

PRINCIPLE™ WP

Insecticide and Miticide

Not Registered for Use In California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Beauveria bassiana strain BW149†21.00%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:79.00%

TOTAL:100.00%

†Contains a minimum of 1 x 10¹⁰ CFU/g of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open, rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact, 800-255-3924 (CHEMTREC) for emergency medical treatment information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place between 40 °F and 85 °F. Product stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85 °F. Tightly reclose the container of unused product. Do not contaminate unused product with water. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry). **CONTAINER HANDLING:** {For foil bags} Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EPA Reg. No. 68539-22

EPA Est. No. 68539-NY-1

Store between 40 °F. and 85 °F SHAKE WELL

Net Contents: 1 lb (.45 kg)

 For Use in Organic Production



BioWorks®

DIVISION OF BIOFIRST GROUP

Manufactured by: **BioWorks, Inc.**
100 Rawson Road • Suite 205 • Victor, NY 14564
800.877.9443 • bioworksinc.com

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH- approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is potentially pathogenic to honeybees. Avoid applying to areas where honeybees are actively foraging or around beehives. This product may be toxic to fish. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

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

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

SPRAY DRIFT CONSIDERATIONS**AERIAL APPLICATION**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered below.

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size

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

BOOM LENGTH

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT

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

WIND

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

BUFFER DISTANCE

Applications using aerial or ground boom equipment require buffer distances to protect nontarget invertebrates and bees. The required distance is determined by application method and droplet size.

APPLICATION METHOD	BUFFER DISTANCE PER DROPLET SIZE		
	FINE TO MEDIUM ^a	MEDIUM TO COARSE ^b	COARSE TO VERY COARSE ^c
Aerial	99 ft	63 ft	37 ft

^a 254.7 microns volume median diameter droplet size
^b 340.8 microns volume median diameter droplet size
^c 439 microns volume median diameter droplet size

APPLICATION METHOD	BUFFER DISTANCE PER DROPLET SIZE	
	VERY FINE TO FINE ^a	FINE TO MEDIUM/COARSE ^b
Low Ground Boom	7 ft	4 ft
High Ground Boom	14 ft	4 ft
^a 175 microns volume median diameter droplet size ^b 341 microns volume median diameter droplet size		

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

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

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

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are **not** within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried or dusts have settled.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PRINCIPLE WP contains live spores of the entomopathogenic fungus, *Beauveria bassiana* strain BW149. This ubiquitous soilborne fungus is a disease organism of corn borers, other insects, and mites. Spores are alive and subject to harm by storage at high temperatures or contact with water for more than 24 hours. See STORAGE AND DISPOSAL instructions on the container label.

May be applied by air. Suitable for use with ultra low-volume application equipment.

MODE OF ACTION AND APPLICATION TIMING

PRINCIPLE WP acts by contact. Fungal spores attach to the pest, germinate, and penetrate through the cuticle. The fungus then grows rapidly within the pest, causing mortality.

Begin treatment of crops at the first appearance of pests. Typically, it takes 7-10 days after the first spray to see control. Application rates, frequency, spray coverage and pest numbers impact the speed at which acceptable control is achieved. PRINCIPLE WP is most effective when used early, before high pest populations develop. Reapply as indicated on this label under a pest management program that includes close scouting. Intense pest outbreaks may require combination of PRINCIPLE WP with a compatible insecticide/miticide.

Beauveria bassiana occurs in soil in close association with corn plants where it infects corn borers. When PRINCIPLE WP is applied to corn early in the season, the fungus persists in association with corn plants providing season long reduction in corn borer damage.

Contact your sales representative or dealer for specific information on compatible insecticides/miticides.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL (PHI)

This product can be applied up to the day of harvest (0-day PHI).

MIXING AND APPLICATION

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING. Apply this product using hand-held, ground or aerial spray, and/or low-volume application equipment. To mix, fill spray tank with half the desired amount of water and start agitation. Use a measuring cup, spoon, or calibrated container to add product to the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Add remainder of desired amount of water. Continue agitation throughout loading and spraying. Triple rinse empty container with water and add rinse water to spray tank. One (1) cup contains approximately 4.5 dry ounces of product. Do not mix more product than needed for that day. Do not mix product the day before application.

Contact your sales representative or dealer for instructions about specific crops, pests, and spray equipment.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply at 5- to 10-day intervals for low to normal pest pressure. For high pest pressure, especially whiteflies and aphids, apply at 2- to 5-day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications or total amount of product that can be applied in one season.

PHYTOTOXICITY

This product has demonstrated plant safety but has not been tested on all plant varieties or in all tank mixes. Use caution when making applications to open blooms, especially on varieties known to be sensitive. For best results, foliage should be dry at time of spraying. Test product on a small number of plants to check for potential damage before applying to larger number of plants. This product is non-phytotoxic to melons, tomatoes, cole crops, and a wide variety of ornamentals at specified label application rates.

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

This product is physically and biologically compatible with a wide range of insecticides and spray adjuvants. It is compatible with some fungicides in tank mixtures. Fungicides may kill the spores. This product can be mixed and used with other pesticides only in accordance with the most restrictive label limitations and precautions. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. No label application rates may be exceeded.

Adjuvants: This product is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. If adjuvants are needed for some other reason, contact your sales representative or dealer for specific instructions. Some wetting agents and spreaders kill the spores (i.e., the active ingredient in this product) or contribute to poor mixing and spray problems.

Compatibility with Chemical Insecticides: This product is compatible with most chemical insecticides. However, some insecticide formulations can kill the fungal spores, the active ingredient in this product. If you are going to use this product in combination with other pesticides, contact your sales representative or dealer for specific information. In all cases, pesticides must be used in accordance with their labels.

Compatibility with Fungicides: This product is compatible in tank mix with some fungicides. Contact your sales representative or dealer for specific instructions on using this product with fungicides.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

FOOD CROPS

CROP GROUP 1: ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES

Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet (manioc, yuca); celeriac (celery root); chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify (oyster plant); salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret*; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turmeric; turnip; yam bean (jicama, manioc pea)*; yam, true

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CROP GROUP 3-07: BULB VEGETABLES

Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat (Egyptian leek); 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, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

CROP GROUP 4-16: LEAFY VEGETABLES

Amaranth, Chinese (Chinese spinach, tampala, yin choy); amaranth, leafy; arugula; aster, Indian; blackjack*; broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); broccoli raab (rapini); cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; cat's whiskers*; cham-chwi*; cham-na-mul*; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilin*; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; collards; corn salad; cosmos*; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves*; dillweed; dock; dol-nam-mul*; ebolo*; endive; escarole; fameflower (purslane); feather cockscomb (celosia); good king henry*; hanover salad (kale); huauzontle*; jute, leaves*; kale; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maca, leaves*; mizuna (Japanese mustard greens); mustard greens; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckhorn*; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse*; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tanier; Swiss chard (spinach beet); turnip greens; violet, Chinese, leaves*; watercress*; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

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CROP GROUP 5-16: BRASSICA HEAD AND STEM VEGETABLES

Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese, napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

CROP GROUP 6: LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED)

Bean, *Lupinus* spp. (including grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean, *Phaseolus* spp. (including field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean, *Vigna* spp. (including 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 bean); chickpea (garbanzo bean); guar; jackbean; lablab bean (hyacinth bean); lentil; pea (including dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; soybean (edamame); soybean (immature seed); sword bean

CROP GROUP 8-10: FRUITING VEGETABLES

African eggplant; bush tomato; cocona*; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry*; groundcherry; martynia (cat's claw, iceplant, tiger's claw); naranjilla*; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; pepper, bell (including paprika); pepper, nonbell (including pimento); roselle (hibiscus); scarlet eggplant; sunberry (wonderberry)*; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

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CROP GROUP 9: CUCURBIT VEGETABLES

Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon, fuzzy gourd, mao gwa); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bittermelon, 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; squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon

CROP GROUP 10-10: CITRUS FRUIT

Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids (chironja, orangelo, grapefruit-orange hybrid); grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

CROP GROUP 11-10: POME FRUIT

Apple; azarole*; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw*; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese*; quince, Japanese*; tejocote*; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

***Not registered for use by California.**

CROP GROUP 12-12: STONE FRUIT

Apricot; apricot, Japanese*; capulin*; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese*; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot (pluot); sloe*; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

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CROP GROUP 13-07: BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT

Amur river grape; aronia berry*; bayberry (*Myrica* spp.)*; bearberry*; bilberry*; blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; buffaloberry*; che*; Chilean guava; chokecherry*; cloudberry*; cranberry*; cranberry, highbush*; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry*; gooseberry; grape; honeysuckle, edible*; huckleberry; jostaberry*; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry) *; kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry*; maypop*; mountain pepper berries*; mulberry*; muntries*; native currant; partridgeberry*; phalsa*; pincherry*; raspberry, black and red; riberry*; salal*; schisandra berry*; sea buckthorn*; serviceberry*; strawberry; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

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[†]Do not apply to flooded fields.

CROP GROUP 14-12: TREE NUTS

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

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CROP GROUP 15: CEREAL GRAINS

Barley; buckwheat; corn (all including field, seed, and sweet; fresh market and grain); millet, pearl; millet, proso; oats; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; tritcale; wheat; wild rice[†]

†Do not apply to flooded fields.

CROP GROUP 16: FORAGE, FODDER, AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS

Forage, fodder, stover and straw of: barley; buckwheat; corn; millet, pearl; millet, proso; oats; popcorn; rice[†]; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; tritcale; wheat; wild rice[†]

†Do not apply to flooded fields.

CROP GROUP 17: GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY

Forage, fodder, stover, and hay of any grass, *Gramineae/Poaceae* 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

CROP GROUP 18: NONGRASS ANIMAL FEEDS (FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW, AND HAY)

Alfalfa; bean, velvet*; clover; kudzu*; lespedeza*; lupin*; sainfoin*; trefoil*; vetch*; vetch, crown*; vetch, milk*

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CROP GROUP 20: OILSEED

Borage; calendula; castor oil plant*; Chinese tallowtree*; cottonseed; crambe*; cuphea*; echium*; euphorbia*; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure*; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella*; lunaria*; meadowfoam*; milkweed*; mustard seed; niger seed*; oil radish (Chinese radish, daikon, Japanese radish, lobok); poppy seed*; rapeseed (canola); rose hip*; safflower; sesame; stokes aster*; sunflower; sweet rocket*; tallowwood*; tea oil plant*; vernonia*; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

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CROP GROUP 21: EDIBLE FUNGI *

Blewitt; bunashimeji; Chinese mushroom; enoki; hime-matsutake; hirmeola; maitake; morel; nameko; net bearing Dictyophora; oyster mushroom; pom pom; reishi mushroom; Rodman's agaricus; Shiitake mushroom; shimeji; stropharia; truffle; white button mushroom; white jelly fungi

***Not registered for use by California.**

CROP GROUP 22: STALK, STEM AND LEAF PETIOLE VEGETABLES

Agave*; aloe vera*; asparagus; bamboo, shoots; cardoon*; celery; celery, Chinese; celtuce; fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk; fern, edible, fiddlehead*; fuki*; kale, sea; kohlrabi; palm hearts*; prickly pear, pads*; prickly pear, Texas, pads*; rhubarb; udo*; zuiki*; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

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CROP GROUP 23: TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT, EDIBLE PEEL

Açaí*; acerola*; achachairú*; African plum*; agritos*; almondetta*; ambarella*; apak palm*; appleberry*; arazá*; arbutus berry*; babaco*; bacaba palm*; bacaba-de-leque*; bayberry, red*; bignay*; bilimbi*; borojó*; breadnut*; cabeluda*; cajou, fruit*; cambucá*; carandas-plum*; carob; cashew apple*; Ceylon iron wood*; Ceylon olive; cherry- of-the-Rio-Grande*; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white;

chirauli-nut*; ciruela verde*; cocoplum*; date; Davidson's plum*; desert-date*; doum palm coconut*; false sandalwood*; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack*; gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum*; grumichama*; guabiroba*; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattley; guava, Costa Rican; guava, Para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo*; illawarra plum*; imbé*; imbu*; Indian-plum*; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk*; lemon aspen*; mangaba*; marian plum*; mombin, Malayan*; mombin, purple*; mombin, yellow*; monkeyfruit*; monos plum*; mountain cherry*; nance*; natal plum*; noni*; olive; papaya, mountain; patauá*; peach palm, fruit*; persimmon, black; persimmon, Japanese; pitomba*; plum-of-Martinique*; pomerac*; rambai*; rose apple*; rukam*; rumberry*; sea grape*; sentul*; sete-capotes*; silver aspen*; starfruit (carambola, jalea); Surinam cherry*; tamarind*; uvalha*; water apple*; water pear*; water berry*; wax jambu*; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

***Not registered for use by California.**

CROP GROUP 24: TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT, INEDIBLE PEEL

Abiu*; aisen*; akee apple*; atemoya*; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury*; bael fruit*; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai*; biriba*; breadfruit*; Burmese grape*; canistel*; cat's-eyes*; champedak*; cherimoya*; cupuacu*; custard apple*; dragon fruit*; durian; elephant-apple*; etambe*; granadilla*; granadilla, giant*; ilama*; inga*; jackfruit*; jatoba*; karuka*; kei apple*; langsung*; lanjut*; longan*; lucuma*; lychee; mabolo*; madras-thorn*; mammy-apple*; manduro*; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen*; marang*; marmaladebox*; matisia*; mesquite*; mongongo, fruit*; monkey-bread-tree*; monstera*; nicobar- breadfruit*; paho*; pandanus*; papaya; passionflower, winged-stem*; passionfruit; passionfruit, banana; passionfruit, purple; passionfruit, yellow; pawpaw, common*; pawpaw, small-flower*; pelipisan*; pequi*; pequia*; persimmon, American; pineapple; pitahaya*; pitaya*; pitaya, amarillo*; pitaya, roja*; pitaya, yellow*; plantain*; pomegranate; poshte*; prickly pear, fruit*; prickly pear, Texas, fruit*; pulasan*; quandong*; rambutan*; saguaro*; sapodilla*; sapote, black*; sapote, green*; sapote, mamey*; sapote, white*; sataw*; satinleaf; * screw-pine*; Sierra Leone-tamarind*; soncoya*; soursoy*; Spanish lime*; star apple*; sugar apple*; sun sapote*; tamarind-of-the- Indies*; velvet tamarind*; wampi*; white star apple*; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

***Not registered for use by California.**

CROP GROUP 25: HERBS (INCLUDING FRESH AND DRIED LEAVES EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

Agrimony*; amla*; angelica; angelica, dahurian*; applemint*; avarum*; balloon pea*; balm (lemon balm); barrenwort*; basil (including American, Greek, holy, lemon, Russian); bay; bearberry*; bisongrass*; blue mallow*; boneset*; borage; borage, Indian*; burnet (garden and salad); butterbur*; calamint (large-flower and lesser)*; calendula*; camomile (chamomile) (German and Roman); caraway; cat's claw*; catnip; catnip, Japanese*; celandine, greater*; celandine, lesser*; celery, dried leaves; centaury*; chaste tree*; chaste tree, Chinese*; chervil, dried leaves; Chinese blackberry*; Chinese foxglove*; chive, dried leaves; chive, Chinese, dried leaves; cicely, sweet*; clary; coriander, Bolivian*; coriander, Vietnamese*; costmary; creat*; culantro*; curry leaf; curryplant*; cut leaf*; damiana*; dillweed, dried leaves; dokudami*; echinacea*; epazote*; Eucommia*; evening primrose*; eyebright*; fennel, common; fennel, Florence, dried leaves; fennel, Spanish*; fenugreek; feverfew*; field pennycress*; flowers, edible*; fumitory*; galbanum*; galega*; gambir*; geranium (lemon and rose)*; germander, golden*; goldenrod, European*; goldenseal*; gotu kola*; greater periwinkle*; guayusa*; gumweed*; gymnema*; gypsywort*; hawthorn*; heal-all*; hemp nettle*; honewort*; honeybush*; horehound; horsemint*; horsetail*; hyssop; hyssop, anise*; Indian tobacco*; ironwort*; ivy*; Jamaica dogwood*; jasmine*; Labrador tea*; lavender*; lemon verbena*; lemongrass*; lovage*; love-in-a-mist*; mamaki*; marigold (African, Aztec, French, Irish lace, licorice, Mexican mint, and signet); marjoram (pot and sweet); marshmallow*; meadowsweet*; mint; mint, corn; mint, Korean*; monarda*; moringa*; motherwort*; mountainmint (clustered, hoary, Virginia, whorled)*; mugwort*; mugwort, white*; mulberry, white*; mullein*; mustard, hedge; nasturtium (bush and garden); nettle, stinging*; oregano; oregano, Mexican*; oregano, Puerto Rico*; Oswego tea*; pandan leaf*; pansy*; paracress*; parsley, dried; partridge berry*; patchouli*; pennyroyal; pepper leaf, black; peppermint; perilla*; pill bearing spurge*; pipsissewa*; plantain, common*; rooibos*; rose*; rosemary; sage; sage, Greek*; sage, Spanish*; sage, white*; savory, summer; savory, winter; senna*; Siberian fir*; skullcap*; small flower willow head*; sorrel (French and garden)*; southernwood*; spearmint (including Scotch); spilanthes*; spotted beebalm*; St John's Wort*; stevia*; stoneroot*; swamp leaf*; tansy; tarragon; thuja*; thyme (creeping, lemon, mastic); toon, Chinese*; toothed clubmoss*; trailing arbutus*; vasaka*; verbenia, blue*; veronica*; violet*; watermint; waterpepper*; wild bergamot*; wintergreen; wood betony*; woodruff; wormwood;

wormwood, Roman*; yarrow*; yellow gentian*; yerba santa*; yomogi*; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

***Not registered for use by California.**

CROP GROUP 26: SPICES

Ajowan, seed*; alder buckhorn*; allspice; ambrette, seed*; amla, seed*; angelica, dahurian, seed*; angelica, seed*; angostura, bark*; anise pepper*; anise, seed (sweet Alice); anise, star; annatto, seed*; asafoetida*; ashwagandha, fruit*; autumn crocus*; balsam, Peruvian*; barberry, bark*; Batavia-cassia (bark and fruit)*; beleric myrobalan*; betel vine*; birch, bark*; bisnaga, seed*; bitterwood*; black bread weed*; bloodroot*; blue mallee*; blushwood, seed*; boldo, leaf*; buchu*; calamus root*; candlebush*; canella, bark*; caper buds; caper spurge, seed*; caraway, black; caraway, fruit; cardamom, black; cardamom, Ethiopian*; cardamom, green*; cardamom, Nepal*; cardamom-amomum; cascara sagrada*; cassia (bark and fruit)*; cassia, Chinese (bark and fruit)*; cat's claw, bark*; catechu, bark*; celery, seed; chaste tree, berry*; chaste tree, Chinese, roots*; chervil, seed; Chinese hawthorn*; Chinese nutmeg tree*; Chinese wineberry, fruit*; Chinese-pepper*; cinnamon (bark and fruit); cinnamon, Saigon (bark and fruit) *; clove buds*; clusterleaf*; comfrey*; copaiba*; coptis*; coriander (fruit and seed); cilantro); cotton, bark*; crampbark*; cubeb, seed*; culantro, seed*; culvers root*; cumin; cumin, black*; dill, seed; dorrigio pepper (berry and leaf)*; dragon blood*; echinacea, seed*; epimedium*; eucalyptus*; Eucommia, bark*; European beech*; felty germander*; fennel flower, seed*; fennel, common (fruit and seed); fennel, Florence (fruit and seed); fenugreek, seed; fingerroot*; flame lily, seed*; frankincense*; frankincense, Indian*; galbanum, resin*; gambooge*; grains of paradise*; grains of Selim*; guaiac*; guarana*; guggul*; gum arabic*; gum ghatti; gum karaya*; gum tragacanth*; haw, black*; honewort, seed*; imperatoria*; Indian tobacco, seed*; iva*; jalap*; Jamaica dogwood, bark*; juniper berry*; kaffir lime, leaf*; kewra*; kokam*; linden, leaf*; lovage, seed*; mace; magnolia, bark*; mahaleb*; malabar cardamom*; malabar-tamarind*; malabathrum*; mastic*; micromeria, white*; milk thistle*; mioga*; miracle fruit*; mistletoe*; mojave yucca*; muira puama*; mustard (including black, brown, seed, white); myrrh*; myrrh, bisabol*; myrtle, anise*; myrtle, leaf*; myrtle, lemon*; nasturtium, pods (including bush, garden); nettle, stinging, seed*; nutmeg; osha*; pepper, black; pepper, Indian long*; pepper, Javanese long*; pepper, leaf*; pepper, pink*; pepper, Sichuan*; pepper, white; pepperbush (berry and leaf)*; peppercorn, green*; peppertree (including Peruvian)*; perilla, seed*; phellodendron*; pine, maritime*; poppy, seed*; prickly ash, Chinese*; prickly ash, Southern, bark*; pygeum*; qing hua jiao*; quassia, bark*; quebracho, bark*; quillaja*; quinine*; rauwolfia, bark*; resin spurge*; rue*; saffron crocus; sandalwood, seed*; sassfras (bark and leaf) *; saunders, red*; saw palmetto*; sesame, seed*; silktree, bark*; simaruba, bark*; skunk cabbage, root*; slippery elm*; stemona, root*; suma*; sumac, fragrant*; sumac, smooth, leaf*; taheebo, bark*; tamarind, seed*; Tasmanian pepper (berry and leaf)*; threeleaf caper*; tsaoko*; vanilla*; wattleseed*; white willow*; witch hazel*; yaw root*; yellow gentian, roots*; yohimbe*; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

***Not registered for use by California.**

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS (NO CROP GROUP)

Artichoke, globe; cacao*; chaya (tree spinach)*; coffee; cotton; hemp; hops; Kalamungay (*Moringa oleifera*)*; kukui*; peanut; Queen sago*; sugarcane*; tea (black, white, green); tobacco; water chestnut*

***Not registered for use by California.**

***Do not apply to flooded fields.**

NON-FOOD CROPS, INCLUDING ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND SHRUBS, AND TURF

FORESTRY

Trees and conifers; tree and forest seedlings; woody ornamentals

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (INCLUDING FLOWERS, FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE PLANTS, BEDDING PLANTS, GROUNDCOVERS, SHRUBS, VINES, EVERGREENS, AND TREES)

African daisy; African lily; African violet (*Saintpaulia*); ageratum; air plant; alyssum; anthurium; arborvitae; ash; asparagus sprengeri; aster; atlas cedar; azalea; bald cypress; balsam fir; bamboo; barberry; beech; begonia; birch; Boston fern; bougainvillea; boxwood; bridal veil; cacti; caladium; calceolaria; calendula; calla lily; camella; camellias; carissa; carnation; ceanothus; celosia; chenille plant; cherro; Christmas cactus; chrysanthemum; cineraria; cleyera; coleus; cordyline; corylus avellana; cotoneaster; cottonwood; crabapple; crepe myrtle; crossandra;

croton; cycads spp. (*Encephalartos horridus*, *Encephalartos laurentianus*, *Dioon merolae*, *Microcycas*)*; cyclamen; cypress; daffodil; dahlia; daisy; delphinium; deodar cedar; dichondra; dieffenbachia; dogwood; Douglas fir; dracaena; dumb cane; dusty miller; elm; eucalyptus; ferns; ficus; fig (nonfruiting); firethorn; fittonia; floss flower; foliage plants; forsythia; freesia; fuchsia; gardenia; gazania; *gazania longiscara*; geranium; gerbera; gerber daisy; gladiolus; gloxinia; gold- dust; goldentuft; gunpowder tree*; grape (ornamental); gynura; gypsophila; hackberry; hawthorn; hederia; hemlock; hibiscus; hickory; holly; honeysuckle; hop bush; horse chestnut; hyacinth; hydrangea; iceplant; imitari; impatiens; India hawthorn; iris; ivy; Japanese aucuba; Japanese barberry; Japanese boxwood; Japanese spindle tree; Japanese yew; juniper; kalanchoe pinnata; lantana; larch; larkspur; laurel; leasianthus; leatherleaf fern; linden; lilac; lily; lithodora; lobelia; loquat; magnolia; mandevilla; maple; marigold; Mediterranean fan palm; mesembryanthemum; mimosa; monster; mother-in-law plant; mountain laurel; myrtle; nandina; narcissus; Norfolk Island pine*; oak; oleander; olive (ornamental); orchid; ornamental kale; pachysandra; palms; pansy; parasol pine; pelargonium; peony; petunia; philodendron; phlox; photinia; piggyback plant; pine; pink; pittosporum; planetree; podocarpus; poinsettia; poplar; pothos ivy; prayer plant; primrose; privet; pteris fern; pussy-foot; pyracantha; rhododendron; rose; rubber plant; salvia; scabiosa; schefflera; schlumbegera; sedum; shrub verbena; shrubby cinquefoil; smoke tree; snapdragon; spathiphyllum; spruce; stock; sweet gum; sweet pea; sweet William; sycamore; syngonium; taxus; Texas sage; trumpet tree (*Cecropia obtusifolia*)*; tulip; tulip tree; verbena; viburnum; vinca; Virginia creeper; walnut; wandering Jew; willow; yew; yucca; zinnia

***Not registered for use by California.**

TURF (INCLUDING LAWN AND SOD TURFGRASSES)

Bermuda grass; bluegrass; fescue; St. Augustine grass; zoysia grass

***Not registered for use by California.**

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

GREENHOUSE, SHADEHOUSE, NURSERY (INDOOR/OUTDOOR), LANDSCAPE (TURF, SOD, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS), AND INTERIORSAPES

ALL LISTED CROPS

APPLICATION RATES (PRODUCT PER SPRAY VOLUME):

- All Listed Pests (except as specified below):½ – 2 lb/100 gal**
- Whiteflies, Mealybugs, Aphids:½ – 1 lb/100 gal
- Thrips:.....1 – 2 lb/100 gal
- High-volume sprays:.....up to 2 lb/100 gal
- Low-volume sprays:.....½ – 2 lb/5,000 – 20,000 ft²

** depending on pest population and foliage density

HIGH-VOLUME SPRAYS:

Apply at a rate of up to 2 pounds of product per 100 gallons of spray volume in high-volume sprays. Mix well by external mixing, in-tank mixing, or pump circulation. **SPRAY TO WET BUT AVOID RUNOFF.**

LOW-VOLUME SPRAYS:

Apply at a rate equivalent to area coverage of high-volume spray. This would normally be ½ – 2 pounds of product for 5,000 to 20,000 square feet. Follow spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for final spray volume to obtain adequate coverage. **DO NOT APPLY THROUGH A THERMAL PULSE FOGGER.**

Contact your sales representative or dealer for specific instructions.

CUTTINGS DIP

This product can be used as pre-plant dips for cuttings as noted below. To prepare dip solution, thoroughly mix $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ dry ounce of product per gallon of water (2.5 – 5 dry ounces of product per 10 gallons of water). Prepare only as much dip solution as can be used in one day. Do not use dip solution for more than one day. Spores in water for more than 24 hours will die. Dip a small number of plants in dip solution and observe for plant damage before using dip treatment. Do not use dips if there is any visible damage to test plants.

UNROOTED CUTTINGS

Dip the unrooted cuttings in the product solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, then remove to a flat area and allow cuttings to dry. For water-sensitive varieties, cover to protect until dry. Then proceed with normal planting and misting.

ROOTED CUTTINGS

Holding by the roots, briefly dip in the product solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, including leaves and stems. Once removed from the dip solution, cuttings can be potted, but allow plants to dry before watering.

MUSHROOM HOUSES*

MUSHROOMS (ALL VARIETIES)

APPLICATION RATES (PRODUCT PER SPRAY VOLUME):

- Mushroom flies, Phorid flies (*Megaselia* spp.):..... 1 – 2 lb/100 gal

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply 1 – 2 pounds of this product per 100 gallons of water (1.5 – 2.5 dry ounces of product per gallon of water). Apply between 25 and 50 gallons of this solution per 1,000 ft² of bed space. Apply as needed to the compost or casing.

Uniform distribution over the surface of the substrate and casing layer is essential for best results. Apply in enough water volume to move the material into the compost and casing layer, where it can contact the insect. Do not use chlorinated water.

COMPOST

Spray or sprinkle on the surface of compost at the time of spawning and thoroughly incorporate using a spawning machine or other suitable mechanical means.

CASING

Make applications at casing and prior to each break (flush) or every 10 days starting at casing.

*Not registered for use by California.

FOOD CROPS GROWN OUTDOORS, RANGELAND, IMPROVED PASTURES, AND FORESTRY

LISTED CROPS EXCEPT CORN

APPLICATION RATES (PRODUCT PER ACRE):

- All Listed Pests (except as specified below):..... $\frac{1}{4}$ – 1 lb
- Diamondback moth: $\frac{1}{2}$ – 1 lb
- Imported cabbage worm: $\frac{1}{2}$ – 1 lb
- Cabbage looper: 1 lb
- Colorado potato beetle: $\frac{1}{2}$ – 1 lb
- Chinese rose beetle (Hawaii field crops only) $\frac{1}{2}$ – 1 lb
- High insect pressure and/or dense foliage up to 3 lb

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover infested foliage, typically 5 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Final spray volume may be up to 400 gallons per acre. Water volume depends on spray equipment, crop canopy and target pest. **SPRAY TO WET BUT AVOID RUNOFF.**

Apply up to a maximum of 3 pounds of product per acre for high pest pressure and/or dense foliage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly cover infested foliage. For best results, apply in 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply in less than 2 gallons water per acre.

LEAF-FEEDING LEPIDOPTERA

FOR USE AGAINST DIAMONDBACK MOTH, IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM AND CABBAGE LOOPER

This product can be used alone or in a tank mix with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (vars. *kurstaki*, *aizawai*) to control these insects in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label application rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The tank mix provides control of later instars (3rd to 4th) and aids in the management of resistant populations. For additional information, contact your sales representative or dealer.

LEAF-FEEDING BEETLES

FOR USE AGAINST COLORADO POTATO BEETLE

This product can be used alone or in a tank mix with *Bacillus thuringiensis* (var. *tenebrionis*) to control Colorado potato beetle in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed label application rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. The tank mix provides control and aids in the management of resistant populations. For additional information, contact your sales representative or dealer.

SCARAB BEETLES

FOR USE AGAINST CHINESE ROSE BEETLE (HAWAII ONLY)

This product can be used to suppress Chinese rose beetle after transplanting listed field crops, such as cacao, in Hawaii. Treat plants right before the beetles emerge at dusk.

CORN

APPLICATION RATE (PRODUCT PER ACRE):

- All Listed Pests:.....2 dry oz (1/8 lb)

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply with sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. Direct spray over row to obtain optimal coverage in whorl and leaf axils. The amount of water will depend on spray equipment, crop size, and local conditions. Generally, a minimum of 10 gallons of spray volume per acre is necessary to obtain adequate coverage.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply with sufficient water to provide thorough coverage. For best results, apply in 5 - 10 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply in less than 2 gallons of water per acre.

APPLICATION TIMING FOR CORN

Apply 10 pounds of product per 80 acres. Apply to corn when plants are 12-16 inches high (V6-V8 stage). A single application is sufficient to establish *Beauveria bassiana* association with corn plants. A second application prior to second generation corn borer flight may further reduce damage from corn borers.

TURF, ORCHARDS, AND CONTAINER ORNAMENTALS

SOIL-DWELLING INSECTS

For most soil applications, apply 1 – 4 dry oz (up to ¼ lb) of product per 1,000 square feet. For difficult to control soil pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), apply product at the upper rate range (4 dry oz of product per 1,000 square feet).

Do not apply to water-saturated soil. Apply product in enough water to ensure good coverage of treated area, at least one gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Irrigate treated area after application to disperse product into soil.

TARGET PESTS

APHIDS (HEMIPTERA)

Bean aphid; Cabbage aphid; Cotton aphid; Cowpea aphid; Green peach aphid; Greenbug; Hop aphid; Melon aphid; Pea aphid; Potato aphid; Root aphid*; Rose aphid; Russian wheat aphid; Spotted alfalfa aphid

BEETLES (COLEOPTERA)

Alfalfa weevil; Apple curculio; Asian longhorned beetle*; Ataenius; Bean leaf beetle; Billbug; Black vine weevil; Cereal leaf beetle; Chinese rose beetle (*Adoretus sinicus*) [suppression only on field crops; Hawaii only]; Citrus root weevil; Coffee berry borer*; Colorado potato beetle; Corn rootworm; Cotton boll weevil; Cucumber beetle; Elm leaf beetle; Emerald ash borer*; Flea beetle; Fuller rose weevil; Green June beetle; Palm weevil*; Pecan weevil; Pepper weevil; Plantain weevil*; Plum curculio; Queensland longhorn beetle*; Root weevil; Rose curculio; Strawberry root weevil; Sweet potato weevil; Vegetable weevil; White grubs; Wireworms; Yellow-margined leaf beetle*

CATERPILLARS (LEPIDOPTERA)

Cabbage looper; Diamondback moth; European corn borer; European pepper moth*; Fall armyworm*; Imported cabbage worm; Lesser cornstalk borer; Rice stem borer; Southwestern corn borer; Sugarcane borer

CRICKETS & GRASSHOPPERS (ORTHOPTERA)

Grasshoppers; Locusts; Mole crickets; Mormon crickets

FLIES (DIPTERA)

Mushroom fly*; Phorid fly (*Megaselia* spp.)*

LEAFHOPPERS, MEALYBUGS, PLANT BUGS, PLANTHOPPERS, & PSYLLIDS (HEMIPTERA)

Bagrada bug*; Buffalo grass mealybug; Chinch bug; Citrus cocci*; Citrus mealybug; Citrus psylla*; Fleahopper; Grape leafhopper; Grape mealybug; Lace bug; Leafhopper; Longtailed mealybug; Lygus bug; Macadamia felted coccid*; Pear psylla; Planthopper; Potato leafhopper; Potato psylla; Rice delphacid*; Seed bug; Spotted lanternfly*; Stink bug; Tarnished plant bug; Tomato psylla; Variegated grape leafhopper; Virginia creeper leafhopper

THRIPS (THYSANOPTERA)

Chili thrips*; Citrus thrips*; Cuban laurel thrips; Florida flower thrips*; Greenhouse thrips; Onion thrips; Pear thrips; Potato thrips; *Thrips palmi*; Western flower thrips

WHITEFLIES (HEMIPTERA)

Banded-winged whitefly; Cassava whitefly*; Citrus blackfly; Citrus whitefly; Giant whitefly; Greenhouse whitefly; Silverleaf whitefly; Sweet potato whitefly; Tobacco whitefly

***Not registered for use by California.**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place between 40 °F and 85 °F. Product stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85 °F. Tightly reclose the container of unused product. Do not contaminate unused product with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING: {For foil bags} Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

Seller warrants that this product conforms to the description on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on this label when used and stored in accordance with the directions for use. This warranty does not extend to use of this product contrary to label directions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable by the Seller, and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Seller disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including any warranty of fitness or merchantability. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Seller shall not be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from use or handling of this product, and Seller's sole liability and Buyer's and User's exclusive remedy shall be limited to refund of the purchase price. This product is sold only for uses stated on its label.

In Case of Emergency: Call CHEMTREC: (800) 255-3924

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