

GROUP

3A

INSECTICIDE



**azera**<sup>®</sup>

**Insecticide**



FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

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

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

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

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

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872

EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

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

#### 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.

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#### FIRST AID (continued)

- If swallowed:** Call a 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

## WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eye-wear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses with side shields. Avoid contact with skin. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. 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).

## 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;

- Protective eyewear
- 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 (with protective eyewear), full-face or hood-style NIOSH-approved respirator with:

- NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any R or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A or
- A NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C.

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 runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff 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 foraging in 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 washwaters 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.

**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 (continued)

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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 apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons either directly or through spray drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

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

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

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

Coveralls; Chemical-resistant gloves, such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton; Shoes plus socks.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

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

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

**RESTRICTIONS:**

- Apply this product only as specified on this label.
- Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs.
- 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 into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to storm sewers, waterbodies or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during

or after application. 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.

## **DIRECTIONS**

**Phytotoxicity:** Azera Insecticide 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 Insecticide, 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 Insecticide be thoroughly cleaned before use.

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

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

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

## **RATE CHART:**

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

For growing field crop and orchard applications, do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (equivalent to 58.2 fl. oz. of Azera Insecticide / Acre) or .0015 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.336 fl. oz. Azera Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.).

For surface applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (equivalent to 58.2 fl. oz. of Azera Insecticide / Acre) or .0015 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.336 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 0.163 fl. oz. or 4.82 mls of Azera Insecticide / 1,000 cu. ft.).

<b>DILUTION RATES:</b>	
<b>Conventional Equipment</b>	In sufficient water for thorough coverage. Dilution in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre is recommended.
<b>Hand sprayers</b>	1 - 2 fl. oz. of Azera Insecticide per gallon of water.
<b>Aerial Application</b>	This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16 - 56 fl. oz. per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons of water.
<b>Greenhouse</b>	Dilute 53 - 107 fl. oz. with 100 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 fl. oz. per one gallon of water for applications with compressed sprayers. Use 2.3 gallons of spray solution per 1,000 sq. ft.

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

### USED ALONE:

- Mix only enough for immediate use.
- Shake Azera Insecticide well before using.
- Dilute Azera Insecticide in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
- Fill clean spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 of the water to be sprayed and begin agitation.
- Add the appropriate amount of Azera Insecticide 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 Insecticide 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 specified 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 Insecticide 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 Insecticide as a drench to soil or non-soil media to kill soil-borne insect larvae (e.g. Fungus Gnats). Apply Azera Insecticide in sufficient water and for sufficient duration so as to distribute the application rate evenly to the entire treated area. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from pots.

### CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS:

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

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the plant can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.



- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for the operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being

withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

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

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

### To Kill the Following Listed Insects:

#### Aphids including:

Alfalfa Aphids  
Apple Aphids  
Artichoke Aphids  
Bean Aphids  
Black Bean Aphids  
Black Maringed Aphids  
Black Peach Aphids  
Blue alfalfa Aphids  
Cabbage Aphids  
Cotton / Melon Aphids  
Cowpea Aphids  
European Asparagus Aphids  
Filbert Aphids  
Foxglove Aphids  
Green Peach Aphids  
Lettuce Aphids  
Lettuce Root Aphids  
Melon Aphids  
Pea Aphids  
Potato Aphids  
Rose Aphids  
Spotted Alfalfa Aphids  
Willow Carrot Aphids

#### Armyworms, Caterpillars and Loopers including:

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

Cutworms  
Diamondback Moths  
Eastern Tent Caterpillars  
Fall Armyworms  
Fall Cankerworms  
Fall Webworms  
Filbertworms  
Fireworms  
Forest Tent Caterpillars  
Garden Webworms  
Grapefruit Worms  
Grapeleaf Skeletonizers  
Green Fruitworms  
Hickory Shuckworms  
Hornworms  
Imported Cabbageworms  
Lawn Armyworms  
Lesser Webworm Loopers  
Melonworms  
Navel Orangeworms  
Oriental Fruit Moths  
Pecan Nut Case bearers  
Pink Bollworms  
Rindworms  
Saltmarsh Caterpillars  
Sod Webworms  
Southern Armyworms  
Soybean Loopers  
Tent Caterpillars  
Tobacco Budworms  
Tomato Fruitworms  
Tomato Hornworms  
Tomato Pinworms  
Walnut Caterpillars  
Webworms  
Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizers  
Western Yellowstriped Armyworms  
Yellowstriped Armyworms

#### Beetles and Weevils including:

12-spotted Cucumber Beetles  
Alfalfa Weevils  
Asparagus Beetles  
Bean Beetles  
Bean Leaf Beetles  
Billbugs  
Black Vine Weevils  
Blister Beetles  
Boll Weevils  
Carrot Weevils  
Chestnut Weevils  
Clover Weevils  
Colorado Potato Beetles  
Cucumber Beetles  
Darkling Beetles (lesser mealworms)  
Dichondra Flea Beetles  
Egyptian Alfalfa Weevils  
Elm Leaf Beetles  
European Chafers  
Flea Beetles  
Fuller Rose Beetles  
Grape Bud Beetles  
Japanese Beetles  
June Beetles  
Mexican Bean Beetles  
Northern Masked Chafers  
Pecan Weevils  
Potato Flea Beetles  
Rice Weevils  
Rose Chafers  
Sawtoothed Grain Beetles  
Southern Masked Chafers  
Strawberry Beetles  
Twig Girdlers  
All other beetles and weevils

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## To Kill the Following Listed Insects: (continued)

### Leafrollers:

Blueberry Leafrollers  
Filbert Leafrollers  
Fruittree Leafrollers  
Grape Leafrollers  
Oblique Banded Leafrollers  
Omnivorous Leafrollers  
Orange Tortrix  
Western Avocado Leafrollers

### Borers such as:

Branch and Twig Borers  
European Corn Borers  
Pacific Flatheaded Borers  
Peachtree Borers  
Peach Twig Borers  
Shothole Borers  
Squash Vine Borers

### Flies:

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

### Leafhoppers & Sharpshooters:

Aster Leafhoppers  
Beet Leafhoppers  
Glassy-winged Sharpshooters  
Grape Leafhoppers

Potato Leafhoppers  
Three-Cornered Alfalfa hoppers  
Variegated Leafhoppers

### 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  
Brown Marmorated Stink Bugs  
Cabbage Maggots  
Clover Mites  
Crickets  
Earwigs  
False Chinch Bugs  
Firebrats  
Garden Symphylan  
Garden Tortrix  
Glassy-winged Sharpshooters  
Grape Phylloxera

Grasshoppers  
Harlequin Bugs  
Katydid  
Lace Bugs  
Leaffooted Plant Bugs  
Leaftiers  
Lice  
Lygus  
Mealybugs (all)  
Midges (plant pests)  
Millipedes  
Onion Maggots  
Plant Bugs  
Proba Bugs  
Scale Insects  
Silverfish  
Skippers  
Soft Scales  
Sowbugs  
Spider Mites  
Spiders (except Black Widow and Brown Recluse Spiders)  
Spittle Bugs  
Springtails  
Squash Bugs  
Stink Bugs  
Tarnished Plant Bugs  
Western Boxelder Bugs  
Wireworms

### Psyllids:

Asian Citrus Psyllids  
Pear Psylla

### Thrips:

Avocado Thrips  
Citrus Thrips  
Flower Thrips  
Greenhouse Thrips  
Thrips Palmi  
Western Flower Thrips

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

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

**LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:** Including: Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Carrots, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Celeriac (cel-

ery 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, Welsh.

**LEAFY VEGETABLES:** Including: Amaranth (Leafy Amaranth, Chinese Spinach, Tampala), 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 broccolo, Collards, Kale (Flowering, Chinese), Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TREE NUTS:** Including: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert

(hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (Black, English, Persian).

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

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

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

**GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY:** Including: any grass, all 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, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue, Orchard, Timothy.

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

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

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

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

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

Non-refillable 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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Manufactured by:

MGK

8810 Tenth Avenue North

Minneapolis, MN 55427

Rev. 0317-0417

Information contained in this booklet is accurate at the time of printing. Since product testing is a continuous process, please read and follow the directions on the product label for the most current directions and precautionary statements.

Always check with your state to verify state registration status or call 800-6-VALENT (682-5368).



For state registration and/or supplemental labels, please call.

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***Always read and follow label instructions.***

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