



Department of Agriculture  
STATE OF HAWAII

**LICENSED**

PERIOD 2015-2017 LIC. NO.

**9472.48**

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

OMRI  
LISTED

**azera** 

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

- Quick knock-down, and kill
- Kills listed pests on contact or by ingestion
- Contains Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide derived from chrysanthemums
- Kills a broad spectrum of listed insects including aphids, whiteflies, leafminers and caterpillars
- Kills larval, pupae, and adult stages of listed insects

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Azadirachtin .....	1.20%
Pyrethrins .....	1.40%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS .....</b>	<b>97.40%</b>
	100.00%

Contains: 0.10 lbs of azadirachtin and 0.11 lbs of pyrethrins per gallon.  
MGK® - Registered trademark of McLaughlin Gormley King Company.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH  
OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION  
PRECAUCIÓN**

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

**FIRST AID**

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information regarding medical emergencies or pesticide incidents, call 1-888-740-8712.

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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber or viton, Selection Category E).

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE  
EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, nitrile or neoprene rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers/loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical resistant gloves.

In addition to the above PPE, applicators using hand held foggers in an enclosed area must wear a half-face, full-face or hood-style NIOSH approved respirator with:

- A dust/mist filtering cartridge (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or
- A canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or
- A cartridge or canister with any R, P, or HE filter.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)]

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Drift and run-off may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contaminate water through run-off. This product has a potential for run-off for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce run-off that contains this product. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. 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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and restrictions.

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL  
HAZARDS**

**Combustible:** 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.

**SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Manufactured by:



8810 Tenth Avenue North  
Minneapolis, MN 55427

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872

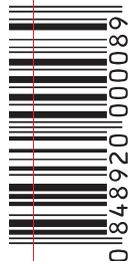
Rev. 0912-0912

EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2

F2905-107

**NET CONTENTS  
1 GALLON**

PULL HERE TO OPEN / PRESS TO RESEAL



# azera<sup>®</sup> Insecticide

OMRI<sup>®</sup>  
Listed

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See Inside Booklet for First Aid and Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872  
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8810 Tenth Avenue North • Minneapolis, MN 55427



#### FIRST AID

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

### CAUTION

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*(continued)*

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (cont.)

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, nitrile or neoprene rubber or viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Mixers loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:

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- Long pants
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### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Users should:

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

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and restrictions.

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**Combustible:** 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.

## GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:

- Apply this product only as specified on this label.
- Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.
- Do not remain in treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until vapors, mists and aerosols have dispersed.
- Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not make applications in the rain.
- Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip.
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) or apply when heavy rain is expected. Rinse applicator over lawn or garden area only.
- Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
- Do not apply more than 10 times per season.
- Do not reapply within 3 days except under extreme pest pressure.
- In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours.
- Not for indoor use except in greenhouses.
- Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems.

### **Spray Drift Management for Agricultural Crops**

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interactions of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site.

Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions.

Apply as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572)

#### **Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:**

Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size.

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

#### **Additional requirements for ground applications:**

Do not release spray at a height greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

#### **Additional requirements for airblast applications:**

Direct sprays into the canopy.

Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

### **PESTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

Azera Insecticide contains a Group 3A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 3A may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Azera Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides.

To delay insecticide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Azera Insecticide or other group 3A insecticides that have a similar target site of action, on the same insect species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with insecticides from a different target site of action Group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and have different sites of action.
- Basing insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated insect population for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistance pest problems.

## 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 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, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton;

Shoes plus socks.

## 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.

Wear protective clothing when using or handling this product to help avoid exposure to eyes and skin. Gloves, a long-sleeved shirt and long-pants are recommended.

Allow spray to dry before allowing adults, children or pets on treated areas.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## Directions:

**Phytotoxicity:** AZERA has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of plants. However, since testing on all varieties of all plants is not feasible, nor is testing of all possible combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays including fertilizers, surfactants and adjuvants. Before making tank mix combinations with AZERA, or before making widespread applications, it is recommended to treat a limited number of plants and observe for phytotoxicity over a 10-day period. It is further recommended that spray equipment used to apply AZERA be thoroughly cleaned before use.

**Mode of Action:** AZERA kills target pests quickly by contact or ingestion. It also kills listed insects by interfering with the molting process and as a adulticide. It is effective on all larva stages, pupae, and adults.

**pH:** The pH should be adjusted to a pH of 5.5-7.0.

**Honey Bees:** To avoid possible harm to honey bees, it is advisable to apply in early morning or late evening hours.

**RATE CHART:**

		<i>Most commonly used rate</i>	<i>Rates for treating high populations of adults and/or hard to kill insects</i>	
<b>AZERA</b>	<b>1 Pint per acre</b> 16 fl. oz. ( 473 mL)	<b>2 Pints per acre</b> 32 fl. oz. (946 mL)	<b>3 Pints per acre</b> 48 fl. oz. (1.42L)	<b>3.5 Pints per acre</b> 56 fl. oz. (1.66L)
Acres per Quart	2	1	0.67	0.57
Acres per Gallon	8	4	2.7	2.3

For growing field crop and orchard applications, do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (Equivalent to 59 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / Acre) or .0012 lb Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (Equivalent to 1.42 fl oz. AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.)

For surface applications to green house grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (Equivalent to 59 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / Acre) or .0012 lb Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (Equivalent to 1.42 fl oz. of Azera Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.)

For space spray applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of .00014 lb Pyrethrins / 1,000 cu. ft. (Equivalent to 0.17 fl oz. or 5.0 mls of AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 cu. ft.)

<b>DILUTION RATES:</b>	
<b>Conventional Equipment</b>	In sufficient water for thorough coverage. Dilution in a minimum of 30 gallons (114 L) of water per acres is recommended
<b>Hand sprayers</b>	1 - 2 fluid ounces (30- 60 mL) of AZERA per gallon (3.8L)of water
<b>Arial Application</b>	This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16 - 56 fluid ounces (473 mL – 1.9L) per acre in a minimum of 25 gallons (95L) of water
<b>Greenhouse</b>	Dilute 53 – 107 fl. oz. (1567 – 3164 ml) with 100 gallons (378.54 L) of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30 – 60 ml) per one gallon (3.8 L) of water or applications with compressed sprayers. Use 2.3 gallons (8.71 L) of spray solution per 1,000 square feet (93 m <sup>2</sup> ).

**MIXING DIRECTIONS:****USED ALONE:**

- Mix only enough for immediate use
- Shake AZERA well before using.
- Dilute AZERA in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
- Fill clean spray tank ½ to ¾ of the water to be sprayed and begin agitation.

*(continued)*

## MIXING DIRECTIONS: *(cont.)*

- Add the appropriate amount of AZERA to the spray tank.
- Fill the tank with the remaining water and agitate thoroughly.
- Adjust spray solution to pH of 5.5 – 7.0, if outside of that range.
- Apply product promptly after mixing.
- Complete coverage of all leaf surfaces is essential for optimum results.
- If the mixture is not applied immediately after mixing, agitate before application.

### USED IN A TANK MIX:

- This product may be tank mixed with most other insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, adjuvants, foliar fertilizers, and wetting agents.
- This application should conform to accepted use precautions and directions for all products in tank mix.
- Tank mix applications must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label application rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product with label prohibitions against such mixing.

### COMPATIBILITY:

Since variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors can affect compatibility, prior to tank-mixing, a compatibility test should be conducted using the proper proportions of products and water to ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture. To test for compatibility, mix a small amount of each product to the appropriate proportions in a small jar.

### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Spraying should begin when listed insects first appear. Do not wait until plants are heavily infested. Repeat application as required to maintain effective kill, but not more than every 5 – 7 days. For foliar application, apply AZERA in sufficient spray volume and with adequate spray pressure to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves. Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When pest pressure is extreme or plant canopy is dense, use higher rates and do not reapply within 24 hours. If possible apply in the early morning, or evening hours. The reduced UV exposure and lower temperatures will increase the performance and reduce the impact on pollinators.

AZERA may be applied using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment including: high volume, low volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, fogging and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer's instructions when using this type of equipment.

### SOIL DRENCH DIRECTIONS:

Apply AZERA as a drench to soil or non-soil media to kill soil-borne insect larvae (e.g. Fungus Gnats). Apply AZERA in sufficient water and for sufficient duration so as to distribute the application rate evenly to the entire treated area. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from pots.

#### CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS:

Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the plant can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for the operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. 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 pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve which will stop the water pump motor 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.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute suspension per unit of time.

#### To Kill the Following Listed Insects:

##### Aphids including:

Apple Aphids  
Alfalfa Aphids  
Artichoke Aphids  
Bean Aphids  
Black Marined Aphids  
Black Bean Aphids  
Black Peach Aphids  
Blue alfalfa Aphids  
Cabbage Aphids  
Cotton / Melon Aphids  
Cowpea Aphids  
European Asparagus Aphids

Filbert Aphids  
Foxglove Aphids  
Green Peach Aphids  
Lettuce Aphids  
Lettuce Root Aphids  
Melon Aphids  
Pea Aphids  
Potato Aphids  
Rose Aphids  
Spotted Alfalfa Aphids  
Willow Carrot Aphids

##### Armyworms, Caterpillars and Loopers including:

Alfalfa Caterpillars  
Artichoke Plume Moths  
Bagworms  
Beet Armyworms  
Black Cutworms  
Budworms  
Cabbage Loopers  
Cankerworms  
Carpenterworms  
Citrus Cutworms  
Corn Earworms

Cross-striped Cabbageworms  
Cutworms  
Diamondback moths  
Eastern Tent Caterpillars  
Fall Armyworms  
Fall Cankerworms  
Fall Webworms  
Filbert Worms  
Fireworms  
Forest Tent Caterpillars  
Garden Webworms  
Grapefruit Worms  
Grape Leaf Skeletonizers

Green Fruit Worms  
 Hickory Shuckworms  
 Hornworms  
 Imported Cabbageworms  
 Lawn Armyworms  
 Lesser Webworm Loopers  
 Melonworms  
 Navel Orangeworms  
 Oriental Fruit Moths  
 Pecan Nut Case bearers  
 Rindworms  
 Sod Webworms  
 Southern Armyworms  
 Soybean Loopers  
 Saltmarsh Caterpillars  
 Tent Caterpillars  
 Tobacco Budworms  
 Tomato Hornworms  
 Tomato Fruitworms  
 Tomato Pinworms  
 Yellow striped Armyworms  
 Walnut Caterpillars  
 Webworms  
 Western Yellow-Striped  
 Armyworms  
 Western Grapeleaf  
 Skeletonizers

**Beetles and Weevils  
 including:**

Alfalfa Weevils  
 Asparagus Beetles  
 Bean Beetles  
 Bean Leaf Beetles  
 Black Vine Weevils  
 Blister Beetles  
 Boll Weevils  
 Carrot Weevils  
 Chestnut Weevils  
 Clover Weevils  
 Colorado Potato Beetles

12-spotted Cucumber Beetles  
 Cucumber Beetles  
 Darkling Beetles (lesser meal  
 worms)  
 Egyptian Alfalfa Weevils  
 Elm Leaf Beetles  
 Flea Beetles  
 Fuller Rose Beetles  
 Grape Bud Beetles  
 Japanese Beetles  
 June Beetles  
 Mexican Bean Beetles  
 Navel Orangeworms (NOW)  
 Pecan Weevils  
 Pink Bollworms  
 Potato Flea Beetles  
 Rice Weevils  
 Rose Chafers  
 Saw-toothed Grain Beetles  
 Strawberry Beetles  
 Twig Girdlers  
 All other beetles and weevils

**Leafrollers:**

Blueberry Leafrollers  
 Filbert Leafrollers  
 Fruit Tree Leafrollers  
 Grape Leafrollers  
 Oblique Banded Leafrollers  
 Omnivorous Leafrollers  
 Orange Tortrix  
 Western Avocado Leafrollers

**Borers such as:**

European Corn Borers  
 Pacific Flatheaded Borers  
 Peach Tree Borers  
 Peach Twig Borers  
 Squash Vine Borers  
 Shotbole Borers  
 Branch and Twig Borers

**Flies:**

Australian Sod Flies  
 Caribbean Fruit Flies  
 Crane Flies  
 Fruit Flies  
 Fungus Gnats  
 Hessian Flies  
 Mediterranean Fruit Flies  
 Melon Flies  
 Mushroom Flies  
 Oriental Fruit Flies  
 Olive Fruit Flies  
 Sawflies  
 Shore Flies  
 Vinegar Flies  
 Walnut Husk Flies

**Leafhoppers &**

**Sharpshooters:**

Aster Leafhoppers  
 Beet Leafhoppers  
 Glassy-winged Sharpshooters  
 Grape Leafhoppers  
 Potato Leafhoppers  
 Variegated Leafhoppers  
 Three-Cornered Alfalfa  
 hoppers

**Leafminers:**

Citrus Leafminers  
 Holly Leafminers  
 Serpentine Leafminers  
 Vegetable Leafminers

**Moths:**

Artichoke Plume Moths  
 Codling Moths  
 Diamondback Moths  
 European Pine Tip Moths  
 Grape Berry Moths  
 Gypsy Moths (adult & larvae)  
 Indian Meal Moths

**Mediterranean Flour Moths**

Pine Tip Moths  
 Tussock Moths

**Whiteflies:**

Greenhouse Whiteflies  
 Silverleaf Whiteflies  
 Sweetpotato Whiteflies

**Other:**

Ants (except Pharaoh,  
 Harvester, Carpenter and Fire  
 Ants)  
 Apple Maggots  
 Billbugs  
 Brown Marmorated Stinkbugs  
 Cabbage Maggots  
 Clover Mites  
 Crickets  
 Cutworms  
 Dichondra Flea Beetles  
 Earwigs  
 European Chafers  
 False Chinch Bugs  
 Firebrats  
 Garden Symphylan  
 Garden Tortrix  
 Glassy Winged Sharpshooters  
 Grape Phylloxera  
 Grasshoppers  
 Harlequin Bugs  
 Katydid  
 Lace Bugs  
 Leaf tiers  
 Leaftooted Plant Bug  
 Lice  
 Lygus  
 Mealybugs (all)  
 Midges (plant pests)  
 Millipedes  
 Northern Masked Chafers  
 Onion Maggots

Plant Bugs  
Proba Bugs  
Scale Insects  
Silverfish  
Skippers  
Soft Scales  
Southern Masked Chafers  
Sowbugs

Spider Mites  
Spiders (except Black Widow  
and Brown Recluse Spiders)  
Spittle Bugs  
Springtails  
Squash Bugs  
Stink Bugs  
Tarnished Plant Bugs

Western Box Elder Bugs  
Wireworms  
**Psyllids:**  
Pear Psylla  
**Thrips:**  
Avocado Thrips  
Citrus Thrips

Flower Thrips  
Greenhouse Thrips  
Thrips Palmi  
Western Flower Thrips

#### FOR USE ON GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):

**ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:** Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Purple Arrowroot, Japanese Artichokes, Jerusalem Artichokes, Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Edible Canna, Carrots, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac, Celery Root, Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Jicama, Leren, Parsley (turnip rooted), Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Japanese Radishes (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (oyster plant, black, Spanish), Skirret, Sweet Potatoes, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnips, Yam Beans (jicama, manioc pea), Yams (true).

**LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:** Including: Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Carrots, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Dasheen (Taro), Parsnips, Radishes, Oriental Radishes (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (black), Sweet Potatoes, Tanier, Turnips, Yams (true).

**BULB VEGETABLES:** Including: Garlic, Great-headed Garlic, Leeks, Onions (bulb and green), Shallots, Welch.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Including: Amaranth (Leafy Amaranth, Chinese Spinach, Tampala), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuice, Chervil, Corn Salad, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved), Chrysanthemum (garland), Cress (garden, water), Upland Cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel (Florence), Leeks, Lettuce (head and leafy), Mustard Greens, Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden & winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Fine Spinach (Malabar, Ceylon), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens, Watercress.

**BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Broccoli raab (Rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavallo broccolo, Collards, Kale (Flowering, Chinese), Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

**LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED):** Including: Adzuki Beans, Field Beans, Kidney Beans, Lima Beans, Moth Beans, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Rice Beans, Runner Beans, Snap Beans, Tepary Beans, Urd Beans, Wax Beans, Asparagus Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Catjang, Chinese Longbeans, Cowpeas, Chowder Peas, Southern Peas, Yard-Longbeans, Broad Beans, (Fava Beans), Chick Peas (Garbanzo Beans), Guar, Jack Bean (Sword Bean), Lablab Bean (Hyacinth Bean), Lentils, Peas (Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, English Pea, Snow Pea), Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sweet Lupin Beans, White Lupin Beans, White Sweet Lupin, Sword Bean.

**FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES:** Including: Plant part of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetable group that will be used as animal feed including any variety of Beans, Field Peas, Soybeans.

**FRUITING VEGETABLES:** Including: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pepinos, Pepper (Bell Pepper, Chili Pepper, Cooking Peppers, Pimentos, Sweet Peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.

**CUCURBIT VEGETABLES:** Including: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (Bitter Melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Mangoes, Melons (including hybrids, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Charentais, Crenshaw, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melons, Honey Balls, Mango Melon, Muskmelon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon), Pumpkin, Squash (summer & winter), Watermelon (OP & hybrids, seeded and seedless).

**CITRUS FRUITS:** Including: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin (Tangerine), Orange (sweet & sour), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, (Citrus spp. Includes Chironja, Tangelos, Tangors), Uniqi Fruit, White Sapote.

**POME FRUITS:** Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear, Quince.

**STONE FRUITS:** Including: Apricot, Cherry (sweet & sour), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot, Prune.

**BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROPS:** Including: Blackberry, Blueberry, Boysenberries, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Guava, Grape, Huckleberry, Kiwifruit, Loganberry, Olallieberry, Rasperry (black & red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

**TREE NUTS:** Including: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (Black, English, Persian).

**TROPICAL FRUITS:** Including: Papaya, Black Sapote, Canistel, Mango, Sapodilla, Star Apple, Guava, Biriba.

**CEREAL GRAINS:** Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl Millet, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (Milo), Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

**FORAGE, FODDER AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS:** Including: barley; buckwheat; corn (sweet and field); millet; proso; oats; pearl; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; triticale; wheat; wild rice.

**GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY:** Including: any grass (all Graminacea), (green or cured), except sugarcane and those listed in the cereal grains group) that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all Pasture and Range Grasses and Grasses grown for hay and silage, Sudan Grass, Bermuda Grass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue, Orchard, Timothy.

**NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS:** Including: Alfalfa, Velvet Bean, Clover (White, Ladino, Red), Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Milk Vetch.

**HERBS AND SPICES:** Including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (anise seed), Anise [star], Annatto (seed), Balm (lemon balm), Basil, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Caraway [black], Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Celery seed, Chervil (dried), Chicory, Chive, Chive [Chinese], Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf), Coriander (cilantro) (seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Culantro (seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dandelion, Dill (dill weed), Dill (seed), Fennel (common), Fennel [Florence] (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano, and pot marjoram), Mint, Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, Mint, Paprika, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper [black], Pepper [white], Peppermint, Poppy (seed), Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory [summer and winter], Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

**OIL SEED GROUP:** Cottonseed, Jojoba.

**ADDITIONAL CROPS:** Including: Acerola, Artichoke, Asparagus, Avocado, Atemoya, Bananas, Barbados Cherry, Birdseed, Cacao, Canistel, Carob, Cherimoya, Cocoa, Coffee, Custard Apple, Dates, Durian (Jackfruit), Edible Flowers, Feijoa, Figs, Globe Artichoke, Guayule, Hops, Jaboticaba, Llama, Longan, Lychee, Mangoes, Mamey Sapote, Mushroom, Okra, Olives, Palm, Papaya, Passion fruit, Peanuts, Persimmon, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Pulasan, Rambutan, Safflowers, Sapodilla, Sesame, Soursop and Biriba, Spanish Lime, Star Apple Sugar Cane, Star Fruit, Sugar Apple, Sunflower, Tamarillo, Tea, Tobacco, Water chestnut, Wax Jambu.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a cool, dry place away from heat or open flame in an area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

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

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available for reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.