

ContigoTM

600 SC



Contains chlorantraniliprole, the active ingredient used in Vantacor®.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorantraniliprole

3-Bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-

1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide 47.85%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 52.15%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Contains 5.0 lbs. active ingredient per gallon.

ContigoTM 600 SC is a suspension concentrate.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-380

(% by weight)

Not Registered for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in
Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens Counties of New York State.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

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.)

See below for additional Precautionary Statements.

FIRST AID
HOT LINE NUMBER
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at 1-844-685-9173 for emergency medical treatment information.

For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada:
1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

ContigoTM 600 SC is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Vantacor®.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

When used as directed this product does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.

After the product has been diluted in accordance with label directions for use, shirt, pants, socks, and shoes are sufficient Personal Protective Equipment. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.
- If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to use sites.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. 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 loading of chlorantraniliprole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

GROUND WATER ADVISORY

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Contigo 600 SC must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label, or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the **LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY**.

Contigo 600 SC may be used on crops on this label that are grown for seed production.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not treat plants grown for transplanting. Not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses, or greenhouses by commercial grower or any other transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting unless otherwise specified.
- This product is for agricultural use only.
- Not for use on ornamental plants or plants being grown for ornamental purposes.

- Not for residential use.
- Do not use in greenhouses unless otherwise specified.
- Do not apply **Contigo 600 SC** through any irrigation system unless specified in this label or in EPA approved supplemental labeling.

New York State:

The following restrictions are required by New York State to permit use of **Contigo 600 SC**:

- This product may not be applied within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).
- Aerial application of this product is prohibited.
- Not Registered for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York state.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Contigo 600 SC must be used 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 the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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 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 4 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Contigo 600 SC is a suspension concentrate that can be applied as: an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment*, hill drench at planting*, surface band at planting*, soil shank injection at planting*, drip chemigation*, or foliar spray (including overhead sprinkler chemigation on certain crops as specified on this label) to control or suppress listed insects. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops; see specific crop sections of this label for which application methods may be used.

*Not Registered for Use by California

Contigo 600 SC is mixed with water for application. **Contigo 600 SC** may be used on crops on this label grown for seed production.

Contigo 600 SC is a member of the anthranilic diamide class of insecticides with a mode of action acting on insect ryanodine receptors. Although **Contigo 600 SC** has contact activity, it is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material. After exposure to **Contigo 600 SC**, affected insects will rapidly stop feeding, become paralyzed, and typically die within 1 - 3 days. Time applications to the most susceptible insect pest stage, typically at egg lay, egg hatch and/or newly hatched larvae before populations reach damaging levels. If possible, make applications at or before egg deposition to be most effective in minimizing damage levels caused by insect pests. When pest populations are high, use the highest listed application rate for that pest.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Atticus, LLC supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program, which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices, aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, rotation of insecticides with different modes of action, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of **Contigo 600 SC** based on locally determined economic thresholds and pest management guidelines. More than one treatment of **Contigo 600 SC** may be required to control a population of pests.

INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Contigo 600 SC** is a Group 28 Insecticide. Repeated and exclusive use of **Contigo 600 SC** (active ingredient chlorantraniliprole, belonging to the anthranilic diamide class of chemistry), or other Group 28 Insecticide may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, this product may be used as part of resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop/pest sections of this label, the best practices are to follow these instructions to delay the development of insecticide resistance:

- Avoid using the same mode of action (same IRAC group number) on consecutive generations of insect pests.
- Apply **Contigo 600 SC** or other Group 28 insecticides using a “treatment window” approach to avoid exposure of successive insect pest generations to the same mode of action.
- A “treatment window” is defined as the period of residual activity provided by single or sequential applications of products with the same mode of action. This “treatment window” should not exceed approximately the length of one generation of the target pest, or about 30 days.
- Within the “Group 28 treatment window”, make no more than 2 successive applications of **Contigo 600 SC** or other Group 28 insecticides, unless otherwise directed in the specific crop/pest sections of this label.
- Following a “Group 28 treatment window”, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action. This “Non-Group 28 Window” should approximate the duration of one generation of the target pest, or about 30 days.
- The total exposure of all Group 28 products applied throughout the crop cycle (from seedling to harvest) should not exceed approximately 50% of the crop cycle or 50% of the total number of insecticide applications targeted for the same pest species.
- For short cycle crops (< 50 days), the duration of the crop cycle may be considered as the Group 28 “treatment window” as long as no Group 28 insecticides are used during the next crop cycle at the same growing location.
- Avoid using less than the labeled rates of **Contigo 600 SC** when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target the most susceptible insect life stages, whenever possible.
- Monitor insect populations for product effectiveness.

If resistance to **Contigo 600 SC** develops in your area, **Contigo 600 SC** or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

APPLICATION

Apply at the specified rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic action thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

Apply follow-up treatments of **Contigo 600 SC**, as specified, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. Refer to the **INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of this label for further guidance on follow-up treatments. See individual crop sections of this label for specific minimum spray intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage. Because **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material, thorough spray coverage is essential for optimum control of targeted pest insects. Using increased water volumes will typically result in better spray coverage, especially under adverse conditions such as dry, hot weather or dense plant foliage.

Contigo 600 SC can be applied by: ground (including an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment*, hill drench at planting*, surface band at planting*, soil shank injection at planting*, drip chemigation*, or foliar), or aerial application equipment. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops; see specific crop sections of this label for which application methods may be used. **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied via overhead sprinkler chemigation systems on some crops; see specific crop sections of this label for crops where overhead sprinkler chemigation can be used.

*Not Registered for Use by California

For ground application, use a minimum of 30 gallons per acre (gpa) of water unless otherwise specified in separate crop section of this label or EPA-approved supplemental labeling.

The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications are made. For aerial application, use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre (gpa) of water unless otherwise specified in this label or in EPA-approved supplemental labeling. The aerial application 10 gpa minimum may be reduced as specified for the following crops:

Crop/Crop Group	AERIAL APPLICATION: Minimum Gallons per Acre (GPA) of Water
Cereals, Corn, Cotton, Grasses, Mint, Non-Grass Animal Feeds, Peanuts, Oilseeds, Rice, Soybeans, Sugarcane, Teff, Tobacco, Quinoa	2 GPA
Asparagus, Onions, Brassicas, Cucurbits, Fruiting Vegetables, Herbs, Leafy Vegetables, Legume Vegetables, Root and Tuber Vegetables, Potatoes, Spices, Cranberry	5 GPA

Use of Adjuvants

In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve such as closed canopy, dense foliage, plants with waxy leaf surfaces, or less than optimum application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use an adjuvant that does not affect foliage and/or fruit finish. Refer to specific crop sections of this label for additional adjuvant guidance.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying **Contigo 600 SC**. Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Make sure to use a well calibrated measuring device that is appropriate for the low doses that may be required with this high concentration product to avoid under or overdosing. Add **Contigo 600 SC** directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide. Once dispersed, continued agitation is required. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Do not store spray mix solutions overnight in spray tank. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

TANK MIXTURES

This product can be mixed with pesticide products that are labeled for use on the same crops **Contigo 600 SC**. Do not exceed labeled dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Contigo 600 SC may be mixed with certain liquid fertilizers for at-plant soil applications. Do not mix **Contigo 600 SC** directly with pure liquid fertilizers.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Before using a tank mix for the first time, always determine the compatibility of **Contigo 600 SC** with the tank mixtures by using a jar test.

Compatibility

Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.). Low spray volumes (i.e., 2 - 5 gallons of water), and tank mixtures of more than two products, can increase the chances of incompatible spray mixtures.

Steps to conduct a jar test to determine physical tank mix compatibility of **Contigo 600 SC** with other products:

- Add clean water to jar proportional to the planned water volume that will be used in the spray tank (a jar size of 16 oz. is acceptable).
- Using the most restrictive PPE of the products to be tested, mix proper proportions of **Contigo 600 SC** and desired tank mix partner(s) as will be present in the spray tank, add one product at a time following the sequence of addition according to formulation type provided in this label.
- Seal and shake mixture after each product is added.
- Allow to stand for 1 hour.
- View jar to determine if settling, flocculation, crystallization or any other undesirable changes have happened.
- If none of the above is observed or the solution can be easily remixed after shaking, the mixture is compatible with **Contigo 600 SC**.
- If the tank mix is not compatible, a higher water volume, reduced rate of the tank mix partner(s), reduced number of tank mix partners or a compatibility agent may be needed.

Tank Mixtures and Crop Safety

Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test **Contigo 600 SC** alone or with all possible tank mix combinations on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or which is not specifically described on **Contigo 600 SC** product labeling or in other product use instructions, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as

directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur.

Use of **Contigo 600 SC** in any tank mixture applications that is not specifically described on **Contigo 600 SC** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures before making such applications to your crops. Atticus, LLC will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on **Contigo 600 SC** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instruction.

Tank Mixing Sequence

Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. While agitating, add the different formulation types in the sequence indicated below*. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product before adding the next product.

1. Water soluble bag (WSB)
2. Water soluble granules (SG)
3. Water dispersible granules (WG, XP, DF)
4. Wettable powders (WP)
5. **Contigo 600 SC** and other water-based suspension concentrates (SC)
6. Water soluble concentrates (SL)
7. Suspoemulsions (SE)
8. Oil based suspension concentrates (OD)
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
10. Surfactants, oils adjuvants
11. Soluble fertilizers
12. Drift retardants

*Unless otherwise specified by manufacturer, Directions for Use or by local experience.

SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra.
- Do not apply as a ULV application unless specified in this label or in EPA approved supplemental labeling.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind and reduce spray drift potential.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Do not make applications when wind speeds are greater than 15 mph.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not make applications into temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated

cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

TREE AND VINE SPRAYERS

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream.

In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Movement of spray that goes beyond the edge of the cultivated area may be minimized by practices such as spraying the outside row only from outside the planting.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water.

Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Dispose of waste rinse water in accordance with local regulations.

AIR ASSISTED (AIRBLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the **Application Equipment** section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

CHEMIGATION

Contigo 600 SC can be applied via chemigation - see specific crop sections of this label for crops on which chemigation may be used. The following types of irrigation equipment may be used for chemigation applications: drip (trickle), or strip tubing irrigation systems. **Contigo 600 SC** can also be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems, including the following; center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line overhead sprinkler irrigation systems (see **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS (FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY), LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN AND SUGARCANE** section of this label). Apply **Contigo 600 SC** in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to ensure the recommended rate is applied evenly to the entire treated area. Do not allow irrigation water to collect or runoff during chemigation; do not allow pooling of irrigation water. Inject **Contigo 600 SC** downstream from any water filtration system.

Contigo 600 SC must not be applied at the same time that a drip/irrigation line clean-out product is being used, as performance may be reduced. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop 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. 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.

Wear personal protective equipment as defined in the **PPE** section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **Contigo 600 SC** is in the irrigation water.

When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system. A pesticide supply tank is recommended for the application of **Contigo 600 SC** in chemigation systems.

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices are in place. See **Required System Safety Devices for All Chemigation Systems** at the end of the **DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION** section. Public water system 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 at least 60 days out of the year.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION*

Contigo 600 SC must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Contigo 600 SC** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of

Contigo 600 SC remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, a total of two applications can be made per crop season. Any subsequent **Contigo 600 SC** treatments must be foliar applications.

1. Do not begin applications until after crop emergence in direct-seeded crops.
2. Do not make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
3. This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
4. The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
5. In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the system has come up to pressure.
6. The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter. A longer injection improves uniformity throughout the zone, but needs to allow for at least an equal period of water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

*Not Registered for Use by California

RATE CONVERSION CHART

For Contigo 600 SC for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation* and At-Plant Soil Application

Target Rate (Fl. Oz./ Acre)	Rate in Fluid Ounces Product/1,000 Row-Feet Based on Planted Row Spacing (in inches) of:															
	15 in.	20 in.	25 in.	30 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	44 in.	48 in.	60 in.	66 in.	72 in.	78 in.	80 in.	84 in.
0.7											0.080	0.088	0.096	0.104	0.107	0.112
1.2				0.069	0.078	0.083	0.087	0.092	0.101	0.110	0.138	0.152	0.165	0.179	0.184	0.193
1.7		0.065	0.081	0.098	0.111	0.117	0.124	0.130	0.143	0.156	0.195	0.215	0.234	0.254	0.260	0.273
2.0		0.077	0.096	0.115	0.130	0.138	0.145	0.153	0.168	0.184	0.230	0.253	0.275	0.298	0.306	0.321
2.25	0.065	0.086	0.108	0.129	0.146	0.155	0.164	0.172	0.189	0.207	0.258	0.284	0.310	0.336	0.344	0.362
2.5	0.072	0.096	0.120	0.143	0.163	0.172	0.182	0.191	0.210	0.230	0.287	0.316	0.344	0.373	0.383	0.402

*Not Registered for Use by California

Level and length of control is affected by rate applied.

Higher labeled rates may be required in heavy texture and/or high organic soils if application is made later in the crop development, or when pest pressure is high.

CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS (FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY), LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE

Types of Chemigation Systems

Contigo 600 SC can be applied to cereal grains, corn (field, pop, sweet, grown for seed), cotton, cranberry, grass (forage, fodder, and hay), legumes, mint (peppermint and spearmint), non-grass animal feeds, oilseed group, peanut, potato, soybean, and sugarcane through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems, including the following; center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of **Contigo 600 SC** in chemigation systems.

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure.

Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of **Contigo 600 SC** and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application.

Note: Always add the **Contigo 600 SC** to water, never put **Contigo 600 SC** into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See **Tank Mixing Sequence** section of the label for tank mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation, do not use air agitation.

Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of **Contigo 600 SC** into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump or a Venturi injector. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing **Contigo 600 SC** into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle.

Apply in no more than 0.2 inch of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing **Contigo 600 SC** to the irrigation water line and apply no more than 0.2 inch of water per acre.

Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of **Contigo 600 SC** must provide for uniform distribution of **Contigo 600 SC** treated water. Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop.

Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying **Contigo 600 SC**. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down

and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the **PPE** section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **Contigo 600 SC** is in the irrigation water.

Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector.

Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.

It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of wells, control panels, chemical supply tanks and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.

Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.

Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure.

Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

Required System Safety Devices for All Chemigation Systems

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering device, such as a positive displacement pump or a Venturi injector, that provides uniform injection of the product, is effectively designed and constructed of materials compatible with the product, and is capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. 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 the 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 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.

SOIL APPLICATIONS

Contigo 600 SC must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Contigo 600 SC** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Contigo 600 SC** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Maintaining soil moisture to field capacity or to meet crop needs and environmental conditions aids in product availability to the roots and can improve efficacy.

Applications of **Contigo 600 SC** to the root zone allow the active ingredient to be transported from the roots through the xylem providing upward systemicity. **Contigo 600 SC** is translocated to the canopy beginning immediately after the application, reaching an effective concentration in 1 to 3 days for seedlings and up to 7 days for larger plants. As the plant grows, the roots continue to absorb the available **Contigo 600 SC** from the reservoir in the soil providing extended protection of the plant canopy including new growth.

The length of control provided following soil applications will depend on the rate used, the pest being controlled and the environmental conditions, such as soil type, soil moisture, soil pH, etc. Use the higher specified rate within the rate range when pests are expected to occur later in the crop growth cycle or when pests are expected to be present continuously.

Contigo 600 SC will primarily have activity in the foliage of treated plants and will not provide protection within the blooms and fruit. Foliar applications of other products may be needed to protect these parts of the plant.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Contigo 600 SC** can be made per crop season except for drip chemigation* where a total of two applications can be made per season. If two drip applications are made then the application rate must not exceed 1.7 fl. oz. product (0.066 lb. a.i./acre) per application.

If **Contigo 600 SC** is applied as an at-plant soil application*, only one subsequent drip chemigation* application can be made.

*Not Registered for this Use by California

In-Furrow Spray at Planting

Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.

Transplant Water Treatment or Hill Drench*

Transplants should be adequately watered before transplanting in the field where **Contigo 600 SC** will be applied. Apply **Contigo 600 SC** in the field at transplanting in a minimum of 2 fluid ounces of treatment solution per transplant. Ensure water volume is sufficient to thoroughly wet the root zone.

*Not Registered for Use by California

Surface Band at Planting*

Apply as a narrow (2 inches or less) surface band spray above the seed line at planting. Incorporate surface band application within 24 hours of application using sufficient irrigation (usually 0.5 - 1.0 inch of water) to reach the seeding depth.

*Not Registered for Use by California

Soil Shank Injection*

Use soil shank injection at planting. Applications must be incorporated using sufficient irrigation (usually 0.5 - 1.0 inch of water) to reach the root zone. Shank injection should be placed in the seed row or just below the seed line, within 1 - 2 inches of the seed line.

*Not Registered for Use by California

For insecticide resistance management, it is important to avoid consecutive applications of insecticides with the same mode of action on successive generations of the same pest. See crops on label for recommended treatment rates and additional use information.

CROP ROTATION

Crops on this label and the following crops or crop groups may be planted immediately following harvest: Artichoke, globe; Asparagus; Banana/Plantain; Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5); Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07); Bushberry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07B); Cacao; Caneberry subgroup (Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group subgroup 13-07A); Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15); Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains (Crop Group 16); Citrus (Crop Group 10-10); Coffee; Corn (field, pop, seed, and sweet); Cotton; Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9); Figs; Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10); Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay Group (Crop Group 17); Herbs subgroup (Crop Group subgroup 19A); Grape; Hops; Large Shrub/Tree Berry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07C); Leafy Vegetables (non-brassica, Crop Group 4); Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6); Foliage of Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 7); Low Growing Berry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07G); Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay Crop Group 18); Okra; Oilseed Group (Crop Group 20); Olives; Peanut; Persimmons; Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10); Pineapple; Pomegranates; Prickly Pear Cactus; Rice; Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1); Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2); Small Fruit Vine Climbing subgroup, except fuzzy kiwifruit (Berry and Small Fruit Crop Group subgroup 13-07F); Soybean; Spice subgroup (Crop Group subgroup 19B); Spearmint and Peppermint; Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12); Sugarcane; Tea; Tree Nuts and Pistachio (Crop Group 14); Tobacco; and Tropical Fruits (acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, ilama, feijoa, guava, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax jambu, and White sapote (*Casimiroa*), and/or hybrids of these).

All other crops cannot be planted until 12 months after the last application of **Contigo 600 SC**.

CONTIGO 600 SC RATES

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
ARTICHOKE, GLOBE	FOLIAR DRIP CHEMIGATION*	Artichoke plume moth	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

Make applications between bud formation and harvest of an individual fruit.

Apply in a minimum of 10 gals. water per acre by air and 50 - 200 gals. of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff).

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

*Not Registered for Use by California

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
ASPARAGUS	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
ONION BULBS, AND ONION GREEN SUBGROUPS (EPA Crop Group 3-07A & 3-07B) Including: Chive, fresh leaves; Chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; Daylily, bulb; Elegans hosta; Fritillaria, bulb; Fritillaria, leaves; Garlic, bulb; Garlic, great-headed, bulb; Garlic, serpent, bulb; Kurrat; Lady's leek; Leek; Leek, wild; Lily, bulb; Onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, bulb; Onion, Chinese, bulb; Onion, fresh; Onion, green; Onion, macrostem; Onion, pearl; Onion, potato, bulb; Onion, tree, tops; Onion, Welsh, tops; Shallot, bulb; Shallot, fresh leaves; Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.						
USE RESTRICTIONS • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or more than 12 applications per acre per calendar year. • Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. • Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop. • Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year. • For Registered Use by New York: do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA AND LEAFY BRASSICA GREENS (EPA Crop Sub-groups 5A & 5B) Including: Broccoli; Broccoli Chinese (gai lon); Broccoli Raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; Cabbage; Chinese cabbage (bok choy); Chinese cabbage (napa); Cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy); Cauliflower; Cavalo broccolo; Collards; Kale; Kohlrabi; Mizuna; Mustard greens; Mustard spinach; Rape greens	SOIL AT PLANTING[†] (An in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cabbage maggot* Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth ¹ Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	3	4
	DRIP CHEMIGATION[†]	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth ¹ Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
	FOLIAR^{††}	Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth ¹ Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Grasshoppers ²	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7		

(continued)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): Contigo 600 SC must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Do not apply more than 2.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** to the soil at planting. Do not apply more than 3.4 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.

For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of Contigo 600 SC into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days. Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Contigo 600 SC** per crop. Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Contigo 600 SC** was made. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

†† FOLIAR: For best performance use an effective adjuvant. See the **Use of Adjuvants** section of the label.

1 Diamondback moth resistance management: Do not apply **Contigo 600 SC** more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of **Contigo 600 SC** for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e., a product with a different IRAC group number).

Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action.

Do not apply less than 1.2 fl. oz. of **Contigo 600 SC** per application per acre for diamondback moth control. Do not make more than 6 total applications per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

2 Grasshoppers: Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

*Suppression only. Transplant water treatment only.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or more than 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 20.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):**
 - o Minimum interval between treatments is 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
 - o **Application via drip chemigation:** drip tape must be placed directly underneath a single row to ensure **Contigo 600 SC** is applied in the root zone.
- **FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:**
 - o Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days for foliar applications.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CEREAL GRAINS (EPA Crop Group 15) Except Corn and Rice Including: Barley; Buckwheat; Pearl Millet; Proso Millet; Oats; Rye; Sorghum (milo); <i>Sorghum</i> spp. grain sorghum, sudangrass (seed crop), and hybrids of these grown for its seed; Teosinte, Triticale; Wheat; Wild Rice	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION[†]	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm Wheathead armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Grasshoppers ¹	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†] **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹ **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
FORAGE, FODDER, AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS (EPA Crop Group 16) Except Corn and Rice Including Forage, fodder, and straw of all commodities included in the cereal grains group, except corn and rice. Includes <i>Sorghum</i> spp. sorghum, forage; sorghum, stover; sudangrass; and hybrids of these grown for forage and/or stover	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION†	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm Wheathead armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Grasshoppers¹	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures. † Contigo 600 SC can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation. ¹ Grasshoppers: Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2 nd - 3 rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest Contigo 600 SC there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of Contigo 600 SC before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.						
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make than 4 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CORN (FIELD); CORN (POP)	SOIL AT PLANTING [†] In-furrow spray	Army cutworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Common stalk borer Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm True armyworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	14	4
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION ^{††}	Army cutworm Beet armyworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Corn earworm Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Grasshoppers ¹	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†] **SOIL APPLICATIONS (In-Furrow Spray at Planting):** Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **Contigo 600 SC** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Contigo 600 SC** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Contigo 600 SC** can be made per crop. See **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section of this label for rate per 1,000 linear ft.

^{††} **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹ **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year, whether applications are made to the soil, foliarly or as a seed treatment.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CORN (SWEET); CORN (GROWN FOR SEED)	SOIL AT PLANTING [†] In-furrow spray	Army cutworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Common stalk borer Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm True armyworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION ^{††}	Army cutworm Beet armyworm Black cutworm Clay-backed cutworm Corn earworm Dingy cutworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sandhills cutworm Southern armyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Grasshoppers [‡]	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†] **SOIL APPLICATIONS (In-Furrow Spray at Planting):** Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **Contigo 600 SC** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Contigo 600 SC** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Contigo 600 SC** can be made per crop. See **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section of this label for rate per 1,000 linear ft.

^{††} **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

[‡] **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year, whether applications are made to the soil, foliarly or as a seed treatment.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
COTTON	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION†	Beet armyworm Cotton bollworm ^{1,2} Cutworms Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm ¹ Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	21	4
		Cabbage looper Soybean looper*	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
		Grasshoppers ³	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹ **For Heliothine control (cotton bollworm and/or tobacco budworm) in conventional non-transgenic/non-Bt cotton varieties, and in Bt transgenic cotton varieties where trait resistance has been documented:** make the first application at rates of 0.066 - 0.09 lb. a.i./acre (1.7 - 2.3 fl. oz. product). Subsequent applications can be at rates of 0.047 - 0.09 lb. a.i./acre (1.2 - 2.3 fl. oz. product), depending on pest pressure.

² **For control of cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*) in Bt transgenic cotton where no trait resistance has been documented:** the initial application and subsequent applications of **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied at 1.2 - 1.7 fl. oz./acre as a foliar spray. Apply when cotton bollworm populations reach local established treatment thresholds to prevent crop damage.

³ **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

*Suppression only.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CUCURBIT VEGETABLES (EPA Crop Group 9) Including: Chayote (fruit); Chinese wax-gourd (Chinese preserving melon); Citron melon; Cucumber; Gherkin; Edible gourd (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); <i>Momordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); Muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); Pumpkin, Summer squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); Winter squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); Watermelon	SOIL AT PLANTING[†] (An in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
	DRIP CHEMIGATION[†] Make application(s) within the first half of the crop growing cycle, typically up to peak bloom crop stage.	Melon-worm	0.027 - 0.047	0.7 - 1.2		
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Pickle worm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
	FOLIAR	Melon-worm	0.027 - 0.047	0.7 - 1.2		
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Pickle worm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†]**SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):** Contigo 600 SC must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Do not apply more than 2.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** to the soil at planting. Do not apply more than 3.4 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation. Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Contigo 600 SC** per crop. Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Contigo 600 SC** was made. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidobrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
FRUITING VEGETABLES Including: Eggplant; Groundcherry (<i>Physalis</i> spp.); Okra; Pepino; Pepper (including bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper); Tomatillo; Tomato	SOIL AT PLANTING[†] (An in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
	DRIP CHEMIGATION[†]	Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Hornworms Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
	FOLIAR	Hornworms	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		
		Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†]SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): Contigo 600 SC must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Do not apply more than 2.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i.) per acre of Contigo 600 SC to the soil at planting. Do not apply more than 3.4 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i.) per acre of Contigo 600 SC per crop by any combination of at-plant soil application and drip chemigation.

For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of Contigo 600 SC into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days. Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of Contigo 600 SC per crop. Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at-plant application of Contigo 600 SC was made. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidobrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

(continued)

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
GRASS FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY (EPA Crop Group 17) Any grass, Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock; all pasture and range grasses; and grasses grown for hay or silage.	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION†	Beet armyworm ¹ Corn earworm Fall armyworm ¹ Sod webworm ¹ Southern armyworm ¹ True armyworm ¹	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	0	4
		Grasshoppers ²	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		
		Billbug (grubs) ^{3,*} Cutworms ¹ European crane fly (larvae) ^{4,*}	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†]**Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹**For control of Armyworms, Cutworms, and Sod Webworms:** apply at first sign of economic crop damage. Apply **Contigo 600 SC** as a thorough coverage foliar spray using properly calibrated ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gals./acre, or via overhead chemigation in 0.10-to-0.20-acre inch of water. For foliar sprays, increase the spray volume to compensate for the amount of foliage present. For maximum spray penetration into the root crown area, the use of a silicone surfactant may be useful. For best results with foliar spray applications, delay the next irrigation for at least 24 hours.

²**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

³**For suppression of Billbug grubs:** apply when overwintered adult Billbugs are first observed. This will usually occur in late April or early May. It is important to move the **Contigo 600 SC** into the grass root zone. This is best achieved by applying via overhead chemigation in 0.25-to-0.50-acre inch of water, or by immediately following a foliar spray application with 0.25-to-0.50-acre inch of water.

⁴**For suppression of European Crane Fly larvae:** apply between September and early November.

*Suppression only. Grass grown for seed only.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
USDA - APHIS RANGELAND GRASSHOPPER AND MORMON CRICKET SUPPRESSION PROGRAM in/on: Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay: (Crop Group 17) Any grass, Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock; all pasture and range grasses; and grasses grown for hay or silage.	FOLIAR - ULV APPLICATION (Ground or Air Application)	Grasshoppers Mormon crickets	0.027	0.7	0	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use of oil-based adjuvants (methylated seed oils, petroleum oils, crop oil concentrates etc.) at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) improves performance. Apply when pest populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Applications should target the most susceptible life stages when possible. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve optimum control. Applications should be made when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the pest population is at least 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once pests contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 1 application of **Contigo 600 SC** per acre per calendar year for grasshopper and/or Mormon cricket suppression.
- Apply a minimum of 32 fl. oz. of spray solution (i.e., **Contigo 600 SC** plus carrier(s), adjuvant(s), diluent(s), etc.) per acre whether applied by air or ground application equipment.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
HERB SUBGROUP (EPA Crop Sub-group 19A) Including Angelica; Balm; Basil; Borage; Burnet; Camomile; Catnip; Chervil (dried); Chive, Chinese; Clary; Coriander (leaf); Costmary; Culantro (leaf); Curry (leaf); Dillweed; Horehound; Hyssop; Lavender; Lemongrass; Lovage (leaf); Marigold; Marjoram; Nasturtium; Parsley (dried); Pennyroyal; Rosemary; Rue; Sage; Savory, summer and winter; Sweet bay; Tansy; Tarragon; Thyme; Wintergreen; Woodruff; and Wormwood	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY: **Contigo 600 SC** has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Contigo 600 SC** can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use. Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large-scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of **Contigo 600 SC** in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 20.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
HOPS*	FOLIAR	Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	0	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.						
USE RESTRICTIONS • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year. • Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. • Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year. *Not Registered for Use by California						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
LEAFY VEGETABLES EXCEPT BRASSICA (EPA Crop Group 4) Including: Amaranth leafy; Arugula (roquette); Cardoon; Celery; Celery (Chinese); Celtuce; Chervil; Chinese spinach; Chrysanthemum (edible leaved); Chrysanthemum, garland; Corn salad; Cress (garden); Cress (upland); Dandelion, leaves; Dock (sorrel); Endive (escarole); Florence fennel; Lettuce (head & leaf); Orach; Parsley; Purslane (garden & winter); Radicchio (red chicory); Rhubarb; Spinach; Spinach (vine); Spinach (New Zealand); Swiss chard; Tampala	SOIL AT PLANTING[†] (An in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Tobacco budworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
	DRIP CHEMIGATION[†]	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Diamondback moth ¹ Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Diamondback moth ¹ Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
		Grasshoppers ²	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7		

(continued)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation): Contigo 600 SC must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient watering in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Do not apply more than 2.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** to the soil at planting. Do not apply more than 3.4 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation. Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Contigo 600 SC** per crop.

For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle: translocation of Contigo 600 SC into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days. Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Contigo 600 SC** was made. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

1 Diamondback moth resistance management: Do not apply **Contigo 600 SC** more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of **Contigo 600 SC** for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e. a product with a different IRAC group number). Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. Do not apply less than 1.2 fl. oz. of **Contigo 600 SC** per application per acre for diamondback moth control. Do not make more than 6 total applications per acre per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

2 Grasshoppers: Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidobrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 20.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
LEGUME VEGETABLES (EPA Crop Group 6) (For soybean see separate soybean crop section below.) (Succulent or Dried) Including: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i>) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); Bean (<i>Phaseolus</i>) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); Bean (<i>Vigna</i>) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, Southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); Broad bean (fava); Chickpea (garbanzo); Guar; Jackbean; Lablab bean; Lentil; Pea (<i>Pisum</i>) (includes dwarf pea, edible-podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snowpea, sugar snap pea); Pigeon pea; Sword bean	SOIL AT PLANTING[†] In-furrow spray	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION^{††}	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.098	2.5		
		Grasshoppers [‡]	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†] **SOIL APPLICATIONS (In-Furrow Spray at Planting):** Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **Contigo 600 SC** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Contigo 600 SC** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Contigo 600 SC** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Contigo 600 SC** can be made per crop. See **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section of this label for rate per 1,000 linear ft.

^{††} **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

[‡] **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidobrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES (EPA Crop Group 7) Except Soybean Including: foliage of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetables that will be used as animal feed	SOIL AT PLANTING[†] In-furrow spray	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION^{††}	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	0.098	2.5		
		Grasshoppers [‡]	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†] **SOIL APPLICATIONS (In-Furrow Spray at Planting):** Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **Contigo 600 SC** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Contigo 600 SC** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Contigo 600 SC** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Contigo 600 SC** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Contigo 600 SC** can be made per crop.

^{††} **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

[‡] **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

*Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidobrensis* and *L. langei*.

**Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
MINT Peppermint and Spearmint	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION[†]	Armyworms Cutworms Loopers Mint root borer ¹	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†]**Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

In mint growing areas where the mint root borer degree-day model is being used and mint is being grown under sprinkler irrigation: apply **Contigo 600 SC** at 1.7 fl. oz./acre (0.066 lb. a.i./acre) as a foliar spray or via overhead sprinkler chemigation. Time the application between 900 and 1250 growing degree days. Foliar sprays must be followed by sprinkler irrigation before swathing. When making a foliar spray, be sure to include an adjuvant to help obtain thorough coverage. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use an adjuvant that does not affect foliage.

¹**Mint Root Borer:** For applications after the last cutting of mint, apply **Contigo 600 SC** soon after the last cutting of mint, but before the Mint Root Borer forms an overwintering hibernaculum. If **Contigo 600 SC** is applied as a broadcast spray, follow application with at least 2 inches water per acre of overhead irrigation. For furrow-irrigated mint, apply **Contigo 600 SC** as a broadcast spray soon after harvest. Follow application with two furrow irrigations in order to move **Contigo 600 SC** into the mint root zone before the mint root borer forms a hibernaculum. If **Contigo 600 SC** is applied via overhead chemigation, use a minimum of 2 acre-inches of water to move the **Contigo 600 SC** into the mint root zone.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS (EPA Crop Group 18) Including: Alfalfa; bean, velvet; Clover (<i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Melilotus</i>); Kudzu; Lespedeza; Lupin; Sainfoin; Trefoil; Vetch; Vetch, crown; Vetch, milk	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION[†]	Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa looper Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	0	4
		Grasshoppers ¹	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†]**Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Make one application per cutting.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
PEANUT	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION [†]	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Lesser cornstalk borer Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Cabbage looper Granulate cutworm Soybean looper	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
		Grasshoppers [‡]	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

[†] **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), LEGUMES, NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

[‡] **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
POTATO	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION†	Beet and Yellow striped armyworms Cabbage looper ¹ Colorado potato beetle ² European corn borer Potato tuberworm ³	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	14	4
		Grasshoppers ⁴	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† Do not apply **Contigo 600 SC** more than once to Colorado potato beetle via overhead chemigation. **Contigo 600 SC** may only be applied to potatoes as a direct foliar spray or via chemigation through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹ **Cabbage looper: West of the Rocky Mountains - (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI):** Apply **Contigo 600 SC** at 0.7 - 1.2 fl. oz./acre (0.027 - 0.047 lb. a.i./acre) to control early-stage instars (1st - 3rd instar).

² **Colorado potato beetle: West of the Rocky Mountains - (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI):** Apply **Contigo 600 SC** at 0.7 - 1.2 fl. oz./acre (0.027 - 0.047 lb. a.i./acre) to control local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle believed to be sensitive to most commonly used insecticides. Apply just prior to or just after egg hatch while larvae are small. In some areas, where local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle have elevated levels of resistance to insecticides, use **Contigo 600 SC** at the 1.7 fl. oz./acre application rate. With resistant populations of Colorado Potato Beetle, back-to-back applications on 5 - 7 day intervals may be required to achieve maximum control.

Colorado potato beetle resistance management: Do not apply **Contigo 600 SC** more than twice to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30 day period. Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be with an effective product with a different mode of action.

³ **Potato tuberworm:** Apply **Contigo 600 SC** at rates of 1.2 - 1.7 fl. oz./acre to control potato tuberworm. Begin application when field scouting indicates the presence of tuberworm adults and/or larvae. Potato tuberworm often have overlapping generations so repeat applications of **Contigo 600 SC** may be needed based on field scouting. Avoid treating successive generations with the same mode of action. It is important to protect the crop just prior to harvest when foliage starts to senesce. Use the high rate of **Contigo 600 SC** where potato tuberworm pressure is high. Failure to adequately control potato tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage. Foliar sprays alone, by air or ground, may not provide adequate control of larvae in the mid to lower crop canopy. Performance is improved by applying via overhead chemigation. Alternatively, integrate chemigation applications into the foliar spray program. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v). For chemigation applications, apply in 0.1-to-0.2-acre inches of water and add MSO at 12 - 16 fl. oz./acre. **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied via overhead sprinkler chemigation systems.

⁴ **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode-of-action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
OILSEED GROUP (EPA Crop Group 20) Except Milkweed Including: Borage; Calendula; Canola; Castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; Cotton-seed; Crambe; Cuphea; Euphorbia; Evening primrose; Flax seed; Gold of pleasure; Hare's ear mustard; Jojoba; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Mustard seed; Niger seed; Oil radish; Poppy seed; Rapeseed; Rose hip; Safflower; Sesame; Stokes aster; Sunflower; Sweet rocket; Tallowwood; Tea oil plant; Vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION†	Banded sunflower moth ¹ Diamondback moth Sunflower moth ¹	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Grasshoppers ²	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures. †Contigo 600 SC can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation. ¹Banded sunflower moth and sunflower moth: Apply when moth populations reach local established treatment thresholds and as blooms begin to open (sunflower growth stage R-5.0 to R-5.1) to prevent crop damage. Make applications at 5 - 7 day intervals when moth pressure is heavy. ²Grasshoppers: Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2 nd - 3 rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest Contigo 600 SC there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of Contigo 600 SC before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.						
USE RESTRICTIONS • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year. • Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days. • Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (EPA Crop Group 1) Except Potato Including: Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke, Chinese; Artichoke, Jerusalem; Beet, garden; Beet, sugar; Burdock, edible; Canna, edible; Carrot; Cassava, bitter and sweet; Celeriac; Chayote (root); Chervil, turnip-rooted; Chicory; Chufa; dasheen (taro); Ginger; Ginseng; Horseradish; Leren; Parsley, turnip-rooted; Parsnip; Radish; Radish, oriental; Rutabaga; Salsify; Salsify, black; Salsify, Spanish; Skirret; Sweet potato; Tanier; Turmeric; Turnip; Yam bean; Yam, true	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 20.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES (EPA Crop Group 2) (Human Food or Animal Feed) Including: Beet, garden; Beet, sugar; Burdock, edible; Carrot; Cassava, bitter and sweet; Celeriac; Chervil, turnip-rooted; Chicory; Dasheen (taro); Parsnip; Radish; Radish, oriental (daikon); Rutabaga; Salsify, black; Sweet potato; Tanier; Turnip; Yam, true	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellow striped armyworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Grasshoppers ¹	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

¹**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 20.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
RICE Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri	SOIL APPLICATION† Broadcast spray	Rice water weevil larvae	0.078 - 0.098	2.0 - 2.5	N/A	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

For water-seeded rice: Apply **Contigo 600 SC** to soil surface prior to seeding and flooding. Apply in a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage. For improved performance, soil incorporation in the upper 1 - 2 inches of soil is recommended.

For dry-seeded rice: **Contigo 600 SC** may be applied to the surface of the soil before, during or after planting, but application must be made before rice emergence. After application of **Contigo 600 SC**, flush the field up to runoff and allow field to dry. Higher rates within the listed range should be used in dry-seeded rice when the permanent flood will be established at tillering.

Broadcast application may be made using aerial or ground application equipment.

† Only for application as a broadcast spray to soil.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 5 days prior to flooding in water-seeded rice. Once flood is established, hold the water for a minimum of 14 days before discharging the water.
- Application of **Contigo 600 SC** to dry-seeded rice must be made before rice emergence. Then, if excessive rainfall occurs, or a flood is established, the water must be held for a minimum of 14 days after application before discharging the water.
- Do not apply more than 2.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.098 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- Do not use **Contigo 600 SC** treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish or crustacea (including crawfish) during the rice production cycle (planting through harvest).

SPECIMEN

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
SPICE (EPA Crop Sub-group 19B) Including: Allspice; Anise (seed); Anise, star; Annatto (seed); Caper (buds); Caraway; Caraway, black; Cardamom; Cassia (bark); Cassia (buds); Celery (seed); Cinnamon; Clove (buds); Coriander (seed); Culantro (seed); Cumin; Dill (seed); Fennel, common; Fennel, Florence (seed); Fenugreek; Grains of paradise; Juniper (berry); Lovage (seed); Mace; Mustard (seed); Nutmeg; Pepper, black; Pepper, white; Poppy (seed); Saffron; Vanilla	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY:

Contigo 600 SC has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Contigo 600 SC** can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use.

Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large-scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of **Contigo 600 SC** in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 20.5 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
SOYBEAN Including edamame (immature soybean)	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION†	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cutworms Fall armyworm Garden webworm Green cloverworm Lesser cornstalk borer Southern armyworm Soybean looper Thistle caterpillar Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar Woollybear caterpillar	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Grasshoppers¹	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		
		Dectes stem borer²	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹ **Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

² **Dectes stem borer:** To minimize crop damage by the pest, apply at the onset of adult beetle flight. Ensure thorough spray coverage and make application to soybeans prior to egg laying. For best results, regular scouting using a sweep net is necessary to identify the emergence and infestation of adult beetles. If regular scouting is not used, apply at 1500 Growing Degree Days (GDD) in Nebraska and northern Kansas or consult with your local agricultural advisor for advice on application timing. Continued scouting should be used to track the duration of the emergence period. A second application may be necessary at 3 to 4 weeks after the initial application if adults continue to emerge over an extended period.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
STRAWBERRY	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Japanese beetle (adult) Light brown apple moth ¹	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

¹**Light brown apple moth:** Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation for each generation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Make application before pests reach damaging levels. Monitor fields and make an additional application if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage and fruit.

Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for this pest in strawberry.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 8 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 10.2 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.4 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.
- **For Registered Use by New York:** do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
SUGARCANE	FOLIAR	Mexican rice borer ¹	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	14	4
	OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION ¹	Sugarcane borer				
		Grasshoppers ²	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

¹**Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹**Mexican rice borer:** Make the application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation. The lower recommended rate range can be used when shorter residual control is needed. Use the higher recommended rate range for heavy insect pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Make the application before pests reach damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests in sugarcane.

²**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gal./100 gals. of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched, and the majority of the grasshopper population are 2nd - 3rd instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Contigo 600 SC** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Contigo 600 SC** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
TEFF	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7	14	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
FORAGE, FODDER, AND STRAW OF TEFF	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7	14	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
QUINOA	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Corn earworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	0.047 - 0.066	1.2 - 1.7	14	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
TOBACCO*	FOLIAR	Split worm (Potato tuberworm) Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato hornworm	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	1	4
		Grasshoppers	0.027 - 0.066	0.7 - 1.7		
	SOIL AT PLANTING† (Transplant water treatment only)	Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato hornworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **SOIL APPLICATIONS (transplant water treatment at planting):** **Contigo 600 SC** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Do not apply more than 2.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i.) per acre of **Contigo 600 SC** to the soil at planting.

Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance. See **RATE CONVERSION CHART** in the **CHEMIGATION** section of this label for rate per 1,000 linear ft.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

*Not Registered for Use by California

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
BANANA; PLANTAIN	FOLIAR	Leafrollers	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.						
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 10 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
BUSHBERRY SUBGROUP (BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROP GROUP) (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07B) Including: Aronia berry; Blueberry, highbush; Blueberry, lowbush; Buffalo currant; Chilean guava; Cranberry, highbush; Currant, black; Currant, red; Elderberry; European barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); Lingonberry; Native currant; Salal; Sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Cherry fruitworm Cranberry fruitworm Japanese beetle (adult) ¹ Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. ¹ Japanese beetle (adult): use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.						
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
LARGE SHRUB/TREE SUB-GROUP (BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROP GROUP) (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07C) Including: Bayberry; buffaloberry; che; chokecherry; elderberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); mountain pepper berries; mulberry; phalsa; pincherry; riberry; salal; serviceberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.						
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
LOW GROWING BERRY SUBGROUP EXCEPT CRANBERRY AND STRAWBERRY (BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROP GROUP) (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07G) Including: Bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Cherry fruitworm Cranberry fruit-worm Japanese beetle (adult) ¹ Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. ¹ Japanese beetle (adult): use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.						
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CRANBERRY	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION [†]	Blackheaded fireworm ¹ Cherry fruitworm Cranberry fruitworm Green spanworm Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer Sparganothis fruitworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply less than 20 gals. water per acre by ground application. Do not apply less than 5 gals. water per acre by aerial application.

[†] **Contigo 600 SC** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, CRANBERRY, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

¹ **Blackheaded fireworm:** use high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CANE BERRY SUB-GROUP (BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROP GROUP) (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07A) Including: Blackberry; loganberry: red and black raspberry cultivars and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Omnivorous leafroller Light brown apple moth Raspberry crown borer ¹	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

¹ **Raspberry crown borer:** For control of Raspberry Crown Borer, apply **Contigo 600 SC** as a directed foliar application, using a spray volume of 50 - 100 gals./acre, directed to base of canes. Apply in early fall right after egg hatch or in early spring when larvae first become active and start to feed on the crown of the plant. Time the application when rainfall (minimum of 1/2 inch) is forecast or when overhead irrigation (minimum of 1/2 inch water per acre) can be used to move **Contigo 600 SC** into the plant root zone in order to control raspberry crown borer.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
SMALL FRUIT VINE CLIMBING SUBGROUP EXCEPT FUZZY KIWIFRUIT AND GRAPE (BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROP GROUP) (EPA Crop Subgroup 13-07F) Including: Amur River grape; gooseberry; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Omnivorous leafroller Raspberry crown borer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CACAO*	FOLIAR	Cacao pod borer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

*Not Registered for Use by California

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
CITRUS (EPA Crop Group 10-10) Including: Calamondin; citrus citron; citrus hybrids (includes chironja, tangelo, tangor); grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; mandarin (tangerine); orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Satsuma mandarin; Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; Japanese summer grapefruit; Mediterranean mandarin; Mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russell River lime; Sweet lime; Tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; Trifoliate orange; Uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Citrus leafminer Citrus peelminer Katydid (nymphs) ¹ Light brown apple moth Omnivorous leafroller	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher **Contigo 600 SC** rate in the specified rate range.

¹ **Suppression of Katydid (nymphs) - Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*):** Correct timing of spray application is to nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 - 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 - 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
COFFEE	FOLIAR	Coffee leafminer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	7	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
FIGS	FOLIAR	Navel orangeworm	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
GRAPE	FOLIAR	Grape berry moth Grape leafroller	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	14	4
		Climbing cutworm European grapevine moth Japanese beetle (adult) ¹ Katydid (nymphs) ² Light brown apple moth Raisin moth ³ Western grapeleaf skeletonizer	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		
		Omnivorous leafroller ⁴	0.055 - 0.098	1.4 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. When using higher volume spray solutions, apply a higher **Contigo 600 SC** rate in the specified rate range.

¹**Japanese beetle (adult):** use the high application rate for moderate to heavy infestations.

²**Suppression of Katydid (nymphs) - Forktailed bush katydid (*Scudderia furcata*), Angularwinged katydid (*Microcentrum retinerve*):** Correct timing of spray application is to nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 - 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 to 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity.

³**Raisin moth:** Make the first application at initiation of egg generation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure.

⁴**Omnivorous leafroller:** Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or first signs of infestations for each generation. Use higher rates of **Contigo 600 SC** for moderate to heavy insect pressure.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
OLIVES	FOLIAR	American plum borer European grapevine moth	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
PERSIMMONS	FOLIAR	Leafrollers	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
POME FRUITS (EPA Crop Group 11-10) Including: Apple; Crabapple; Loquat; Mayhaw; Pear; Pear, oriental; Quince	FOLIAR	Green fruitworm Spotted tentiform leafminer Western tentiform leafminer	0.055 - 0.090	1.4 - 2.3	5	4
		Apple maggot* Codling moth ¹ European apple sawfly European corn borer Light brown apple moth Obliquebanded leafroller ² Oriental fruit moth Pandemis leafroller Plum curculio ¹ Redbanded leafroller Tufted apple bud moth Variegated leafroller White apple leafhopper*	0.055 - 0.098 Western U.S. States[†]: 0.066 - 0.098	1.4 - 2.5 Western U.S. States[†]: 1.7 - 2.5		

(continued)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground.

†Apples - Western U.S. States: Use the 1.7 fl. oz./acre rate for low pressure infestations and make repeat applications on a 14-day schedule. For high pressure infestations or for orchards with a history of significant codling moth damage, apply **Contigo 600 SC** at 2.3 - 2.5 fl. oz./acre. Make repeat applications on a 10 - 17 day schedule. For best results in high pressure orchards, use a comprehensive management program involving ovicide treatments followed by properly timed larvicide applications at high labeled rates and shortened retreatment intervals.

When using **Contigo 600 SC** in an integrated program with other codling moth insecticides, make sure the retreatment schedule is consistent with the period of effectiveness for each product used.

†Pears - Western U.S. States: Apply **Contigo 600 SC** on a 14 - 17 day schedule. For low pressure infestations use the 1.7 fl. oz. rate. For high pressure infestations or for orchards with a history of significant codling moth damage, apply **Contigo 600 SC** at 2.3 to 2.5 fl. oz./acre.

†Includes states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

†Codling Moth: Make first application prior to egg hatch. Each application provides 10 to 17 days of protection depending on intensity of codling moth pressure and rate of fruit growth. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Use pheromone trap catches and local degree day-based spray timing advisories to determine the development of each generation. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestation levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Codling Moth Resistance Management: Do not apply **Contigo 600 SC** (or other Group 28 insecticides) more than three times to a generation of codling moth (codling moth typically has a single generation "treatment window" of 30 to 45 days). Application(s) to the next generation of codling moth must be with an effective product(s) with a different mode of action (different IRAC group number) for at least a 30 day "treatment window" before making any additional applications of **Contigo 600 SC** (or other Group 28 insecticides).

²Obliquebanded Leafroller: For overwintering larvae, apply in the spring (pink to petal fall stage) at first sign of active feeding. For summer generation apply just prior to or at the beginning of egg hatch. Leafroller feeding stops after ingestion of treated foliage, however, during periods of cold weather when leafrollers are inactive, it may take several days to achieve complete control. Applications with an EPA-registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Obliquebanded Leafroller Resistance Management: Only apply **Contigo 600 SC** (or other Group 28 insecticides) to one generation of obliquebanded leafroller per year. Application(s) to other generations of obliquebanded leafroller must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e., a product with a different IRAC group number).

Effect on beneficial insects - Beneficial insects such as predators or parasitoids are an important component in pome fruit IPM. **Contigo 600 SC** has demonstrated low to no impact on the predator *Deraeocoris brevis* and key parasitoids, *Aphelinus mali*, *Aphytis* spp., and *Encarsia* spp. This low impact is very important in preservation of biological control of pear psylla, San Jose scale and wooly apple aphid when **Contigo 600 SC** is applied early season for control of first generation codling moth.

*Suppression only.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 10 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
Azarole; Medlar; Tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Green fruitworm Spotted tentiform leafminer Western tentiform leafminer	0.055 - 0.090	1.4 - 2.3	5	4
		Apple maggot* European apple sawfly European corn borer Light brown apple moth Obliquebanded leafroller ¹ Oriental fruit moth Pandemis leafroller Plum curculio* Redbanded leafroller Tufted apple bud moth Variegated leafroller White apple leafhopper*	0.055 - 0.098 Western U.S. States[†]: 0.066 - 0.098	1.4 - 2.5 Western U.S. States[†]: 1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground.

¹**Obliquebanded Leafroller:** For overwintering larvae, apply in the spring (pink to petal fall stage) at first sign of active feeding. For summer generation apply just prior to or at the beginning of egg hatch. Leafroller feeding stops after ingestion of treated foliage, however, during periods of cold weather when leafrollers are inactive, it may take several days to achieve complete control. Applications with an EPA registered horticultural oil may improve performance; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in pome fruit. Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees.

Obliquebanded Leafroller Resistance Management: Only apply **Contigo 600 SC** (or other Group 28 insecticides) to one generation of obliquebanded leafroller per year. Application(s) to other generations of obliquebanded leafroller must be with an effective product with a different mode of action (i.e., a product with a different IRAC group number).

Effect on beneficial insects - Beneficial insects such as predators or parasitoids are an important component in pome fruit IPM. **Contigo 600 SC** has demonstrated low to no impact on the predator *Deraeocoris brevis* and key parasitoids, *Aphelinus mali*, *Aphytis* spp., and *Encarsia* spp. This low impact is very important in preservation of biological control of pear psylla, San Jose scale and wooly apple aphid when **Contigo 600 SC** is applied early season for control of first generation codling moth.

[†]Includes states of AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA, and WY.

*Suppression only.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 10 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
POMEGRANATES	FOLIAR	Navel orangeworm Omnivorous leafroller	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
PRICKLY PEAR CACTUS*	FOLIAR	Prickly pear moth	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	1	4
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 10 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year. *Not Registered for Use by California						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
STONE FRUITS (EPA Crop Group 12-12) Including: Apricot; Cherry, sweet; Cherry, tart; Nectarine; Peach; Plum; Plum, Chickasaw; Plum, Damson; Plum, Japanese; Plumcot; Prune (fresh) Apricot, Japanese; Capulin; Cherry, black; Cherry Nanking; Jujube, Chinese; Plum, American; Plum, beach; Plum, Canada; Plum, cherry; Plum, Klamath; Sloe	FOLIAR	Cherry fruit fly* Codling moth Katydid (nymphs) ¹ Light brown apple moth Obliquebanded leafroller Omnivorous leaf roller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer ² Tufted apple bud moth	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	10	4
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS A lower application rate of 1.2 - 1.7 oz. product per acre can be used in short interval (7 - 10 days) spray program. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. ¹ Suppression of Katydid (nymphs) - Forktailed bush katydid (<i>Scudderia furcata</i>), Angularwinged katydid (<i>Microcentrum retinerve</i>): Correct timing of spray application is to the nymphal stages. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Apply at first indication of Katydid nymphs. Allow 5 - 7 days to achieve maximum results. Make repeat applications on a 7 - 10 day schedule if monitoring indicates continued feeding activity. ² Peach twig borer: For early dormant through mid-dormant applications, use higher rates of Contigo 600 SC ; for late dormant applications, use lower rates. Applications may be made with an EPA-registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils. For best performance, apply using ground equipment to achieve thorough uniform coverage of all scaffolds and limbs. For "May spray" applications to the summer generation: make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay). Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and/or large, dense foliage trees. *Suppression only.						
USE RESTRICTIONS - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year. - Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days. - Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. Contigo 600 SC or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.						

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
TEA (HI & SC only)	FOLIAR	Leafrollers	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	3	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential to achieve best results. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
TREE NUTS (EPA Crop Group 14-12) Including: African nut-tree; Almond; Beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; Bunya; Bur oak; Butternut; Cajou nut; Candelnut; Cashew; Chestnut; Chinquapin; Coconut; Coquito nut; Dika nut; Ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; Hazelnut (Filbert); Heartnut; Hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; Macadamia nut; Mongongo nut; Monkey-pot; Monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; Peach palm nut; Pecan; Pequi; Pili nut; Pine nut; Pistachio; Sapucaia nut; Tropical almond; Walnut, black; Walnut, English; Yellowhorn; and Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Hickory shuckworm Pecan nut casebearer	0.047 - 0.098	1.2 - 2.5	10	4
		Filbertworm ¹	0.055 - 0.098	1.4 - 2.5		
		Codling moth ² Navel orange worm ³ Light brown apple moth Oblique banded leafroller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer ⁴	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre by ground. Where higher spray volumes are used, apply a higher **Contigo 600 SC** rate in the specific rate range.

Grazing on Tree Nut orchard or grove floor - There are no grazing restrictions for (1) Grass forage, fodder and hay. Any grass Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage, and (2) Non-grass animal feeds.

¹**Filbertworm:** Make initial application just before or at filbertworm egg hatch. Depending on the length of the filbertworm moth flight, multiple applications may be required to protect the crop. Under heavy filbertworm pressure, apply **Contigo 600 SC** on a 14-day retreatment schedule. With moderate to low filbertworm pressure, apply **Contigo 600 SC** at retreatment intervals no longer than every 21 days.

²**Codling moth - (Walnut):** Make initial application at or before peak egg lay for targeted generation. Depending on level of infestation, reapply 14 - 21 days later as needed. Use higher rates and ground application equipment to achieve thorough coverage.

³**Naval orange worm - (Hullsplit application timing):** Make an application at 1 - 5% hull-split timing; make a second application approximately 10 - 14 days later. Depending on level of pest infestation, use of higher rates in the labeled rate range and multiple applications may be needed.

⁴**Peach twig borer:** **Contigo 600 SC** may be used throughout the growing season; however, for dormant applications: **Contigo 600 SC** may be tank mixed with an EPA registered dormant oil; for specific recommendations on use of oil, consult manufacturers specific oil labels for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in tree nut crops. For best performance apply with ground equipment to achieve thorough uniform coverage of all scaffolds and limbs. The high rate is recommended for applications made at early to mid-dormant timing.

Peach twig borer - For spring application to overwintering generation: Make application at late dormant (just prior to bud break) to early bloom.

For "May spray" applications to the summer generation: Make applications at peak moth flight (timed at or before peak egg lay). Higher rates in the labeled rate range may be needed for high infestations levels and large, dense foliage trees.

(continued)

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	LB. AI/ ACRE	PRODUCT (Fl. Oz./Acre)	LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
TROPICAL FRUITS acerola; atemoya; avocado; biriba; black sapote; canistel; cherimoya; custard apple; ilama; feijoa; guava; jaboticaba; longan; lychee; mamey sapote; mango; papaya; passionfruit; pineapple; pulasan; rambutan; sapodilla; soursop; Spanish lime; star apple; starfruit; sugar apple; wax jambu; White sapote (<i>Casimiroa</i>), and other cultivars and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Leafrollers Leafminers	0.066 - 0.098	1.7 - 2.5	Tropical Fruits Except Acerola, Jaboticaba and Lychee: 1 Acerola, Jaboticaba and Lychee: 10	4

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Spray Volume: Thorough coverage is essential. Select a spray volume appropriate for the size of trees or plants and density of foliage. Do not apply dilute applications of more than 200 gals. water per acre. Do not apply less than 30 gals. water per acre by ground. For best results apply 100 - 150 gals. water per acre.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 10 days.
- Do not apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. **Contigo 600 SC** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per acre per calendar year.

SPECIMEN

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

For plastic containers $\leq$ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

For plastic containers $>$ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container: Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Recap 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. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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