For control of listed insects infesting certain field, fruit, nut, and vegetable crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
chlorpyrifos: O,O-diethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) phosphorothioate  . . . . . . . . . . 44.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS*  . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 55.1%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 4.0 pounds of chlorpyrifos per gallon.
*Contains petroleum distillates.

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.)

EPA REG. NO. 34704-857
EPA EST NO. 34704-MS-001
NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS (9.46 L)

FORMULATED FOR
LOVELAND PRODUCTS, INC., P.O. BOX 1286, GREELEY, COLORADO 80632-1286
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING

May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Harsh if Absorbed Through Skin • Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate and viton. For more information, follow instructions in Supplement Three of PR Notice 93-7. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

Mixers and loaders using a mechanical transfer loading system and applicators using aerial application equipment must wear:

• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
• Shoes and socks.

In addition to the above, mixers and loaders using a mechanical transfer loading system must wear:

• Chemical-resistant gloves,
• Chemical-resistant apron,
• A NIOSH-approved dust mist filtering respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any R, P, or HE filter.

See Engineering Controls for additional requirements.

All other mixers, loaders, applicators and handlers must wear:

• Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
• Chemical-resistant gloves,
• Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading or exposed to the concentrate,
• Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
• Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
• A NIOSH-approved dust mist filtering respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH-approved respirator with any R, P, or HE filter.

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

Engineering Controls

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications must use a mechanical transfer system that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)] for dermal protection, and must:

• Wear the personal protective equipment required above for mixers/loaders, wear protective eyewear if the system operates under pressure, and be provided and have immediately available for use in an emergency, such as broken package, spill, or equipment breakdown: coveralls, chemical resistant footwear and chemical-resistant headgear if overhead exposure.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)]. Use of human flaggers is prohibited. Mechanical flagging equipment must be used.

When handlers use closed cab motorized ground application equipment in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for a agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

FIRST AID

Organophosphate

If swallowed:
• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give any liquid to the person.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes:
• 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 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 to 20 minutes.
• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. If exposed, plasma and red blood cell cholinesterase tests may indicate significance of exposure (baseline data are useful). Atropine, only by injection, is the preferable antidote. Cholines, such as 2-PAM/protapam, may be therapeutic if used early; however, use only in conjunction with atropine. In case of severe acute poisoning, use antidote immediately after establishing an open airway and respiration.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

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

FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL: 1-866-944-8565.
ENGLISH HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, small mammals and birds. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. 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 actively visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product cannot be reformulated or repackaged into other end-use products.

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.

Warhawk® insecticide is an emulsifiable concentrate for use in listed crops. Target pests and application rates are provided in the accompanying tables.

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 exemptions 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 entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI). The REI for each crop is listed in the directions for use associated with each crop.

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.

Certified crop advisors or persons entering under their direct supervision under certain circumstances may be exempt from the early reentry requirements pursuant to 40 CFR Part 170.

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

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Insect control may be reduced at low spray volumes under high temperature and wind conditions.

Some reduction in insect control may occur under unusually cool conditions.

Flood irrigation: To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours following a soil surface or foliar application of Warhawk.

Do not aerially apply this product in Mississippi.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Warhawk contains a Group 1B insecticide. Insect/mite biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 1B may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 1B 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 Warhawk or other Group 1B insecticides.

To delay development of insecticide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- Avoid consecutive use of insecticides with the same mode of action (same insecticide group) on the same insect species.
- Use tank mixtures or premix products containing insecticides with different modes of action (different insecticide groups) provided the products are registered for the intended use.
- Base insecticide use on comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs.
The following spray drift is the most effective way to reduce the potential for adverse effects.

Making applications when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas is:

- aerial (fixed wing or helicopter)
- orchard airblast
- chemigation
- ground boom

Application Method | Required Setback (Buffer Zone) (Feet)
--- | ---
ground boom | 25
chemigation | 25
orchard airblast | 50
aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) | 150

Making applications when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas is the most effective way to reduce the potential for adverse effects.

The following spray drift best management practices are recommended to avoid off-target drift movement from applications.

**Aerial Application**

1. The boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the airstream, and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
3. Nozzles must produce a medium or coarser droplet size (255-340 microns volume median diameter) per ASE Standard 572 under application conditions. Airspeed, pressure, and nozzle angle can all affect droplet size. See manufacturer’s catalog or USDA/NAAA Applicator’s Guide for spray size quality ratings.
4. Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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.
5. Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Do not apply product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph.
6. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

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

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

**Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

**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 adverse effects from 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 recommended 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 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 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 target 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 up 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 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 1.5 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in 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 upward 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).

Ground Boom Application
The following mandatory spray drift best management practices are required to reduce the likelihood of off-target drift movement from ground applications:
1. Choose only nozzles and pressures that produce a medium or coarse droplet size (255 to 400 microns volume median diameter), per ASAE Standard 572. See manufacturer’s catalog or USDA/NAAA Applicator’s Guide for spray size quality ratings.
2. Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
3. Do not apply product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as measured by an anemometer.

Orchard Airblast Application
The following mandatory spray drift best management practices are required to reduce the likelihood of off-target drift movement from airblast applications:
1. Nozzles must be directed so spray is not projected above the canopies.
2. Apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph at the application site as measured by an anemometer outside of the orchard/vineyard on the upwind side.
3. Outward pointing nozzles must be shut off when turning corners at row ends.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Broadcast Foliar Application
Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment using nozzles and spray pressures specified for insecticides. Apply Warhawk in a spray volume of not less than 2.0 gallons per acre for aerial application equipment (fixed wing or helicopter) or not less than 10.0 gallons per acre for ground equipment, unless otherwise specified. Increase spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with increased density and height of crop canopy. See Spray Drift Precautions section for specifications on droplet size.

Ground Application: Orient the boom and nozzles so that uniform coverage is obtained. The swath width should not be wider than the boom. Follow nozzle manufacturer’s recommendations for insecticide nozzles with respect to nozzle type, pressure, and spacing.

Broadcast Soil Application
Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment that will apply the product uniformly to the soil surface. Use nozzles that produce medium or coarse droplets (255 to 400 microns). Unless otherwise indicated, a spray volume of 10.0 gallons or more per acre is recommended. For band application, use proportionally less spray volume.

Temperature Inversions:
1. Number of nozzles, nozzle orientation and spray volume, air speed and wind direction are key factors in adjusting airblast spray delivery to match the height and density of the crop canopy. Airblast equipment should be adjusted to provide uniform coverage while minimizing the amount of spray movement over-the-top or completely through the crop canopy.
   - High air volumes deliver spray more efficiently than air at high speed. Reducing forward travel speed decreases the air speed necessary to deliver the spray to the top of the crop canopy.
   - Use air guides along with the number and orientation of spray nozzles to achieve the desired spray coverage and directional control.

2. The following steps must be taken to minimize drift and the amount of non-target spray:
   - Orient nozzles and adjust air speed/volume/direction to force the spray through the crop canopy but not allow drift past the canopy.
   - Shut off spray delivery when passing gaps in crop canopy within rows.
   - Spray the outside rows of orchards from outside in, directing the spray into the orchard and shutting off nozzles on the side of the sprayer away from the orchard.
   - When treating smaller trees, vines or bushes, shut off top nozzles to minimize over-the-top spray movement.

The applicator must take into account the following best management practices to reduce off-site spray drift. This section is advisory and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

1. Nozzles must be directed so spray is not projected above the canopies.
2. Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. See Spray Drift Precautions section for specifications on droplet size.
3. Do not apply product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as measured by an anemometer.
Aerial Application
Use a minimum spray volume of 2.0 gallons per acre and follow recommendations for best management practices for aerial application, above.

Marking of swaths by flagging, permanent markers or use of GPS equipment is recommended.

Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation)
Warhawk may be applied to the following crops through sprinkler irrigation equipment: alfalfa, almond (orchard floors only), citrus (orchard floors only), corn (field and sweet), cotton, cranberry, mint, peppers, sorghum, soybeans, spearmint, sugarbeet, orchard floors (pecan and walnut), and wheat, or other crops as specified in Loveland Products, Inc.'s supplemental labeling. Do not apply this product by chemigation unless specified in crop-specific directions in this label or Loveland Products, Inc.'s supplemental labeling. Do not apply this product by chemigation to labeled crops through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system a the point of injection. The pump must meet NEC 70 and must contain Viton or Teflon seals. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer’s Engineering Practice 409 for more information.

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

2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

3. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

4. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

8. 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.

9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

11. 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. The metering pump must provide a greater pressure than that of the irrigation system at the point of injection. The pump must meet Section 6/75 for "Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines" NEC 70 and must contain Viton or Teflon seals.

12. To insure uniform mixing of the insecticide into the water line, inject the mixture through a nozzle placed in the fertilizer injection port or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence will assist in mixing. It is suggested that the injection point be higher than the insecticide tank to prevent siphoning.

13. The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be large enough to allow the system to complete the application with 1 filling. It must be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector pump.

14. Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture of Warhawk, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes
is dense and/or pest population is high and/or under high temperature and
volume of 5.0 gpa or more by air or up to 20.0 gpa by ground when foliage
(fixed wing or helicopter) or 10.0 gpa for ground equipment. Use a spray
maximum spray volume of 2.0 gallons per acre (gpa) for aerial application
Use a higher rate in the rate range for increased pest pressure. Use a min-
Apply as a broadcast foliar spray using aircraft or ground spray equipment.

Mixing Directions
To prepare the spray, add a portion of the required amount of water to the
spray tank and with the spray tank agitator operating add Warhawk. Com-
plete filling the tank with the balance of water needed. Maintain sufficient
agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformity of the
spray mixture.

Warhawk is compatible with insecticides, miticides, and fungicides and
non-pressure fertilizer solutions commonly recommended except for
alkaline materials such as Bordeaux mixture and lime. It is always recom-
manded that a small jar compatibility test be run prior to tank mixing. Pre-
pare tank mixtures in the same manner as recommended above for use of
Warhawk alone. When tank mixing Warhawk with herbicides, add wet-
table powders first, flowables second, and emulsifiable concentrates last.
When a fertilizer solution is involved, it is strongly recommended that a
fertilizer pesticide compatibility agent such as E-Z Mix be used. Maintain
constant agitation during both mixing and application to ensure uniformi-
ty of the spray mixture. Do not allow spray mixtures to stand overnight.

Tank Mix Compatibility Test: Test compatibility of the intended tank mix-
ture before adding Warhawk to the spray or mix tank. Add proportional
amounts of each tank mix ingredient to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake, and
let set 15 minutes. Formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse
amounts of each tank mix ingredient to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake, and
let set 15 minutes. Formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse
indicates an incompatible mixture that should not be used.

USES
Alfalfa (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry
into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24
hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply as a broadcast foliar spray using aircraft or ground spray equipment.
Use a higher rate in the rate range for increased pest pressure. Use a min-
imum spray volume of 2.0 gallons per acre (gpa) for aerial application
(fixed wing or helicopter) or 10.0 gpa for ground equipment. Use a spray
volume of 5.0 gpa or more by air or up to 20.0 gpa by ground when foliage
is dense and/or pest population is high and/or under high temperature and
wind conditions. Some reduction in insect control may occur under
unusually cool conditions.

Chemigation: Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation sys-
tems to control listed foliar pests. Use specified broadcast application
rates. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application
instructions.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pest</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>corn rootworm adults</td>
<td>1/2 to 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotted cucumber beetle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grasshoppers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leafhoppers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa blotch leaf miner</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa caterpillar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa weevil larvae and adults</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armyworms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue alfalfa aphid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cowpea aphid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutworms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egyptian alfalfa weevil larvae and adults (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pea aphid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant bugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spittlebugs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spotted alfalfa aphid (suppression)</td>
<td>(not for use in California)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alfalfa webworm</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. In California: For Egyptian alfalfa weevil control, apply the specified
dosage in a minimum of 5.0 gallons of water per acre when larvae are
actively feeding.

Specific Use Restrictions:
• Preferharvest Interval: Do not cut or grace treated alfalfa within 7 days
  after application of 1/2 pint per acre of Warhawk, within 14 days after application of
  1.0 pint per acre, or within 21 days after application of
  rates above 1.0 pint per acre.
• Do not make more than 4 applications per season of Warhawk or other
  product containing chlorpyrifos or apply any product containing
  chlorpyrifos more than once per alfalfa cutting.
• Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product
  containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
• Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient
  chlorpyrifos per acre.
• Warhawk should not be tank mixed with other pesticides, surfactants,
  or fertilizer formulations unless prior use has shown the combination
  to be non-injurious to alfalfa under current conditions of use. Some
  phytotoxic symptoms may be observed in young, tender, rapidly
  growing alfalfa treated with Warhawk. Alfalfa will outgrow these
  symptoms and no yield loss should be expected.
• This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on
  alfalfa. Do not apply if nearby bees are clustered outside of hives and

To cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute
output that the nozzle must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute
to milliliters or ounces per minute. Calibrate the nozzle pump with
the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested
that the timed output of the nozzle pump be checked at least twice
before operation, and the system monitored during operation.
15. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended
for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if
they irrigate non-target areas.
16. Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard
to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
17. Reentry: Follow requirements in the Agricultural Use Requirements
section or crop-specific sections of this label.
18. Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient
of uniformity such as certain water drive units.
Alfalfa (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d:

bees are actively foraging in the treated area. Protective information may be obtained from your Agricultural Extension Service.

To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours following an application of Warhawk.

Apple Tree Trunk (Not for use in Mississippi)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 days unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply as a post-bloom application to the lower 4 feet of the apple tree trunk for borer control in states east of the Rockies only (except Mississippi). Mix with water and apply directly to trunk from a distance of no more than 4 feet using low volume handgun or shielded spray equipment. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or fruit.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/100 Gals)

American plum borer 1 1/2
apple bark borer
broad necked root borer
dogwood borer
flatheaded appletree borer
tilehorned prionus

Specific Use Restrictions:

• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days before harvest.

• Do not make more than one post-bloom trunk application per year.

• This product may not be used if a prebloom application of any other product containing chlorpyrifos has been made during the year.

• Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.

• Treat only the lower 4 feet of the apple tree trunk.

• Do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.

Asparagus

(For use only in Arizona, California, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply as a ground broadcast foliar spray. Use sufficient volume of finished spray to ensure thorough coverage of crop foliage. Note: Warhawk may be applied aerially or with ground equipment for control of armyworms and grasshoppers.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)

armyworms (1) 2.0
asparagus aphids (1) 3.0 qts/100 gals
asparagus beetles (1)

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. For armyworms, asparagus beetles, asparagus aphids, and grasshoppers, apply during the fern stage when field counts or crop injury indicates that damaging pest populations are developing or present.

2. For cutworms, it is preferable to apply when the soil is moist and worms are active on or near the soil surface.

3. For symphylans, apply at least 2 weeks before harvest for optimum control.

Specific Use Restrictions:

• Do not make more than 1 preharvest application per season or apply within 1 day of harvest.

• Do not make more than 2 postharvest applications during the fern stage.

• Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.

• Maximum single application rate preharvest or postharvest is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.

Christmas Trees (Plantations) (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Unless otherwise indicated, apply as a foliar spray using power-operated ground equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is essential. Use a minimum 10.0 gpa of finished spray with ground equipment. Use higher volume of finished spray, 20.0 gpa or more, when foliage is dense and/or pest density is high and/or under high temperature and wind conditions.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)

mites (1) 1.0 QEA
pine needle midge
Douglas fir needle midge
pine spittlebug
plant bugs
spittlebugs
European pine sawfly
European pine shoot moth
grasshoppers
gypsy moth
mites (1)
(European red spider)
(two spotted spider)
pales weevil (adult)
pales weevil (3)
European red spider
pine needle
two spotted spider
spruce bud
black pine
striped pine

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.
December up to the initiation of bloom.

To avoid excessive ridging, do not apply Warhawk to citrus from Bristlecone Pine. Certified Pest Control Advisor, or Extension Service Specialist. To avoid excessive ridging, do not apply Warhawk to citrus from 2 years prior to harvest. Local spray schedule as recommended by your State Agricultural Extension Service. Specific Use Restrictions:

1. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.
2. Do not make more than 2 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season.
3. Do not apply more than 15.0 pints of Warhawk (7.5 pounds active ingredient) per acre as a cut stump drench.
4. Do not apply more than 0.5 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per season. (Does not include citrus orchard areas.)

Use of Spray Oils: To improve control of aphids, mealybugs, scale insects, and thrips, a petroleum spray oil recommended for use on citrus trees may be added to spray mixtures at up to 1.8 gallons per 100 gallons of spray. Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pest</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aphids (excluding brown citrus aphid)</td>
<td>4.0 to 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale insects (such as: black scale, brown soft scale, chaff scale, California red scale)</td>
<td>4.0 to 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glassywinged sharpshooter</td>
<td>6.0 to 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrips suppression</td>
<td>4.0 to 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California red scale (California and Arizona, see restrictions)</td>
<td>8.0 to 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus psylla (Florida only)</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidopterous larvae (such as: avocado leafroller, catthorax, fruit tree leafroller, orange dogs, orange tortrix, western tussock moth)</td>
<td>6.0 to 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealybugs (see below for California and Arizona)</td>
<td>4.0 to 7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Trees (Plantations) (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d.:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citrus Fruits (Not for Use in Mississippi): cont’d:
• farm advisor, county agency, extension service personnel, agricultural commissioner, pest control advisor, or local Loveland Products, Inc. representative for local recommendations.
• Do not apply when trees are stressed by drought or high temperatures.
• Warhawk is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment and should not be applied when bees are actively visiting the area. During the citrus bloom period in California, apply from 1 hour after sunset until 2 hours before sunrise.
• Warhawk should not be used in combination with spray oil when temperatures are expected to exceed 95 °F the day of application or for several consecutive days thereafter.

Citrus Orchard Floors (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 5 days unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Chemigation: Warhawk may be applied to citrus orchard floors through sprinkler irrigation systems only if the system uniformly covers the soil surface at the base of the tree. Apply at specified broadcast application rates to control listed pests. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

Note: Do not apply in tank mixture with Evik® herbicide.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)

ant species 1 1/2 to 2.0

1Excludes fire, harvester, carpenter, and pharani ants.

Application with Dry Bulk Fertilizer: Most dry fertilizers can be used for impregnation with Warhawk. Apply Warhawk at the equivalent broadcast rate using a minimum of 200 pounds per acre of dry bulk fertilizer.

Impregnation of Dry Bulk Fertilizer: Use a closed rotary drum mixer suitable for blending of dry bulk fertilizer equipped with an internal spray nozzle. Add the dry fertilizer to the mixer followed by the appropriate amount of Warhawk. After mixing the dry ingredients to ensure uniformity, add water through the spray nozzle in an amount sufficient to just dampen the mixture (4.0 to 8.0 pints of water per ton of fertilizer). The spray nozzle should be positioned within the mixer to provide uniform coverage of the tumbling mixture of fertilizer and Warhawk. Addition of water will cause Warhawk to uniformly adhere to the dry bulk fertilizer. Bulk fertilizers impregnated with Warhawk should be applied immediately, not stored. Foliar applications of Warhawk may be made in addition to the orchard floor treatments.

Compliance with any and all federal and state laws and regulations relating to the Warhawk and fertilizer mixture is the responsibility of the person offering such mixture for sale or distribution.

Specific Use Restrictions:
• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply last treatment within 28 days before harvest.
• Do not apply more than 3.0 quarts of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per year.
• Do not make more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per year (does not include foliar applications to citrus trees).
• Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
• Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.
• Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.

Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables1 and Radish, Rutabaga, and Turnip

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours (3 days for cauliflower) unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

1Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables including broccoli, brocoli raab, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavao broccoli, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, and rape greens.

Specific Use Restrictions: If a preplant incorporated application for direct seeded or transplanted crops is made, do not apply this product as an at-plant or post plant soil application. If an at-plant or post plant soil application is made, do not apply this product as a preplant incorporation application for direct seeded or transplanted crops.

Preplant Incorporation Application for Direct Seeded or Transplanted Crops

Apply Warhawk as a broadcast spray to the soil surface using power-operated ground spray equipment. Use a total spray volume of 10.0 gpa or more. On the day of treatment, incorporate Warhawk into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil using a disc, field cultivator, or equivalent equipment.
Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables and Radish, Rutabaga, and Turnip Cont'd:

Crop Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
cauliflower billbugs 4.0
broccoli cutworms 4 1/2
Chinese cabbage grubs 5
collards wireworms 5 1/2
kale
kohlrabi
turnip
radish 5 1/2
rutabaga 4 1/2

Specific Use Precautions: Insecticides, including Warhawk, may contribute to the stress of plants under certain environmental conditions. This stress may reduce plant stand or interfere with normal plant development. Herbicides used preplant incorporated may interact with insecticides and enhance this stress.

At-Plant or Post Plant Soil Application
Apply as indicated in Pest-Specific Use Directions. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Crop Target Pests Warhawk (Fl Ozs/1000 Ft of Row)
cauliflower root maggot (1) 1.6 to 2.4
broccoli root maggot (1) 1.6 to 2.75
Chinese cabbage
kale
kohlrabi
turnip
radish root maggot (3) 1.0
rutabaga root maggot (1) 1.6 to 3.2

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. Root maggot:
   • Direct seeded crops (cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, collard, kale, kohlrabi, turnip, and rutabaga): Apply the specified dosage in a water-based spray as a 4-inch wide band over the row at planting time. Band placement should be behind the planter shoe and in front of the press wheel to achieve shallow incorporation. Use a minimum of 40.0 gpa total spray volume.
   • Transplanted crops (cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprout, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, collard, kale, kohlrabi, and turnip):
     Apply Warhawk as a water-based spray directed to the base of the plants immediately after setting. Use a minimum of 40.0 gpa total spray. Do not add any additional adjuvants, surfactants or spreader stickers. Do not apply as a foliage application.
   • Root aphid (broccoli, cabbage): Apply Warhawk in water or with liquid fertilizer injected as a sidedress on each side of the row after plants are established. See Mixing Directions section for Mixing Instructions for Liquid Fertilizer. Avoid mechanical damage to crop roots. Use a minimum of 15.0 gpa of total spray volume.

2. Root maggot (radish): Apply the specified dosage as a water-based drench in the seed furrows with the seed at planting time. Use a minimum of 40.0 gpa of total drench.

Specific Use Restrictions:
• Cauliflower: Do not apply more than 2.0 pints of Warhawk to cauliflower planted in 40-inch rows. Use proportional amounts for other row spacings, but do not exceed 4.0 pints per acre of Warhawk. Do not make more than 1 soil application per crop.
• Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Collard, Kale, Kohlrabi, and Turnip: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 2.6 pints of Warhawk per acre when planted in 40-inch rows. Do not apply more than 4.5 pints of Warhawk per acre to these crops when in 20-inch rows (or 2 rows per bed). Use proportional amounts for other row spacings, but do not exceed 4.5 pints per acre of Warhawk.
• Radish: Do not apply more than 5.5 pints of Warhawk per acre. Do not make more than 1 soil application per crop. Do not use rutabaga tops for food or feed purposes.
• Soil applications (all labeled crops):
  • Do not foliar apply any chlorpyrifos product labeled for foliar application within 10 days of a soil application of Warhawk.
  • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days before harvest.

Foliar Application (Brussels Sprout Only)
Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment in 20.0 to 150 gpa of water. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure. Consult your state agricultural experiment station, extension service specialist, or integrated pest control advisor for proper time to treat in your area.

Crop Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
Brussels sprout armyworms 1.2 to 2.9
Chinese cabbage aphid
imported cabbage worm
striped flea beetle (adult)

Specific Use Restrictions:
• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 21 days before harvest.
cont’d:

application instructions.

of non-emulsifiable oil. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for
trol listed foliar pests. For best results, tank mix Warhawk with 2.0 pints
through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified application rates to con-

southern corn leaf beetle

flea beetle adults (1)

European corn borer (5)

corn rootworm larvae (9), (8)
lesser cornstalk borer

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
webworms (4) 1.0 to 2.0
western bean cutworm
corn earworm 1 1/2 to 2.0
Southwestern corn borer (6)

Dibugs (1) 2.0

common stalk borer (9)
corn rootworm larvae (7), (8)

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
armyworms 1.0 to 2.0
cutworms

Postemergence Treatment

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume
to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 15.0 gpa
for ground spray equipment or 2.0 to 5.0 gpa for aircraft equipment. Con-
trol may be reduced at low spray volumes under high temperature and
wind conditions. Warhawk may be tank mixed with glyphosate products
such as Makaze® herbicide when application is to be made to glyphosate-
tolerant corn.

Chemigation: Warhawk may be broadcast applied postemergence
through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified application rates to con-
trol listed foliar pests. For best results, tank mix Warhawk with 2.0 pints
of non-emulsifiable oil. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for
application instructions.

Conservation Tillage: Preplant, At-Plant, or Preemergence
Applications

Apply as a broadcast spray to surface trash and exposed soil using power-
operated ground spray equipment. Use a total spray volume of 20.0 gpa
or more. Use a higher rate in the rate range to extend residual control.

Tank Mixing: Warhawk may also be applied in tank mixtures with
parquat or glyphosate herbicide and/or liquid fertilizer solutions. See
Mixing Directions section for tank mixing instructions. Read and careful-
ly follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on label-
ing for each product used in combination with Warhawk.

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry
into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24
hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Warhawk may be broadcast applied postemergence

To establish for your area.

be required if damage or density levels exceed economic thresholds

2 For best billbug, chinch bug, or flea beetle control, ground apply in
a minimum spray volume of 20.0 to 40.0 gpa at 40 psi. If corn is less
than 6 inches tall, apply in a 9- to 12-inch wide band over the row.

6 For 
 western bean cutworm

control, use 1 1/2 to 2.0 pints per acre when application is made through a
sprinkler irrigation system. University research indicates that
achieving greater than 50% control of first generation European borer
with a single liquid insecticide treatment is highly dependent on
timing, insecticide placement, and weather conditions.

7 For postemergence control of corn rootworm larvae, apply at
cultivation. Direct the spray to both sides of the row at the base of
the plants just ahead of the cultivator shovels. Cover the insecticide
with soil around the brace roots. A cultivation application of Warhawk
may be made in addition to an at-planting application of Lorsban®
15G insecticide.

8 Warhawk may also be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at
the rate of 2.0 pints per acre to control corn rootworm larvae. Time
application to coincide with the appearance of the second instar
larvae. Apply with enough water to wet the root zone to the depth
control needed. If soils are wet, allow enough soil drying to occur
Corn (Field Corn and Sweet Corn, Including Corn Grown for Seed) cont’d:
such that an application using a minimum amount of water will not
produce surface runoff. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation)
section for application instructions.
9. Do not use Warhawk in combination with a burndown herbicide for
control of common stalk borer. For common stalk borer control,
treat approximately 11 days after application of glyphosate herbicide
or after burndown with paraquat herbicide is complete (3 to 5 days).
Specific Use Restrictions:
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 21 days before harvest of
  grain, ears, forage or fodder.
- Do not make more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products
  containing chlorpyrifos per season, including the maximum allowed of
  2 granular applications, at the 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos
  rate.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active
  ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pints of Warhawk (1.0 pound
  active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product
  containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not apply in tank mixes with Steadfast® or Lightning® herbicides.
- If more than 1.0 pound active ingredient granular chlorpyrifos per acre
  is applied at-plant (for a maximum of 1.3 pounds active ingredient per
  acre season), only 1 additional application of a liquid product containing
  chlorpyrifos at 1.0 pound active ingredient per acre is
  allowed per season, for a total of 2.3 pounds active ingredient
  chlorpyrifos per acre per season.
- Do not apply in tank mixes with Steadfast or Lightning herbicides.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product
  containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active
  ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pints of Warhawk (1.0 pound
  active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active
  ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pints of Warhawk (1.0 pound
  active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product
  containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not apply in tank mixes with Steadfast® or Lightning® herbicides.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active
  ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pints of Warhawk (1.0 pound
  active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre.
- Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active
  ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pints of Warhawk (1.0 pound
  active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product
  containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not apply in tank mixes with Steadfast® or Lightning® herbicides.

Cotton (Not for Use in Mississippi)
Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry
into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24
hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.
Apply as a broadcast foliar spray using aircraft or ground spray equip-
ment in all states except Arizona and California. Use a higher rate in the
rate range when there is increased pest pressure. Use sufficient spray vol-
ume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 10.0
gpa for ground spray equipment or 2.0 gpa for aircraft equipment.
Increase spray volume when foliage is dense and/or pest population is
high and/or under high temperature and wind conditions. Treat when field
counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present.
Chemigation: Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation sys-
tems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests.
See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.
Proper application methods are necessary to ensure thorough spray cov-
erage and correct rate, and minimize off-target drift. Follow Application
Guidelines for ground and aerial application and Spray Drift Management
recommendations in General Information section of this label.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All States Except Arizona and California</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Pests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton fleahopper (1)</td>
<td>3/8 to 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plant bugs (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycus, Mirids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grasshoppers</td>
<td>1/2 to 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton aphid</td>
<td>1/2 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fall armyworm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yellowstriped armyworm</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spider mites (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beet armyworm</td>
<td>1 1/2 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton bollworm (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutworms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>pink bollworm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltmarsh caterpillar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tobacco budworm (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers in parentheses ( ) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. The 3/8 pint per acre rate will not provide a high degree of control
   but, compared to the 1.0 pint per acre rate, will minimize the damage
   from plant bugs and cotton fleahoppers and allow increased survival
   and build-up of beneficial insects to aid in the control of bollworms
   infesting cotton.
2. Spider mites: When large numbers of eggs are present, scout the
   treated area in 3 to 5 days. If newly hatched nymphs are present,
   make a follow-up application of a non-chlorpyrifos product that is
   effective against mites.
3. Bollworms and budworms: For best results, it is suggested that fields
   be scouted twice per week and applications made when worms are
   1/4 inch or less in length.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arizona and California</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target Pests</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armyworms</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton aphid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton fleahopper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltmarsh caterpillar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>silverleaf whitefly (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thrips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total weed</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton bollworm (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton leaf perforator (suppression)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutworms</td>
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<tr>
<td>pink bollworm</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>spider mites (suppression)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tobacco budworm (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers in parentheses ( ) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cotton (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d:

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. **Silverleaf whitefly**: Apply in tank mix combination with the specified rate of a pyrethroid insecticide labeled for control or suppression.
2. **Bollworms and budworms**: For best results, it is suggested that fields be scouted twice per week and applications made when worms are 1/4 inch or less in length.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval**: Do not apply within 14 days before harvest.
- **Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.**
- **Do not make more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per crop season.**
- **Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.**
- **Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.**
- **Do not feed trash or treated forage to meat or dairy animals.**
- **Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.**

Cranberry (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Apply as a broadcast foliar spray. Use sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage, but no less than 15.0 gpa. Except for control of cranberry weevil, treat when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present.

Chemigation: Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Apply at specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

Target Pest | Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
--- | ---
Brown spanworm | 3.0
cranberry fruhrworm | cranberry weevil (1)
cutworms, fireworms | Sparganothis fruitworms
Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. For weevil control, apply once at flower bud development (late May, early June) and, if weevils are present, once after 100% bloom (early to mid-July).

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval**: Do not apply within 60 days before harvest.
- **Do not make more than 2 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season.**
- **Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.**
- **Maximum single application rate is 1.5 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.**
- **Apply only after the winter flood water has been removed. To avoid pesticide contamination of flood waters, do not apply when bogs are flooded.**

Fig (California Only)

Apply Warhawk as a dormant application in late winter prior to beetle emergence and prior to leaf formation. Use a spray volume of 10.0 gpa or more and apply as a broadcast spray to the soil surface using power-operated ground spray equipment. On the day of treatment, incorporate Warhawk into the top 3 inches of soil using suitable equipment.

Target Pest | Warhawk (Qts/Acre)
dried fruit beetle | 2.0

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval**: Do not apply within 7 months of harvest.
- **Make only 1 application per year of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos.**
- **Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.**

Grape (Areas East of the Continental Divide Only) (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Soil Surface Application

Apply Warhawk just before the pest emerges from the soil. Apply 2.0 quarts of the diluted spray mixture to the soil surface on a 15-square foot area (4.4 foot circle) around the base of each vine.

Target Pest | Warhawk (Pts/100 Gals)
grape borer | 4 1/2

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Do not allow spray to contact fruit or foliage.**

Prebloom Application

Apply as a spray drench ground application using a minimum spray volume of 25.0 gpa.
Tepary bean, Urd bean, White lupin, White sweet lupin, bean, Pea, Pigeon pea, Pinto bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Sweet lupin, green), Kidney Bean, Lablab bean, Lentil, Moth bean, Navy bean, Mung pea, Garden pea, Grain Lupin, Green pea, Guar, Lima bean (dry and Catjang, Chickpea, Cowpea, Crowder pea, English pea, Field bean, Field yellowing (Concords). Target Pest Warhawk (Qt/Acre) Control of Seed Maggots Pest-Specific Use Directions: 1. For cutworm control in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, apply 1.0 quart of Warhawk per acre as a broadcast spray in a minimum spray volume of at least 5.0 gallons of water using power-operated ground spray equipment. Treat when cutworms first become active and when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present. Do not apply after bloom stage of growth. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service specialist concerning cutworm control practices in your area. 2. For grape mealybug control in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, apply 1.0 quart of Warhawk per acre as a broadcast spray in a minimum spray volume of at least 50.0 gallons of water using power-operated ground spray equipment only prior to late budbreak. Applications after budbreak may result in transient leaf yellowing (Concords). Specific Use Restrictions: • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 35 days before harvest. • Do not make more than 1 application per season of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos. • Maximum single application rate for soil surface application is 2.25 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per 100 gallons. • Maximum single application rate for prebloom application is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre. • Do not use in conjunction with soil surface application for grape borer control. Peppermint and Spearmint (Not for Use in Mississippi) Specific Use Restrictions: • Do not use in Mississippi. • Do not apply Warhawk at-plant if the field was treated with a preplant incorporated treatment of Warhawk or other chlorpyrifos product. • Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn. • Insecticides, including Warhawk, may contribute to the stress of the bean plant under certain environmental conditions. This stress may reduce plant stand or interfere with normal plant development. Herbicides used preplant incorporated may interact with insecticides and enhance this stress. Grape (Areas East of the Continental Divide Only) (Not for Use in Mississippi)† Adzuki bean, Bean, Blackeyed Pea, Broad bean (dry and succulent), Califang, Chickepea, Cowpea, Crowsed pea, English pea, Field bean, Field pea, Garden pea, Grain Lupin, Green pea, Guar, Lima bean (dry and green), Kidney Bean, Lablab bean, Lenol, Moth bean, Navy bean, Mung bean, Pea, Pigeon pea, Pinto bean, Rice bean, Southern pea, Sweet lupin, Tepary bean, Urd bean, White lupin. White sweet lupin. **Worker Restricted Entry Interval**: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.
Peppermint and Spearmint (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d:

Target Pests  Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
cutworm (1)  2.0 to 4.0
garden symphylans (2)  4.0
mint root borer (3)

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:

1. Cutworms: Apply during May and June when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present. When larvae are less than 3/4 inch in length, use the 2.0 pints rate; otherwise, use the higher rate.

2. Garden symphylans: Apply preplant to the soil surface. On the same day of treatment, incorporate the insecticide into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil using a disc, tiller, cultivator, or equivalent equipment.

3. Mint borer: Apply postharvest when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present. If ground applied, follow with approximately 1 acre inch of sprinkler irrigation immediately after application to incorporate the insecticide into the soil or apply by chemigation.

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval: Do not harvest within 90 days before harvest.
- Make only 1 application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos during the growing season.
- Do not make more than 1 preplant incorporated application in the spring.
- Do not use in conjunction with a broadcast foliar application of Warhawk for cutworm control.
- Make only 1 postharvest application per season of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.

Onion (Dry Bulb)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

At Plant Soil Drench Application
For direct seeded onions to control onion maggot, apply Warhawk in a water-based spray as a 2 to 4 inch wide band over the row at planting time in a minimum of 40.0 gpa. Equivalent rates of insecticide spray required per 1000 feet of row for various row spacings are given in the accompanying table. Shallow incorporation is necessary. Placement behind the planter shoe and in front of the presswheel is recommended. Phytotoxicity may occur if Warhawk is sprayed directly on onion seeds. Do not mix Warhawk with other pesticide products. Note: The user should exercise reasonable judgment and caution with this product. Until familiar with results under user planting and growing conditions, limit application of this product to a small area to determine plant tolerance and extent of injury if such occurs prior to initiating large scale applications.

Target Pest  Row Spacing  Warhawk (Fl Ozs/1000 Ft of Row)
onion maggot 0.37 0.61 0.73 1.1

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not make more than 1 application per year.
- Maximum single application rate is 0.03 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per 1000 feet of row.

Postplant Soil Drench Application
Apply as an early season directed spray to the base of onion seedlings or transplants during peak egg laying. Use a minimum of 100 gpa for thorough wetting.

Target Pest  Warhawk (Qt/Acre)
onion maggot 1.0

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval: Do not harvest within 60 days of application.
- Do not make more than 2 applications (at plant plus postplant) per year.
- Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.

Peanut

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply to the soil surface as a preplant broadcast spray followed by immediate mechanical soil incorporation to a depth of 3 to 4 inches. Use a minimum of 10.0 gpa total spray.

Target Pest  Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
wireworms (suppression) 4.0

Specific Use Restrictions:

- Preharvest Interval: Do not harvest within 21 days after treatment.
- The combined total of preplant and postplant applications of Warhawk, Lorsban 15G or other products containing chlorpyrifos must not exceed 4.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre per season.
- Aerial application to peanuts is prohibited in Mississippi.
- Do not make more than 1 preplant application of Warhawk per season.
- Do not feed treated peanut forage or hay to meat or dairy animals.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.
See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
codling moth 2.0
european and southwestern corn borer 1 1/2 to 2.0
webworms 1.0
lesser cornstalk borer (3)
cutworms

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not make more than 1 post harvest application (prior to dormancy) per year.
- Do not harvest or use treated fruit for food or feed.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- Do not make more than 1 post harvest application (prior to dormancy) per year.

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using suitable ground spray equipment with sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 15.0 gpa to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 15.0 gpa unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Chemigation: Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

Target Pests Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
sorghum midge (1) 1/2
grasshoppers 1/2 to 1.0
yellow sugar cane aphid and other aphids

greenbug (2) 1/2 to 2.0
armyworms 1.0 to 2.0
chinch bugs (3) 1.0
lesser cornstalk borer (3)
cutworms

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.
Soybean (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d:

band at the base of the plant. For plants less than 6 inches tall, apply over-the-top in a 6- to 12-inch band.

At-Plant Treatment Postemergence
(Broadcast, T-band or Band) (Pts/Acre) (Band only) (Pts/Acre)
cutworms 1.0 to 2.0 1.0 to 2.0
lesser cornstalk borer

Foliar Application
Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 15.0 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2.0 to 5.0 gpa for aircraft equipment. Apply when field counts indicate damaging pest populations are developing or present. Warhawk may be tank mixed with glyphosate products when application is to be made to glyphosate-tolerance soybeans. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Chemigation: Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

Specific Use Restrictions:
• Do not apply last treatment within 28 days before harvest.
• Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
• Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 14 days of the first application.
• Do not make more than 3 applications per year of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.
• Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas or otherwise feed treated soybean forage, hay, and straw to meat or dairy animals.
• Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.
• On determinate soybeans, do not make more than 1 application after pod set.

Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
grasshoppers 1/2 to 1.0
green cloverworm
spider mites (1)
velvetbean caterpillar
armyworms 1.0 to 2.0
bean leaf beetle
cutworms
corn earworm
Mexican bean beetle
painted lady butterfly
potato leafhopper
saltmarsh caterpillar and other woolly bears
soybean aphid
European corn borer
southern green stink bug

Numbers in parentheses (−) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Preplant Incorporation Treatment
Apply Warhawk in sufficient water to ensure uniform soil coverage and incorporate into the soil in the spring for protection of strawberries during the following year.

Strawberry (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply last treatment within 21 days before harvest.

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Preplant Application:
Do not make more than 1 application per year of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.

Preharvest Interval:
Do not apply more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.

Preharvest Application:
Do not apply before 7 days before harvest.

Preplant Application:
Do not apply within 21 days before harvest.

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter any treated areas until 24 hours after application unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Specific Use Restrictions:
• For pre-bloom use only. Do not apply after berries start to form or when berries are present.

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply more than 1 application per year of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.

Preplant Application:
Do not apply more than 1 application per year of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.

Specific Use Restrictions:
• Do not make more than 3 applications per year of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.
**Soil Treatment (All Planting or Preplant Incorporated)**

To reduce feeding damage from early season insects such as cutworms, apply at planting or as a preplant treatment and incorporate to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. Do not apply as an in-furrow treatment. Apply 1.0 pint of Warhawk per planted acre to a 10-inch wide band centered over the row for furrows 30 inches apart. (For rows 30 inches apart, this is equivalent to 9.2 fluid ounces of Warhawk per 10,000 feet of row). For other row widths, adjust the spray volume per planted acre in proportion to the length of row actually treated.

**Postemergence Treatment**

Apply specified rate as a broadcast or banded foliar spray. Treat when field counts indicate that damaging insect populations are developing or present.

**Broadcast Application**

Apply the specified dosage in water using 2.0 to 5.0 gpa of finished spray when using ground spray equipment or 1.0 to 30.0 gpa when using ground spray equipment. Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation section for application instructions.

**Banded Foliar Spray**

Apply the specified rate within the band using a minimum of 7.0 gallons of spray volume in a 5- to 7-inch wide band centered over the row. Do not reduce the rate for band applications. Concentrate the full labeled dosage rate (see band rates in table below) in the treated zone. For best results, band-applied treatments should be lightly incorporated, either mechanically or with irrigation.

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**Strawberry (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d.**

- **Foliar and Postharvest Applications**: Do not make more than 2 applications per year of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos.
- **Postharvest Application**: Do not sprinkle irrigate for 1 week following application.
- **Preharvest Interval**: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest of beet roots and tops.
- Do not make more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first foliar application and within 14 days for postharvest application.
- **Maximum single application rate**: 2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre for preplant incorporation and 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre for foliar and postharvest application.
- **Warhawk should not be tank mixed with pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizer formulations** unless prior use has shown the combination non-injurious under your current conditions of use.
- **Phytotoxicity** may occur when Warhawk is applied to strawberries under conditions of high temperature and drought stress.

**Warhawk**

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) in Table below of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

**Specific Use Restrictions**

- **Preharvest Intervals**: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest of beet roots and tops.
- Do not apply more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Do not make more than 6.0 pints of Warhawk (3.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season.
- Do not make more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season.

**Postharvest Application**

Do not make more than 2 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first applications.

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**Strawberry (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d.**

**Pest-Specific Use Directions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Pest</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
<th>Band (Pts/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grasshoppers (1)</td>
<td>1 1/2 to 2.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spider mites</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarnished plant (Lygus)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphids</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
<td>2/3 to 1 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall armyworm</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
<td>2/3 to 1 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow striped armyworm</td>
<td>1.0 to 2.0</td>
<td>2/3 to 1 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webworms</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1 1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flea beetle adults</td>
<td>1/2 to 1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet root maggot adults (2) (5)</td>
<td>1/2 to 1.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet root maggot larvae (3) (5)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1 1/3 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarbeet root maggot larvae (4) (5)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1 1/3 to 2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to "Pest-Specific Use Directions".

**Postharvest Application**

Do not make more than 2 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos within 30 days of harvest of beet roots and tops.

**Specific Use Restrictions**

- **Preharvest Interval**: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest of beet roots and tops.
- Do not apply more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Do not make more than 3 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season.
Sugarbeet (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d.:
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas or harvest treated beet tops as feed for meat or dairy animals within 30 days of last treatment.
- Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.
- To avoid unacceptable crop injury, do not tank mix Warhawk with Quadris® or Headline®. Quadris or Headline should not be tank mixed with any EC formulation or any tank mix containing an oil adjuvant.

Sunflower (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Preplant Incorporation Treatment
Broadcast apply to soil surface in a minimum spray volume of 10.0 gpa using suitable ground spray equipment. On the same day of treatment, incorporate the insecticide into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil using a disc, field cultivator, or equivalent equipment. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Target Pests | Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
--- | ---
Cutworms | 2.0 to 4.0

Postemergence Broadcast Treatment
Apply as a postemergence broadcast spray using sufficient spray volume to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants, but no less than 15.0 gpa for ground spray equipment or 2.0 to 5.0 gpa for aircraft equipment. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Target Pests | Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
--- | ---
Grasshoppers | 1.0
Banded sunflower moth | 1.0 to 1 1/2
Seed weevil (4) | 2.0
Stem weevil (2) | 2.0
Sunflower beetle larvae and adults (1) | 2.0
Sunflower moth (3) | 2.0
Woolly bears | 2.0

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. Sunflower beetle: For control of larvae or adults, treat when field counts indicate 10 larvae or 1 to 2 adults per seederling.
2. Stem weevil: Optimal treatment time is within 5 to 7 days after adult weevils begin to appear.
3. Sunflower moth: To control, make first application during early 1% to 3% bloom stage.
4. Seed weevil: To control, apply when field counts indicate 10 to 12 adults per plant for oil crop varieties and 1 to 3 adults per plant on confectionery crop varieties.

5. Tarnished plant bug (Lygus): Use the higher rate in the rate range where populations are heavy. It is recommended to apply at the onset of pollen spread or approximately 10% bloom (R-6 growth stage). For best protection, make a second application 10 days later. Use sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of treated plants.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Preharvest Interval: Do not harvest within 125 days of treatment.
- Do not make more than 1 application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre for preplant incorporation and 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre for postemergence broadcast treatment.

Sweet Potato

Apply to the soil surface as a preplant broadcast spray to reduce the feeding damage caused by listed pests. Use a spray volume of 10.0 gpa or more. Incorporate immediately after application to a depth of 4 to 6 inches using a rotary hoe, disc cultivator, or other suitable incorporation equipment. Plant sweet potatoes in the usual manner no more than 14 days after treatment. Delaying planting more than 14 days after application will reduce the time interval of protection against feeding damage.

Target Pests | Warhawk (Pts/Acre)
--- | ---
Conderus (wireworm) | 4.0
Systena (flea beetle) | 4.0
Sweet potato flea beetle | 4.0

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Preharvest Interval: Do not harvest within 125 days of treatment.
- Do not make more than 1 application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.
- Warhawk will not control false wireworms, white fringe beetle or other grubs that attack sweet potatoes.
Tobacco

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply as a preplant broadcast spray to reduce the feeding damage caused by listed pests. Apply 24 to 48 hours before bedding and transplanting using a spray volume of 10.0 gpa or more. Incorporate immediately after application to a depth of 2 to 4 inches using suitable incorporation equipment.

Before broadcast application of Warhawk onto existing beds, knock down beds to final shape for transplanting. Use of PTO-driven implements that will incorporate Warhawk to a depth of 4 inches is recommended.

Target Pests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
<th>Target Pests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>cutworms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>flea beetles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>mole crickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>root maggots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>wireworms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To control the above listed pests and suppress populations of root knot nematodes in all tobacco growing regions, use Warhawk in a tank mix with Nemacur® 3 at the rate of 2.0 pints of Warhawk plus 4.0 quarts of Nemacur 3 used in combination with Warhawk. Apply the specified rate(s) to the soil surface in a spray volume of 10.0 gpa or more 24 to 48 hours before bedding and transplanting. Immediately following application, incorporate into the soil to a depth of at least 4 inches using suitable equipment.

Where the nematode species Meloidogyne arenaria or M. javanica are present or high populations of M. incognita, apply Telone® II soil fumigant at the specified label rate.

Specific Use Restrictions:

• Do not make more than 1 application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
• Maximum single application rate is 1.0 pound active ingredient chlorpyrifos per acre.
• Do not apply this product by air in Mississippi.

Tree Fruits¹ and Almond, and Walnut (Dormant/Delayed Dormant Sprays) (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 days for tree fruits and 24 hours for tree nuts unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply as a dormant or delayed dormant spray. While Warhawk may be used without oil, oil is recommended to control additional pests such as European red mite. See precautions for use of oil below. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray using conventional, power-operated spray equipment. For dilute sprays (greater than 200 gpa), use sufficient spray volume to completely wet tree foliage, but not to point of runoff. For concentrate sprays (less than 200 gpa), uniformly apply an equivalent amount of Warhawk per acre.

Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure.

Crop | Target Pests | Warhawk (Pts/Acre) |
-----|--------------|-------------------|
Apple | climbing cutworms | 1.0 to 4.0 |
      | Lygus          |                   |
      | oblique-banded leafroller |       |
      | pandemis leafroller |       |
      | rosy apple aphid |                   |
      | San Jose scale |                   |
Almond| American plum borer |       |
      | brown almond mite |       |
      | nectarine |                   |
      | climbing cutworms |       |
      | peach |                   |
      | European red mite |       |
      | pear |                   |
      | greater peach tree borer |       |
      | plum |                   |
      | lesser peach tree borer |       |
      | prune |                   |
      | meal plum aphid |       |
      | peach twig borer |                   |
      | pear psylla adults |       |
      | San Jose scale |                   |

Specific Use Restrictions:

• Do not use more than 4.0 pints of Warhawk (2.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season as a dormant/delayed dormant application.
• For apple, do not make more than one application of Warhawk to the apple tree trunk per year as either a pre-bloom or post-bloom application.
• Do not make a soil or foliar application of Warhawk or products containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of a dormant/delayed dormant application of chlorpyrifos to the orchard.
• Make only 1 application of chlorpyrifos during the dormant season.
• Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
• Cold or dry conditions may cause Warhawk plus oil sprays to infuse into trees, resulting in bud damage or bud drop. Do not apply until winter rains or irrigation has replenished soil moisture such that bark and twigs are not desiccated.
• To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hrs of application of Warhawk.
• Avoid contact with foliage in sweet cherries as premature leaf drop may result.

Additional Restrictions Specific to California:

• Do not use more than 1% dormant oil and/or penetrating surfactants in almond orchards less than 4 years old.

¹Apple, cherry, nectarine, peach, pear, plum, prune
**Tree Fruits** and **Almond, and Walnut** (Dormant/Delayed Dormant Sprays) (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d.:

- Use a minimum of 100 gpa of total spray volume.
- Use up to 2% Supreme oil with no more than 4.0 gpa on almonds.
- Use up to 2% Supreme oil with no more than 6.0 gpa on peaches and nectarines.
- Refer to the University of California pest management guide for apples, pears, plums, and prunes.
- In orchards with high overwintering populations of European red mite or brown almond mite, use higher spray volumes that allow for the use of higher per acre rates of oil.
- Do not use any adjuvants or surfactants in addition to, or as a substitute for, a petroleum spray oil in a tank mix with Warhawk.
- Do not apply on almonds in the following counties in California: Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo, and Yuba.

**Tree Nuts** (Foliar Sprays)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Target Pests</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almond, filbert, pecan, walnut</td>
<td>leaf footed plant bug</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>navel orangeworm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>peach twig borer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>San Jose scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filbert</td>
<td>eye-spotted lous mosh</td>
<td>3.0 to 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>filbert aphid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>filbert leafroller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>filbert worm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>obliquebanded leafroller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>omnivorous leafroller</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>winter moth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pecan</td>
<td>blackmargined aphid (1)</td>
<td>1.0 to 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>spittlebug (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yellow pecan aphid (1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. For control of **yellow pecan aphid** and **blackmargined aphid**, apply in tank mix combination with the specified rate of a pyrethroid insecticide labeled for control or suppression of these aphids.
2. For control of **spittlebug**, use a dosage of 2.0 to 4.0 pints per acre for concentrate sprays.
3. For best results against **hickory shuckworm**, make 2 applications, 10 to 14 days apart.
4. For best control of **Phylloxera spp.**, make 2 applications at a 10-day interval using a minimum of 1.0 pint of Warhawk per acre starting at bud swell.
5. For suppression of **pecan leaf scorch mite**, use a preventative program.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of almonds, filberts and walnuts, or 28 days of harvest of pecans.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 pints of Warhawk (4.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season as a foliar spray.
- Do not make more than 3 total applications per season of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos to almonds, pecans and filberts and no more than 2 applications per season on walnuts.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- Do not use on almond, filbert or walnut in Mississippi.
- Warhawk is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment and should not be applied when bees are actively foraging in the treated area.
- To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours of application of Warhawk.

**Tree Fruits** and **Almonds** (Trunk Spray or Preplant Dip) (Not for Use in Mississippi)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Target Pests</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pts/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pecan control</td>
<td>fall webworm</td>
<td>2.0 to 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pecan nut casebearer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black pecan aphid</td>
<td>hickory shockworm (3)</td>
<td>2.0 to 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phylloxera spp. (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pecan leaf scorch mite (suppression)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walnut</td>
<td>coding moth</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walnut husk fly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>walnut scale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Worker Restricted Entry Interval: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 days for tree fruits and 24 hours for tree nuts unless PPE required for early entry is worn.
Tree Fruits and Almonds (Trunk Spray or Preplant Dip) (Not for Use in Mississippi)

Cherry, nectarine, peach

Apply Warhawk to tree trunks and lower branches using a coarse, low-pressure spray to control pests listed in the following table. Use a higher rate in the rate range when there is increased pest pressure. Unless otherwise specified, a second application may be made after 2 weeks and a third application may be made after harvest. Avoid spray contact with foliage in sweet cherries as premature leaf drop may result. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service specialist for proper application timing for your area.

Crops | Target Pests | Warhawk (Qts/100 Gals)
--- | --- | ---
cherry | American plum borer | 1 to 2 to 3.0
| greater peach tree borer | 1.0 to 2.0
| lesser peach tree borer | 0.5 to 1.0
almond | peach tree borers (1) (2) | 3.0
| nectarine |

Numbers in parentheses (–) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.

**Pest-Specific Use Directions:**

1. **Preplant Dip Application (Peaches and Nectarines Only).** For preplant control of peachtree borer, use Warhawk at the equivalent application rate of 3.0 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Dip trees several inches above the grafting bud scar and plant immediately or allow them to dry before returning to storage. Do not allow peach trees to remain in contact with the dip solution.

2. **For control of peach tree borer in established trees,** apply before newly hatched borers enter the tree. Use as a coarse, low-pressure trunk spray and thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs. Do not allow spray to contact fruit. Consult written recommendations provided by your State agricultural experiment station or extension service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 pints of Warhawk (4.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season to the orchard floor.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season to the orchard floor.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours of application of Warhawk.

**Chemigation:** Warhawk may be applied to almond, pecan and walnut orchard floors through sprinkler irrigation systems only if the system uniformly covers the soil surface at the base of the tree. Use specified broadcast application rates to control listed pests. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

**Target Pests**

**Warhawk (Pts/Acre)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Warhawk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ant species*</td>
<td>pecan 4.0 pts/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almond, walnut</td>
<td>4.0 to 8.0 pts/acre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Except fire ants, carpenter ants, harvester ants and pharaoh ants.

Eliminate weed growth that would prevent uniform coverage of the orchard floor by mowing or herbicide treatment. Foliar applications of Warhawk may be made in addition to the orchard floor treatment.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply the last treatment within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 8.0 pints of Warhawk (4.0 pounds active ingredient chlorpyrifos) per acre per season to the orchard floor.
- Do not make more than 2 applications of Warhawk or other products containing chlorpyrifos per season to the orchard floor.
- Do not make a second application of Warhawk or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
- Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated orchards.
- To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours of application of Warhawk.

**Turfgrass (Not for Use in Mississippi)**

**Worker Restricted Entry Interval:** Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

Apply to turfgrass grown for sod. Dilute Warhawk in water and apply using suitable application equipment. For best results, turf should be moist at time of treatment.
### Turfgrass (Not for Use in Mississippi) cont’d.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Amount of Warhawk</th>
<th>Fl Ozs/1000 Sq Ft</th>
<th>Pts/Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ants (7)</td>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armyworms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(such as: beet, fall, yellowstriped)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>centipedes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiggers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chick bugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutworms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deer ticks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>earwigs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European crane fly larvae</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiery skipper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gnats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grasshoppers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greenbug aphids</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green June beetle grubs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leafhoppers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucerne moth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millipedes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mites (such as: clover, Bermudagrass stunt, winter grain)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquitoes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>springtails</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sod webworms (lawn moths) (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowbugs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ticks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>billbug adults (such as: bluegrass, Denver, hunting) (2)</td>
<td>3/4 to 1 1/2</td>
<td>2.0 to 4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annual bluegrass weevil (rhynovores) (3)</td>
<td>1 1/2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black turfgrass ataenius adults (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mole crickets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>white grubs (such as: black turfgrass ataenius, European chafer, Japanese beetle larvae, and northern and southern masked chafer) (6)</td>
<td>1 1/2 to 3.0</td>
<td>4.0 to 8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Specific Use Directions below.

### Specific Use Directions:

1. For sod webworms, watering or mowing of the treated area should be delayed for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
2. For billbugs, spray early in the season just prior to or coinciding with first appearance of adults as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist.
3. To control annual bluegrass weevil, spray suspected problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May, or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist.
4. For black turfgrass ataenius adults, spray early in the season as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. A repeat application may be needed 1 to 2 weeks later.
5. To control mole crickets in turfgrass, apply Warhawk through high-pressure injection or other suitable subsurface placement application equipment. Depending on the application equipment used, follow the manufacturer’s recommendation for calibration and the volume of spray per acre needed to provide control or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. For best results, apply when young nymphs are active.
6. For white grubs, spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service Specialist. For best results, soil should be moist prior to treatment. For best results, immediately after spraying, irrigate the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water to wash the insecticide into the thatch and underlying soil.
7. Not for use to control fire, carpenter, harvester and pharaoh ants.

### Wheat

**Worker Restricted Entry Interval:** Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours unless PPE required for early entry is worn.

(For use only in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming)

### Foliar Application:

Apply using aerial (fixed wing or helicopter) or power-operated ground spray equipment. Mix the required dosage with water and apply in a minimum of 2.0 to 5.0 gpa finished spray volume for aerial equipment or 15.0 gpa for ground spray equipment. Apply when field counts indicate damaging pest populations are developing or present.

### Chemigation:

Warhawk may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation (Sprinkler Irrigation) section for application instructions.

### Target Pests Warhawk (Pt/Acre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Warhawk (Pt/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aphids (such as Russian wheat aphid, greenbug, English grain aphid) (1)</td>
<td>1/2 to 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown wheat mite grashoppers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>army cutworms (2)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armyworms (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cutworms (suppression) (2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheat midge (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to Pest-Specific Use Directions.
Wheat cont’d.: Pest-Specific Use Directions:
1. Consult university extension bulletins for local treatment recommendations.
2. Control may be reduced under high temperature conditions (greater than 80°F), under dry soil conditions, or if larvae are more than 1/2 inch long.
3. Suppression should be expected under conditions of heavy pest populations or large worms.
4. Target application when eggs are near hatching and larvae are emerging as monitored by plant inspection.
5. For control of wheat midge, treatment is recommended when 75% of the wheat heads have emerged from the boot and when midge adults are found in the crop (1 midge per 4 to 5 heads). If possible, apply in the late afternoon or early evening when temperatures exceed 50°F and wind speed is less than 7 mph.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for forage and hay and within 28 days of harvest for grain and straw.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for forage and hay containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest for forage and hay and within 28 days of harvest for grain and straw.
- Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.
- Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time.
- Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time.

PESTICIDE STORAGE:
- Store in original container in secured dry storage area. Prevent cross-contamination with other pesticides and fertilizers. Do not store above 100°F for extended periods of time. Storage below 20°F may result in formation of crystals. If product crystallizes, store at 50°F to 70°F and agitate to redissolve crystals.
- If container is damaged or spill occurs, use product immediately or dispose of product and damaged container as indicated below.
- PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Open dumping is prohibited. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Generator at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:
- Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact the Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at www.acrecycle.org. If not recycled, then 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. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

For packages up to 5 gallons: 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 with full 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 5 gallons and less than 56 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

For packages greater than 56 gallons: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. For refillable containers: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the reclaimer. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

For help with any spill, leak, fire, or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.
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