**Dimilin® 2L**

**Insect Growth Regulator**

**Aqueous Flowable**

For use on barley, oats, triticale, wheat, cotton, grassland and non-crop areas, leafy brassica and turnip greens, livestock/poultry premises, peanuts, pears, peppers, rice, soybeans, stonefruit (excluding cherries), tree nuts, and turfgrass

**Not for Homeowner/Residential Use**

**COMPOSITION**

**Active Ingredient:** (% by weight)

diflubenzuron
N-[[4-Chlorophenyl]amino][carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide*..... 22%

Other Ingredients:............................................................................................ 78%

**TOTAL ................................................................................................................. 100%**

*Contains 2 lbs. diflubenzuron per gallon.

*U.S. Patent Number: 6,057,370; and 6,376,430B1 and other patents pending.

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

**MEDICAL EMERGENCY** 800-292-5898

**TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC)** 800-424-9300

**PRODUCT SAFETY DATA (MSDS)** 866-430-2775

For PRODUCT USE INFORMATION: Call 800-243-2850

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

EPA REG. NO. 400-461
EPA EST. NO. 062/012314

Manufactured for:
Chemtura Corporation
199 Benson Road
Middlebury, CT 06749

www.ChemturaAgroSolutions.com

Restricted Use Pesticide. Due to toxicity to aquatic invertebrate animals. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator’s certification.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistant selection chart.

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt & long pants; chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, PVC, or viton; when mixing and loading and also when using hand-held equipment; shoes plus socks.

Mixers and Loaders Using Fixed-Wing Aircraft Must Wear: A long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, natural rubber, polyethylene, PVC or viton; shoes plus socks; dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C or a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P or HE filter).

Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This pesticide is toxic to terrestrial juvenile insects and aquatic invertebrates/mollusks/insects. 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 may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:
• Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications.
• Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a soil or foliar application.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:
• Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
• Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Restricted Use Pesticide

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

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

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
• coveralls
• chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.
• shoes plus socks.

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE - Store in original container only.

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

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

Triple rinse as follows: For containers small enough to shake: Empty the remaining contents into a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and then recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into 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 a mix tank or store for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

For containers too large to shake: Empty remaining contents into 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 a mix tank or store for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

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

Then offer container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning, if burned, stay out of smoke.

Recycling: 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 Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at 1-877-952-2272 (toll free) or www.acrecycle.org.
INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

SPRAY DRIFT LABELING
This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product’s contribution to surface water contamination. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to ULV applications on grassland and non-crop areas, for the control of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

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

Controlling Droplet Size
Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572.

- 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 the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 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 largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment
When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for the 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 speed of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are 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 light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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

INFORMATION
DIMILIN 2L is an insect growth regulator which is effective on a wide variety of insect pests, predominately from the families Lepidoptera and Diptera. Because of its mode of action, which results in a disruption of the normal molting process of the insect larvae, the action of DIMILIN is slow and several days may elapse before the full effect is seen. Because of its specificity, DIMILIN is an excellent product for use in IPM programs.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: When used as directed DIMILIN 2L provides control of a number of important insect pests as well as providing a margin of safety to beneficial insects and pollinators. DIMILIN 2L should be part of an IPM program that follows good management practices that include:
- Scouting regularly and use DIMILIN 2L against early immature stages for best results.
- Always follow the label rate and timing directions.
- Use chemical alternatives such as oil and preserve beneficial arthropods as part of an IPM program.
- Maintain good coverage of all leaf surfaces with adequate water volume.
- Alternate treatments to classes of insecticides with different modes of action.

RESTRICTIONS
Do not apply this product to bodies of water where swimming is likely to occur.

For Field Crops, Row Crops, Orchard Uses, Grassland and Non-Crop Areas:
Do not apply within 25 feet by ground or 150 feet by air of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

RESTRICTIONS ON ROTATIONAL CROPS:
Do not plant food or feed crops in DIMILIN treated soils within 1 month following last application, unless DIMILIN is authorized for use on these crops.
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITH WATER:

1. Fill tank with half of the required amount of water.
2. Begin agitation and add required amount of DIMILIN 2L.
3. Continue agitation while adding remainder of water.
4. If permitted for the use site, add proper quantity of oil slowly. To avoid formation of an invert emulsion, use at least 2 parts of water for each part of oil.

USE AND MIXING DIRECTIONS IF USED WITHOUT WATER:

Always evaluate any potential mixture for compatibility and sprayability. To ensure thorough mixing of DIMILIN 2L with insecticides or other carriers, premix ingredients in a nurse tank prior to being transferred to aerial or ground ULV application equipment. If nurse tank is not available, or unable to simultaneously mix:

1. Fill tank with the required amount of oil and/or oil based insecticide.
2. Begin agitation and add required amount of DIMILIN 2L.
3. After the contents of the tank have been thoroughly agitated, a volume of carrier sufficient to fill the booms and piping system should be drained and then added back to the tank.

Aerial or ground application: Apply spray with aerial or ground equipment designed or modified to ensure full uniform coverage of the entire plant. Adjust equipment to provide droplets with a diameter of 150 to 220 microns. Provide agitation prior to, during, and after blending and while applying.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

DIMILIN 2L may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in grassland and row crops. 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.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture, 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 the mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treated area. This value equals the gallons per minute that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injector pump be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system be monitored during operation.

If you have questions about calibration, 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 its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

If the chemigation system is connected to a public water supply, the following conditions must also be met:

- Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, 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 shutdown.

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

- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, 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.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing DIMILIN 2L must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Maintain continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period.

To apply a pesticide using sprinkler chemigation, the chemigation system must meet the following specifications:

- 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 water pump motor stops.

- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, 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.
### Cotton Restrictions:
Do not exceed 6 applications per season. Do not exceed 24 fl oz (6 ozs. ai) per acre per year. Do not exceed 3 applications and 12 fl oz (3 ozs.ai) per acre per year post boll opening.

**Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest cotton within 14 days of application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>For best results, apply at first sign of egg laying. Do not apply if infestation has advanced into later instar larvae.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Aerial Application:** Apply in 2 to 5 gallons total volume per acre.

**Ground Application:** Apply in 5 to 15 gallons of total volume per acre. Use sufficient application volume to assure adequate coverage. Because of the unique mode of action of DIMILIN 2L, its visible effects on larvae and nymphs may not be seen until 5 to 7 days following application.

### Cereal Leaf Beetle

- **Grasshopper**
  - 1 - 2
  - For best results, apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.

- **Cereal leaf beetle**
  - 4
  - For best results, apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.

### Boll Weevil - Early Season

- **Beet armyworm - early season**
  - 2 - 4
  - For early infestations on young cotton, apply DIMILIN 2L at the first sign of beet armyworm activity (2 egg masses or hatch outs/100 feet of row) in multiple applications, either as directed or broadcast spray. Use on a 5 to 7 day interval until 8 fl oz per acre have been applied. Multiple applications of DIMILIN 2L will provide acceptable beet armyworm control and because it has little activity on beneficial insects (parasites and predators) and has good persistence, will help prevent populations of beet armyworm from building up later in the growing season. Use of DIMILIN 2L in this way allows for more complete coverage of new foliage during the period of rapid vegetative growth.

- **Beet armyworm - mid season**
  - 2 - 4
  - For early infestations on young cotton, apply DIMILIN 2L at the first sign of beet armyworm activity (2 egg masses or hatch outs/100 feet of row) in multiple applications, either as directed or broadcast spray. Use on a 5 to 7 day interval until 8 fl oz per acre have been applied. Multiple applications of DIMILIN 2L will provide acceptable beet armyworm control and because it has little activity on beneficial insects (parasites and predators) and has good persistence, will help prevent populations of beet armyworm from building up later in the growing season. Use of DIMILIN 2L in this way allows for more complete coverage of new foliage during the period of rapid vegetative growth.

- **Beet armyworm - late season**
  - 6 - 8
  - Apply after mid-bloom and prior to 14 days before harvest. Use higher application rate on larger cotton and/or under conditions of greater larval pressure. Coincide application with peak beet armyworm moth catches in pheromone traps, indicating another generation of larvae is imminent. DIMILIN 2L is more effective on early stages of larval development, therefore treat cotton leaves before populations become established.

### Fall Armyworm

- **Fall armyworm**
  - 4 - 8
  - Apply during early stages of larval development. Repeat application until at least 8 fl oz per acre have been applied using a 5 to 7 day interval.

### Boll Weevil - Spraying

- **Boll weevil - early season**
  - 4 - 8
  - DIMILIN 2L will control boll weevil by suppressing reproduction. Apply with 2 to 4 qt of emulsified cottonseed oil, vegetable oil, or paraffinic crop oil. For ULV application, use 4 fl oz in a minimum of 8 fl oz of emulsified cottonseed oil, oil based insecticide or vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if a non-emulsified cotton-seed oil is used. Consult your supplier or Chemtura representative for oil specifications. For best suppression of boll weevil reproduction, make first application at pinhead square stage of cotton growth when overwintering boll weevils are entering the fields. Repeat applications must allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.

- **Boll weevil - late season**
  - 2 - 4
  - DIMILIN 2L will reduce the number of weevils that emerge in the following spring if applications are made when adult weevils are going into diapause to overwinter. Apply when cotton plant has reached full vegetative growth or when it begins blooming out the top.

For LV application spray in combination with 2 to 4 qt of an emulsifiable vegetable or paraffinic oil per acre. For ULV application combine in a minimum of 8 oz of emulsified cottonseed oil, oil based insecticide, or vegetable or petroleum based oil carrier. A compatibility agent may be needed if a non-emulsified cottonseed oil is used. Apply at least 2, but not more than 3, applications at 7 to 14 day intervals.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops (cont.)</th>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grasses/forages</td>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding; a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.</td>
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<td>Grassland (includes rangeland, pastures, improved pastures and similar areas used for production of native, domesticated forage grasses for harvest for livestock primarily for grazing or mechanical harvest, grasses/forages grown for biofuel, biomass or bioenergy production)</td>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>Use 1 application on early instar (majority in the 2nd through fourth instar nymphal stages); use high rate for pastureland.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mormon cricket</td>
<td>0.75 - 1</td>
<td>Use on rangeland only, in a RAATs (Reduced Area and Agent Treatment) application on early instars. A RAATs application is an IPM strategy that takes advantage of grasshopper movement and conservation biological control to allow DIMILIN 2L to be applied on rangeland on a reduced treated area and at reduced rates, while sustaining acceptable control. RAATs may provide ranchers with an economic means to reduce competition by these insects on their rangeland, depending on insect age and plant canopy. Using this program DIMILIN 2L may be applied on as little as 50% of the infested acreage (e.g. skipping a 100 ft swath for every 100 ft treated), up to 100% infested acreage. The rate range to use per acre and amount of area treated will depend on grasshopper/Mormon cricket age, plant canopy, and topography. Skip up to 50% of the infested area and use the lower rate under uniform topography with early instar ages and sparse vegetation. If the majority of the population is late instars, vegetation is dense, terrain is considered rough, and conditions are hot during treatment, increase the coverage and rate of DIMILIN 2L up to a blanket (100%) coverage with 1 fl oz per acre.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lepidopteran foliage feeding caterpillars such as: Fall armyworm</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>For maximum control use DIMILIN 2L at first sign of hatch outs and prior to larvae reaching fourth instars (&lt;1/2 inch). DIMILIN 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced.</td>
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<td>Striped grass looper</td>
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<td>Horn fly</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apply Dimilin 2L for the control of Horn fly and face fly emergence from cattle manure patties for two weeks or longer.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Face fly</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Apply Dimilin 2L at 2 fl oz/acre to biofuel, biomass, or bioenergy grown grasses/forages/cellulosic crops (such as switchgrass, miscanthus sp., etc.) for control of Lepidopteran foliage feeding caterpillars (armyworms, grass looper, etc.), grasshoppers, or Mormon crickets.</td>
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<td>Aerial application:</td>
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<td>For low/high volume application, apply in 2 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For rangeland ULV application, apply in a minimum of 12 fl oz. total volume per acre. Regardless of application type, total spray volume used must ensure thorough coverage of the target crop. For aerial and ULV spray mixtures include an evaporation/drift retardant product at use rates prescribed on the specific product label, particularly when conditions are favorable for water evaporation (e.g., high air temperature and/or low humidity). When using oil type evaporation/drift retardant products, be sure to maintain a ratio of at least 2 parts water to 1 part oil. For low volume and ULV applications, make sure that the spray mixture in the boom contains the correct concentration of DIMILIN 2L before application begins, and be sure that good agitation is maintained throughout mixing and application. Higher listed rates and gallonages are suggested for areas with dense vegetation, when nymphs are beyond the 3rd instar stage, and when climatic conditions are favorable for grasshopper/Mormon cricket survival and increase. Apply anytime after eggs begin to hatch through early instars. DIMILIN 2L remains active on the foliage and will continue to control larvae and grasshoppers/Mormon crickets that hatch later in the season. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling larvae and grasshoppers/Mormon crickets once they have reached the adult stage. Since it is an insect growth regulator, effects may not be seen until these insects have molted at least once. If adult grasshoppers/Mormon crickets from early hatching and/or overwintering species are present, tank-mix DIMILIN 2L with a registered adulticide to control later hatching species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leafy brassica group includes: Broccoli raab, Cabbage, Chinese (bok choy), Collards, Kale, Mizuna, Mustard greens, Mustard spinach, Rape greens, Turnip greens</td>
<td><strong>LEAFY BRASSICA RESTRICTIONS:</strong> Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Do not exceed 16 fl oz (4 ozs. ai) per acre per year. Do not use on turnip cultivars or varieties which produce a harvestable root. <strong>Pre-harvest Interval:</strong> Do not harvest within 7 days of application.</td>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>2 - 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock / Poultry Premises includes: - Litter - Stale / waste feed - Manure - Manure / straw - Spilled organic refuse - Bedding material - Floors - Walls - wall footings - Posts - Cage frames - Ceilings</td>
<td><strong>RESTRICTIONS:</strong> Do not apply directly to livestock or poultry. Do not contaminate feed or water through application- cover or remove exposed feed and water from the area to be treated. Broadcast applications may be made once per production cycle. Do not exceed 12 fl ozs. (3 ozs.ai.) per 1000 sq.ft. per production cycle. Manure and process wastewater shall not be applied closer than 100 feet to any down gradient surface waters, open tile line intake structures, sinkholes, agricultural or domestic well heads, or other conduits to surface waters, unless a 35-foot wide vegetated buffer or physical barrier is substituted for the 100-foot setback or alternative conservation practices or field-specific conditions will provide pollutant reductions equivalent or better than the reductions achieved by the 100-foot setback.</td>
<td>House fly</td>
<td>12 fl. ozs./ 1000 ft.² in 2 - 20 gals. water per 1000 ft.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock / poultry operations include: farms, farm buildings, barns, feedlots, dairies, equine facilities, poultry houses, and other production facilities. Application sites within these operations also include fence lines of holding pens, feed troughs, feed bunk, hay bale feeders, water troughs; and marginal areas of waste retention ponds. For insect control around hay feeding sites, treat the entire area where manure and waste hay are mixed at the soil surface by livestock activity. DIMILIN 2L will not control adult or pupal stages, but does provide extended control of eggs and developing larvae. Exposure to adults, however, through contact or ingestion, does impact their reproductive potential, resulting in reduced numbers and viability of eggs. If a large adult population already exists at the time treatment is to be made, application with a knockdown insecticide either alone or in a tank mix with DIMILIN 2L may be desirable to achieve rapid reduction of that population.</td>
<td><strong>NON-CROP AREA RESTRICTIONS:</strong> See Grassland section for restrictions.</td>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lepidopteraan Foliage feeding caterpillars such as: - Fall Armyworms - Striped Grass Looper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>For maximum control use DIMILIN 2L at first sign of hatch outs and prior to larvae reaching fourth instars (&lt;1/2 inch). DIMILIN 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Pests</td>
<td>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</td>
<td>Application Timing</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Peanuts</td>
<td>Velvet bean caterpillar</td>
<td>2 - 4</td>
<td>Make applications when larvae are small (&lt; 0.5 inches) to give greater control and minimum insect damage to leaves. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear. The minimum reapplication interval is 14 days. Use the higher listed rate in the range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations, dense foliage is present, or greater residual control is desired.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mexican bean beetle</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Green cloverworm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Armyworms, such as:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beet armyworm</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
<td>For best results, apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding. A tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall armyworm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southern armyworm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yellow-striped armyworm</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lesser cornstalk borer</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Soybean looper (suppression)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Aerial Application:** Apply in sufficient water (3 to 5 gallons per acre) to achieve uniform coverage of foliage.

**Ground Application:** Apply in 9 to 35 gallons of water per acre to give uniform coverage.

**Adjuvant Usage:** See Cotton section.

Since Dimilin 2L is an insect growth regulator, larvae/nymphs must ingest treated plant material and then molt before populations are reduced. Thus initial signs of control may not be seen until 5 to 7 days after treatment.

**PEANUT RESTRICTIONS:** Do not make more than 3 applications per season. Do not exceed 24 fl oz (6 ozs. ai.) per acre per year.

**Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest within 28 days of application.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pear</td>
<td>PEAR RESTRICTIONS: Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. Do not apply more than 64 fl oz (16 ozs. ai.) per acre per year. Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest within 14 days of application. Do not use oil in tank mix in late season treatments (3rd and 4th applications).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pear psylla (pre-bloom)</td>
<td>40 - 48</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pear psylla (post-bloom)</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pear rust mite (pre-bloom)</td>
<td>40 - 48</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Codling moth</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leafminer</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Bell and Non Bell</td>
<td>PEPPER RESTRICTIONS: Up to five applications per growing season may be made, but do not exceed 24 fl oz. (6 ozs. ai.) per acre, per season. Allow a minimum of seven days between any two applications. Pre-harvest Interval: Do not apply within seven days of harvest.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Beet armyworm</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fall armyworm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Southern armyworm and other foliage feeding Lepidopteran insects</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pepper weevil</td>
<td>4 - 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Pests</td>
<td>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</td>
<td>Application Timing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>RICE RESTRICTIONS: Do not exceed 16 fl. ozs. (4 ozs.ai.) per acre per year.</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>To control larvae, apply split applications. Apply 8 fl oz per acre after the permanent flood when adult infestations reach economic threshold and/or at initial oviposition, usually when rice leaves are exposed above the water surface. The 2nd 8 fl oz treatment must be made 5-7 days after the 1st application. Failure to make the second application within the above time frame could result in inadequate control of rice water weevil larvae, especially if adult infestations are high and/or migration into the field is prolonged.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest within 80 days of application. Do not use on rice fields in which crayfish (crawfish) farming is included in the cultural practice. Do not drain treated water into fields where crayfish farming is intended Do not apply to rice immediately adjacent to sites of crayfish aquaculture. Do not use treated rice flood waters for irrigated crops except for uses currently established for Dimilin 2L. Do not impregnate on granular materials. Do not use on wild rice (Zizania spp.).</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Make a single application of DIMILIN 2L per acre per year to control larvae when adult infestations reach economic threshold and/or at initial oviposition, usually within a time frame of 2-5 days after permanent flood establishment. If adult weevil infestations are historically high and/or migration into the field is prolonged, use the higher listed application rate.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice water weevil (Southern U.S. Rice Belt) - for drill seeded; dry seeded; or water seeded, delayed flood rice</td>
<td>8 + 8</td>
<td>To control larvae, apply split applications. Apply 8 fl oz per acre after the permanent flood when adult infestations reach economic threshold and/or at initial oviposition, usually when rice leaves are exposed above the water surface. The 2nd 8 fl oz treatment must be made 5-7 days after the 1st application. Failure to make the second application within the above time frame could result in inadequate control of rice water weevil larvae, especially if adult infestations are high and/or migration into the field is prolonged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice water weevil (Southern U.S. Rice Belt) water seeded, pinpoint flood, or continuous flood rice</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>To control larvae apply DIMILIN 2L once per year at initiation of oviposition by adults. During a typical year this coincides with 2 to 8 days after rice emergence above the water. Target the application for 2 to 5 days after rice emergence above the water (2 to 4 leaf stage). Use 12 to 16 fl oz DIMILIN 2L if infestations have been historically high.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rice water weevil (California)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice water weevil (California)</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>To control larvae apply DIMILIN 2L once per year at initiation of oviposition by adults. During a typical year this coincides with 2 to 8 days after rice emergence above the water. Target the application for 2 to 5 days after rice emergence above the water (2 to 4 leaf stage). Use 12 to 16 fl oz DIMILIN 2L if infestations have been historically high.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consult your local extension service for determination of economic threshold and/or determination of oviposition. Dimilin 2L does not appear to control adult weevils. It controls rice water weevil by preventing larval emergence from the egg. Eggs laid under the surface of treated water are controlled. Additionally, adults feeding on treated plant surfaces do not lay viable eggs. Apply DIMILIN 2L by air using at least 5 gallons total volume per acre. Do not apply DIMILIN 2L if flooding is in progress. Activity will be reduced. Since DIMILIN 2L is water active, the entire field must be treated. For maximum activity of DIMILIN 2L do not disturb flood after a single application for at least 7 days. With split applications in water seeded, pinpoint or continuous flood rice, flood must not be disturbed for a minimum of 4 days following the 1st treatment and 7 days following the 2nd application. Hold treated water at least 14 days to allow for dissipation of DIMILIN 2L. DIMILIN 2L is not phytotoxic to rice. DIMILIN 2L can be safely applied in combination with post permanent flood herbicides such as FACET®, GRANDSTAND® and LONDAX®. However, before using a tank-mix combination, read each product label carefully and follow Precautionary Statements on each label. *Facet is a registered trademark of BASF AG; **Grandstand is a registered trademark of Dow AgroSciences; ***Londax is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>Pests</td>
<td>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</td>
<td>Application Timing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soybean (Except California)</td>
<td>Velvet bean caterpillar&lt;br&gt;Mexican bean beetle&lt;br&gt;Green cloverworm</td>
<td>2-4</td>
<td><strong>SOYBEAN RESTRICTIONS:</strong> Use on soybeans not registered by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not exceed 8 fl.ozs. (2 ozs. ai.) per acre per year. <strong>Pre-Harvest Interval:</strong> Do not harvest within 21 days of application. Make applications when larvae are small (&lt; 0.5 inches) to give greater control and minimum insect damage to leaves. Repeat application if damaging numbers reappear. The minimum reapplication interval is 30 days. DIMILIN 2L may be applied at the lower rate (2 fl oz) to prevent velvetbean caterpillar build-up when the vegetative growth of soybeans is completed and as pod formation begins. Consult local Extension Service regarding infestation levels requiring treatment.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Beet armyworm&lt;br&gt;Fall armyworm&lt;br&gt;Soybean looper (suppression)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Application must be made when worms are small before populations build.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grasshopper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Apply when the majority of infesting grasshoppers have reached the 2nd to 3rd nymphal stage of development. DIMILIN 2L is not effective in controlling grasshoppers once they reach the adult stage. If a large influx from neighboring fields should occur, the time to reduce that population may not be short enough to minimize extensive foliage feeding: a tank mix with a knockdown insecticide is recommended under these conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stonefruit (excluding cherries) includes: apricot nectarine peach plum prune</td>
<td>Peach twig borer</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td><strong>STONEFRUIT RESTRICTIONS:</strong> Do not apply after petal fall. Do not exceed 2 applications in any given season. Do not exceed (32 fl oz) (8 ozs.ai.) per acre per season. Allow at least 21 days between applications. <strong>Dormant/delayed dormant:</strong> Apply DIMILIN 2L with 4 to 6 gallons per acre (1.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons in a dilute spray) narrow range oil. Always use the higher listed rate of DIMILIN 2L if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. <strong>Bloom:</strong> Apply starting at early bloom. Vegetable oil may be used at the rate of 1 qt per acre. Always use the higher listed rate in the range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. Apply Dimilin 2L at first sign of larval infestation. Use the higher listed rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fall webworm&lt;br&gt;Filbert leafroller&lt;br&gt;Oblique banded leafroller&lt;br&gt;Omnivorous leafroller&lt;br&gt;Omnivorous leaftier&lt;br&gt;Oriental fruit moth&lt;br&gt;Redhumped caterpillar&lt;br&gt;Variegated leafroller&lt;br&gt;Walnut caterpillar&lt;br&gt;Winter moth</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>Ground applications must be made in sufficient water for thorough coverage, using at least 50 gallons per acre for small trees (10 feet tall) and at least 100 gallons per acre for larger trees. Using insufficient water for thorough coverage and/or using an uneven spray pattern across the canopy will likely result in less than desired efficacy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Turfgrass (For use in sod farms only) | Lepidopteran Foliage feeding caterpillars such as: Sod webworm Armyworms including Fall, True, Southern, Beet, Yellow-striped, Striped Grass Looper, Granulate Cutworm | 2 | **Turfgrass Restrictions:** Do not exceed a total of 4 applications per year. Do not exceed 8 fl.ozs. (2 ozs.ai.) per acre per year. Apply Dimilin 2L at first sign of hatchouts and prior to larvae reaching 4th instars (>1/2 inch). Apply in 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre depending on density of turf and caterpillar pressure. Dimilin 2L must be ingested and larvae must molt before populations are reduced. Repeat applications at 14 day intervals or as needed to protect new foliage growth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Pests</th>
<th>Application Rate (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Application Timing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tree nuts group includes: almond beech nut Brazil nut butternut chestnut chinquapin filbert (hazelnut) hickory nut macadamia nut (bush nut) pecan pistachio walnut (black &amp; English)</td>
<td>TREE NUT RESTRICTIONS: Do not exceed 4 (3 for walnuts) applications. Do not exceed 64 fl. oz. (16 ozs. ai.) per acre per growing season. Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest within 28 days of application.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Codling moth</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>DIMILIN 2L is most effective when applied prior to egg laying. DIMILIN 2L must be present on the surface upon which eggs are laid; therefore, full coverage spray is necessary. Apply first application when moth flights begin or when moths are found in pheromone traps. Apply the 2nd application approximately 21 days after the 1st application. For control of the 2nd brood, application should be timed prior to egg laying, similar to 1st brood. Because of fluctuations in temperature, the emergence and moth flights of the over-wintering population may be extended over a long period of time. Under such circumstances, DIMILIN 2L should be tank mixed with an organophosphate insecticide at its lowest label rate. This tank mix should be applied at normal 1st organophosphate timing. Later in the season, if egg laying has already occurred before application of DIMILIN 2L, it is recommended that DIMILIN 2L be tank mixed with an organophosphate as previously described.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Filbert worm</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td>The lower rate may be used where filbert worm pressure is low and/or the trees are small. The higher listed rate is necessary when worm pressure is moderate to high and/or the trees are large. Apply DIMILIN 2L 2 to 3 days after the 1st moth is caught in pheromone detection traps. Mating takes place within several days of emergence and egg laying begins the next day. DIMILIN 2L must be applied prior to egg deposition on the treated foliage. Good uniform coverage of the tree is essential to achieve optimum control of filbert worm with DIMILIN 2L. Normally DIMILIN 2L will give season long control. If moth pressure remains high, additional applications should be made.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickory shuckworm</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>Apply split applications of DIMILIN 2L at 4 to 8 fl. oz. per acre when hickory shuckworm moth emergence begins or larval feeding is detected and then again two weeks later for maximum nut protection and hickory shuckworm control. Apply DIMILIN 2L starting at half-shell hardening. Make subsequent applications at 21-day intervals to shock split, or while nuts are susceptible to hickory shuckworm under heavy infestations. Use the higher listed rate under higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach twig borer</td>
<td>12 - 16</td>
<td>Dormant/delayed dormant: Apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 12 to 16 fl oz per acre with 4 to 8 gallons per acre (1.5 to 2.0 gallons per 100 gallons in a dilute spray) narrow range oil. Always use the higher listed rate of DIMILIN 2L in the rate range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. Bloom: Apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 12 to 16 fl oz per acre starting at early bloom. Always use the higher listed rate of DIMILIN 2L in the rate range if the crop has a history of heavy infestations. Spring flight (&quot;May Spray&quot;): Using pheromone traps to determine flight activity, apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 16 fl oz per acre at initial flight activity. Summer flight: Using pheromone traps to determine flight activity, apply DIMILIN 2L at the rate of 16 fl oz per acre at initial flight activity.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pecan nut casebearer</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>Apply split applications of DIMILIN 2L at 4-8 fl. oz. per acre beginning at bud break and then again two weeks later for maximum nut set and pecan nut case bearer control. Normal timing in southeastern US would be from mid-April for bud break and then two weeks later (early May). Apply DIMILIN 2L in split applications at the initiation of each adult generation to target egg hatch. Note for the 1st generation this is approximately 8 to 15 days following the first prolonged moth catch (biofix which is defined as the date on which the total of 5 moths are captured in 3 pheromone traps within a 7-day period). States may have a different recommendation for initiation of spraying; please consult authorities such as county and university extension specialists on current recommendations. Use the higher listed rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pecan weevil (suppression)</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>Use the higher listed rate if weevils are attacking fruit and for higher infestations.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others, including: Fall webworm Filbert leafroller Oblique banded leafroller Omnivorous leafroller Omnivorous leafroller Oriental fruit moth Redhumped caterpillar Variegated leafroller Walnut caterpillar Winter moth</td>
<td>8 - 16</td>
<td>Apply DIMILIN 2L at the first sign of larval infestations. Use the higher listed rate for longer residual control, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees or heavy, dense foliage.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apply ground applications in sufficient water for thorough coverage, using at least 50 gallons per acre for small trees (10 feet tall) and at least 100 to 300 gallons per acre for larger trees. Using insufficient water for thorough coverage and/or using an uneven spray pattern across the canopy will likely result in less than desired efficacy. If 4 applications are used, application timing should correspond to dormant to pre-bud swell, bloom to petal fall, and at leaves/immature nut fruit formation and at hull split.
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product, contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and to the extent consistent with applicable law, the buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

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