GROUP INSECTICS
OMRI
azera®

FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Quick knock-down, and kill

Effective on both contact and by ingestion

Contains Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide derived from chrysanthemums

Also a broad spectrum of indoor insects including
ants, white ants, lice, flies, mosquitoes and cockroaches

Also repels, kills, and repels adult stages of many insects

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Azadirachtin 1.29%
Pyrethrins 0.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS 11.99%

Contains: 0.10 lbs of azadirachtin and 0.11 lbs of pyrethrins per gallon. MGSP - Registered trademark of McKee
gormley King Company.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION PRECAUCIÓN

If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.

FIRST AID

If IN EYES: Hold eye open and cleanse gently and slowly with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.

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

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or giving for treatment. For information regarding medical emergency or pesticide incidents, call 1-800-284-8362.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Caution moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequent exposure skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves, such as barter lariates, mitre rubber, neoprene rubber or vinyl, digestion Category G.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some nontoxicants that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier lariates, neoprene or neoprene rubber or vinyl. If you use more than one, follow the instructions for category E on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Masks, respirators, and other handlers must wear the following:

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

In addition to the above PPE applications using hand held sprayers in an enclosed area must wear a half-mask, face shield or head-type NIOSH approved respirator with:

• A diaphragm filtering cartridge (RESPIRONICS approval number 79-885) or a canister approved for pesticides (RESPIRONICS approval number 79-146), or a cartridge or canister with any R, P, or P1 filter.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pipes must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Widow Pneumatic Standard (OPS) for aerial pesticides (40 CFR 170.240) (c)(6). Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flags.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Do not allow runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contain water-soluble runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Proper cleaning and storage of fish, shrimp, and crab harvests is important. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to cherry trees or crops where cherries are actively being treated. Do not apply directly to or within 150 feet of any water body or in an area where water is present or in an area where water flow is present or in an area where water flow is present or in an area where water flow is present. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment, washwater or wastes. See directions for use for additional precautions and restrictions.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read all directions for use thoroughly before using to ensure that this product is properly used.

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Manufactured by:

MGK

8680 Southport Avenue North
Minneapolis, MN 55427

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872
Rev. 09/12-09/12

EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2
F2930-107

NET CONTENTS
1 GALLON
Quick knock-down, and kill

Kills listed pests on contact or by ingestion

Contains Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide derived from chrysanthemums

Kills a broad spectrum of listed insects including aphids, whiteflies, leafminers and caterpillars

Kills larval, pupae, and adult stages of listed insects

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Azadirachtin: 1.20%
Pyrethrins: 1.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 97.40%

Contains: 0.10 lbs of azadirachtin and 0.11 lbs of pyrethrins per gallon.

MGK® - Registered trademark of McLaughlin Gormley King Company

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION PRECAUCIÓN

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se le explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

See Inside Booklet for First Aid and Additional Precautionary Statements

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872
Rev. 0912-0912

EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2
F2905-107

NET CONTENTS 1 GALLON

Manufactured by:
8810 Tenth Avenue North • Minneapolis, MN 55427

OMRT GROUP 1A INSECTICIDE
FIRST AID

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

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

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

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

(continued)
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS (cont.)

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Mixers loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:
- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical resistant gloves.

In addition to the above PPE, applicators using hand held foggers in an enclosed area must wear a half-face, full-face or hood-style NIOSH approved respirator with:
--A dust/mist filtering cartridge (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or
--A canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or
--A cartridge or canister with any R, P, or HE filter.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

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

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

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Drift and run-off may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contaminate water through run-off. This product has a potential for run-off for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce run-off that contains this product. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and restrictions.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Combustible: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS:
- Apply this product only as specified on this label.
- Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.
- Do not remain in treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until vapors, mists and aerosols have dispersed.
- Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not make applications in the rain.
- Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip.
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) or apply when heavy rain is expected. Rinse applicator over lawn or garden area only.
- Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
- Do not apply more than 10 times per season.
- Do not reapply within 3 days except under extreme pest pressure.
- In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours.
- Not for indoor use except in greenhouses.
- Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems.
Spray Drift Management for Agricultural Crops
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interactions of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site.
Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions.
Apply as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572)

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:
Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size.
When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground applications:
Do not release spray at a height greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Additional requirements for airblast applications:
Direct sprays into the canopy.
Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

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

To delay insecticide resistance consider:
• Avoiding the consecutive use of Azera Insecticide or other group 3A insecticides that have a similar target site of action, on the same insect species.
• Using tank mixtures or premixes with insecticides from a different target site of action Group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and have different sites of action.
• Basing insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
• Monitoring treated insect population for loss of field efficacy.
• Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistance pest problems.
AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR, Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls;
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton;
- Shoes plus socks.

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

Keep unprotected persons from entering treated areas until sprays have dried.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DILUTION RATES:

| Conventional Equipment | In sufficient water for thorough coverage. Dilution in a minimum of 30 gallons (114 L) of water per acres is recommended |
| Hand sprayers          | 1 - 2 fluid ounces (30 - 60 mL) of AZERA per gallon (3.8 L) of water |
| Arial Application      | This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16 - 56 fluid ounces (473 mL - 1.9 L) per acre in a minimum of 25 gallons (95 L) of water |
| Greenhouse             | Dilute 53 - 107 fl. oz. (1567 - 3164 mL) with 100 gallons (378.54 L) of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30 - 60 mL) per one gallon (3.8 L) of water or applications with compressed sprayers. Use 2.3 gallons (8.71 L) of spray solution per 1,000 square feet (93 m²). |

MIXING DIRECTIONS:

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

(continued)
MIXING DIRECTIONS: (cont.)

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

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

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:
Spraying should begin when listed insects first appear. Do not wait until plants are heavily infested. Repeat application as required to maintain effective kill, but not more than every 5 – 7 days. For foliar application, apply AZERA in sufficient spray volume and with adequate spray pressure to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves. Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When pest pressure is extreme or plant canopy is dense, use higher rates and do not reapply within 24 hours. If possible apply in the early morning, or evening hours. The reduced UV exposure and lower temperatures will increase the performance and reduce the impact on pollinators.
AZERA may be applied using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment including: high volume, low volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, fogging and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s instructions when using this type of equipment.

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

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

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

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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

To Kill the Following Listed Insects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aphids including:</th>
<th>Filbert Aphids</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple Aphids</td>
<td>Foxtail Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa Aphids</td>
<td>Green Peach Aphids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artichoke Aphids</td>
<td>Lettuce Aphids</td>
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<td>Bean Aphids</td>
<td>Lettuce Root Aphids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Marbled Aphids</td>
<td>Melon Aphids</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Bean Aphids</td>
<td>PEA Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Peach Aphids</td>
<td>Potato Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue alfalfa Aphids</td>
<td>Rose Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage Aphids</td>
<td>Spotted alfalfa Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton / Melon Aphids</td>
<td>Willow Carrot Aphids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowpea Aphids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Asparagus Aphids</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Armyworms, Caterpillars and Loopers including:

- Alfalfa Caterpillars
- Artichoke Plume Moths
- Bagworms
- Beet Armyworms
- Black Cutworms
- Budworms
- Cabbage Loopers
- Cankerworms
- Carpenterworms
- Citrus Cutworms
- Corn Earworms
- Cross-striped Cabbageworms
- Cutworms
- Diamondback moths
- Eastern Tent Caterpillars
- Fall Armyworms
- Fall Cankerworms
- Fall Webworms
- Filbert Worms
- Fireworms
- Forest Tent Caterpillars
- Garden Webworms
- Grapefruit Worms
- Grape Leaf Skeletonizers
Green Fruit Worms
Hickory Shuckworms
Hornworms
Imported Cabbageworms
Lawn Armyworms
Lesser Webworm Loopers
Melonworms
Navel Orangeworms
Oriental Fruit Moths
Pecan Nut Case Bearers
Rindworms
Sod Webworms
Southern Armyworms
Soybean Loopers
Saltmarsh Caterpillars
Tent Caterpillars
Tobacco Budworms
Tomato Hornworms
Tomato Fruitworms
Tomato Pinworms
Yellow striped Armyworms
Walnut Caterpillars
Webworms
Western Yellow-Striped Armyworms
Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizers
Beetles and Weevils
including:
Alalfa Weevils
Asparagus Beetles
Bean Beetles
Bean Leaf Beetles
Black Vine Weevils
Blister Beetles
Boll Weevils
Carrot Weevils
Chestnut Weevils
Clover Weevils
Colorado Potato Beetles
12-spotted Cucumber Beetles
Cucumber Beetles
Darkling Beetles (lesser mealworms)
Egyptian Alfalfa Weevils
Elm Leaf Beetles
Flea Beetles
 Fuller Rose Beetles
Grape Bud Beetles
Japanese Beetles
June Beetles
Mexican Bean Beetles
Navel Orangeworms (NOW)
Pecan Weevils
Pink Bollworms
Potato Flea Beetles
Rice Weevils
Rose Chafer
Saw-toothed Grain Beetles
Strawberry Beetles
Tigridia
All other beetles and weevils
Leafrollers:
Blueberry Leafrollers
Filbert Leafrollers
Fruit Tree Leafrollers
Grape Leafrollers
Oblique Banded Leafrollers
Omnivorous Leafrollers
Orange Tortrix
Western Avocado Leafrollers
Borers such as:
European Corn Borers
Pacific Flatheaded Borers
Peach Tree Borers
Peach Twigg Borers
Squash Vine Borers
Shotbole Borers
Branch and Twig Borers
Flies:
Australian Sod Flies
Caribbean Fruit Flies
Cane Flies
Fruit Flies
Fungus Gnats
Hessian Flies
Mediterranean Fruit Flies
Melon Flies
Mushroom Flies
Oriental Fruit Flies
Olive Fruit Flies
Sawflies
Shore Flies
Vinegar Flies
Walnut Husk Flies
Leaffoppers & Sharpshooters:
Aster Leaffoppers
Beet Leafhoppers
Glossy-winged Sharpshooters
Grape Leaffoppers
Potato Leaffoppers
Variegated Leaffoppers
Three-Cornered Alfalfa hoppers
Leafminers:
Citrus Leafminers
Holly Leafminers
Serpentine Leafminers
Vegetable Leafminers
Moths:
Artichoke Plume Moths
Codling Moths
Diamondback Moths
European Pine Tip Moths
Grape Berry Moths
Gypsy Moths (adult & larvae)
Indian Meal Moths
Mediterranean Flour Moths
Pine tip Moths
Tussock Moths
Whiteflies:
Greenhouse Whiteflies
Silverleaf Whiteflies
Sweetpotato Whiteflies
Other:
Ants (except Pharaoh, Harvester, Carpenter and Fire Ants)
Apple Maggots
Billbugs
Brown Marmorated Stinkbugs
Cabbage Maggots
Clover Mites
Crickets
Cutworms
Dichondra Flea Beetles
Earwigs
European Chafer
False Chinch Bugs
Firebrats
Garden Symphyllan
Garden Tortrix
Glassy Winged Sharpshooters
Grape Phyloxera
Grasshoppers
Harlequin Bugs
Katydid
Lace Bugs
Leaf tiers
Leaf-footed Plant Bug
Lice
Lygus
Mealybugs (all)
Midges (plant pests)
Millipedes
Northern Masked Chafers
Onion Maggots
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant Bugs</th>
<th>Spider Mites</th>
<th>Western Box Elder Bugs</th>
<th>Flower Thrips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proba Bugs</td>
<td>Spiders (except Black Widow and Brown Recluse Spiders)</td>
<td>Wireworms</td>
<td>Greenhouse Thrips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale Insects</td>
<td>Sppite Bugs</td>
<td>Psyllids:</td>
<td>Thrips Palmi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverfish</td>
<td>Spittle Bugs</td>
<td>Pear Psylla</td>
<td>Western Flower Thrips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skippers</td>
<td>Springtails</td>
<td>Thrips:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soft Scales</td>
<td>Squash Bugs</td>
<td>Thrips:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Masked Chafers</td>
<td>Stink Bugs</td>
<td>Avocado Thrips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowbugs</td>
<td>Tarnished Plant Bugs</td>
<td>Citrus Thrips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

**FRUITING VEGETABLES:** Including: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pephinos, Pepper (Bell Pepper, Chili Pepper, Cooking Peppers, Pimentos, Sweet Peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.
CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Including: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (Bitter Melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Mangoes, Melons (including hybrids, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Charantais, Crenshaw, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melons, Honey Balls, Mango Melon, Muskemelon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon), Pumpkin, Squash (summer & winter), Watermelon (OP & hybrids, seeded and seedless).

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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


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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

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

Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available for reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.