Grape flea beetle Grape leaf folder Grape leafroller Mealybugs (crawlers) Omnivorous leafroller Orange tortrix Thrips (foliage feeding thrips only)	5.0 – 8.0
NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 3 day Minimum interval between applications: 14 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 8.0 fluid ounces/A (0.07 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.10 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid) LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground application equipment, only. Minimum application volume (water): 25 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application. ^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.	

HOP

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Aphids	5.8
NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 28 days. Minimum interval between applications: 21 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 24.0 fluid ounces/A (0.21 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin, 0.30 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment.	

POME FRUIT ^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 11 Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pear, Oriental pear, Quince

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Green fruitworm Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters (including Glassy-winged sharpshooter)	3.0 – 3.6
Codling moth Oriental fruit moth Plant bugs Spotted tentiform leafminer Stink bugs Western tentiform leafminer	3.6 – 4.4
Aphids (except woolly apple aphid) Apple leafroller Apple maggot Ermine moth European apple sawfly Lesser appleworm Obliquebanded leafroller Pandemis leafroller Pear sawfly (larvae = pear slug) Periodical cicada Plum curculio Redbanded leafroller San Jose scale (crawlers) Tufted apple bud moth Variegated leafroller	4.4 – 5.1

NOTES and RESTRICTIONS

Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): **7 day**

Minimum interval between applications: **14 days**

Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: **5.1 fluid ounces/A** (0.044 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.064 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid)

Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.

LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground application equipment, only.

Minimum application volume (water): 100 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application.

APPLICATIONS

Applications for control of San Jose scale should be timed according to crawler stage. Two applications may be required to achieve control.

Applications targeting apple maggot should be combined with manufacturer’s recommended rate of a sticker, such as Nu-Film 17.

^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.

STONE FRUIT ^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 12 Including: Apricot, Cherry (including sweet and tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (including Chickasaw, Damson and Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Green fruitworm Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters (including Glassy-winged sharpshooter) Lesser peach tree borer	3.0 – 3.6
Codling Moth Green June beetle Japanese beetle Oriental fruit moth Plant bugs Rose chafer Stink bugs	3.6 – 4.4
American plum borer Aphids Cherry fruit fly Obliquebanded leafroller Omnivorous leafroller Peach twig borer Periodical cicada Plum curculio Redbanded leafroller San Jose scale (crawlers) Western cherry fruit fly	4.4 – 5.1
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 7 day Minimum interval between applications: 14 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 10.2 fluid ounces/A (0.088 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.13 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid)</p> <p>Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.</p> <p>LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground application equipment, only. Minimum application volume (water): 50 GPA – ground, 25 GPA – aerial application.</p> <p>APPLICATIONS Applications for control of San Jose scale should be timed according to crawler stage. Two applications may be required to achieve control. Applications targeting aphids should be timed as pest population begins to build and prior to buildup of damaging levels.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.</p>	

TREE NUTS ^{1/}

Crops of Crop Group 14 including: Almond, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Hazelnut (filbert), Hickory nut, Macadamia nut, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut [black and English]

Pests Controlled	Rate fluid ounces/Acre
Ants (on foliage) Aphids (except Black pecan aphid – see below) Codling moth Common earwig Filbertworm Hickory shuckworm Leaffooted bug Leafhoppers/Sharpshooters (including Glassy-winged sharpshooter) Navel orangeworm Obliquebanded leafroller Peach twig borer Pecan nut casebearer Pecan weevil <i>Phylloxera</i> sp. (leaf infestations) Spittlebugs Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug Walnut husk fly Whiteflies	3.8 – 5.1
Mealybugs San Jose scale	5.1
Pest Suppressed	
Black pecan aphid	5.1
<p>NOTES and RESTRICTIONS Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. Minimum interval between applications: 6 days Maximum LEVERAGE 2.7 allowed per crop season: 5.1 fluid ounces/A (0.04 lb AI/Acre cyfluthrin and 0.06 lb AI/Acre imidacloprid). LEVERAGE 2.7 may be applied through properly calibrated ground or aerial application equipment. Minimum application volume (water): 100 GPA – ground application, 25 GPA – aerial application.</p> <p>Do not apply pre-bloom or during bloom or when bees are actively foraging.</p> <p>APPLICATIONS Applications for control of San Jose scale should be timed according to crawler stage, treating each successive generation. Applications targeting aphids should be timed as pest population begins to build and prior to buildup of damaging levels.</p> <p>^{1/} Use not permitted in California unless otherwise directed by supplemental labeling.</p>	

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Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons

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