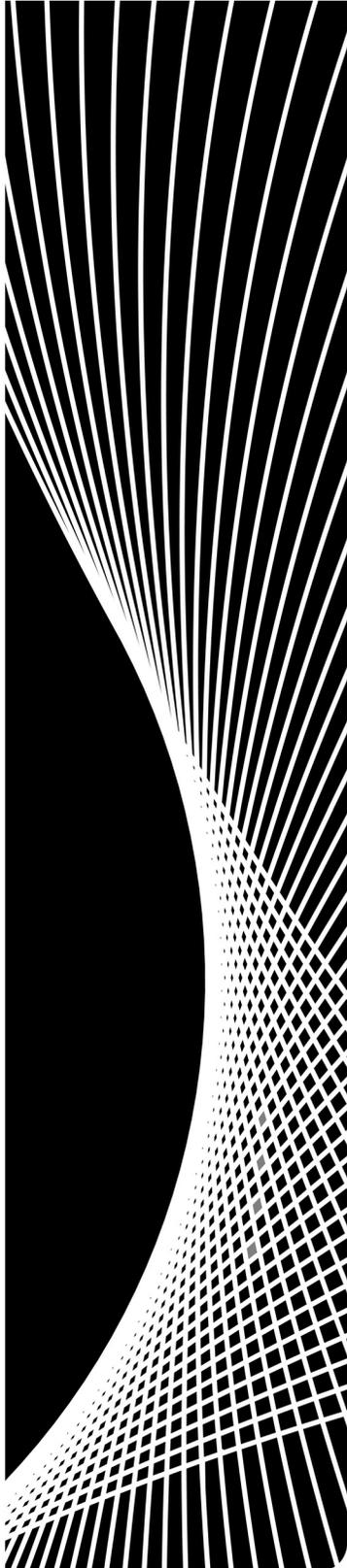


GROUP

15

INSECTICIDE

Rimon® 0.83EC



Insecticide

For use on Beans, Berries (Low-Growing), Bushberries, Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Head and Stem Brassica, Pears*, Pome Fruits, Potatoes / Sweet Potatoes, Stonefruits, Strawberry, Sweet Corn

*Not Registered for Use in California.

Active Ingredient: (% by weight)

Novaluron: 1-[3-chloro-4-(1,1,2-trifluoro-2-trifluoro-methoxyethoxy) phenyl]- 3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea*	9.3%
Other Ingredients:	90.7%
Total:	100.0%

*Contains 0.83 lbs. novaluron per gallon.

Net
Contents:
2.5
gallons

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING • AVISO

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

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR ON CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

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

MEDICAL EMERGENCY	800-292-5898
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC)	800-424-9300
PRODUCT SAFETY DATA (MSDS)	800-423-8569

FOR PRODUCT USE INFORMATION: Call 800-423-8569

EPA REG. NO. 66222-35-400

EPA EST. NO.

022/082014

Product of Israel

Distributed by:

MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc

245 Freight Street

Waterbury, CT 06702-18180

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton; shoes plus socks; protective eyewear. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to freshwater and estuarine/marine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several days to weeks after application. Poorly draining soil with shallow water tables is more prone to produce runoff. A level, well maintained vegetative (grass) buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and the surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination. In order to minimize the possibility of developmental effects on pollinator larvae, including honey bee brood, do not use Rimon 0.83EC Insecticide on blooming crops.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that it will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

USE INFORMATION

RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide must be ingested and/or contacted by insects to be effective. Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum control. Apply at the required rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic 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 RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide per DIRECTIONS FOR USE, to keep pest population within threshold limits. Scout fields regularly to determine optimum application timing based on pest levels and stages of growth. **The primary mode of action is by disrupting cuticle formation and deposition occurring when insects molt, resulting in their death. Due to this mode of action, RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide has no direct effect on adults.**

NOTE: The compatibility of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide with concurrent releases of insects for biocontrol of plant pests has not been established. When used as directed, RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide affects developing immature stages of insects by disrupting the molting process. Consequently, fully developed adult stages of pest and beneficial species are not affected.

Rotational Crops: Only registered crops may be rotated in a treated field within 30 days of the final application.

The use of novaluron on crops grown for food in greenhouses, except tomatoes, is prohibited.

Spray Drift

Do not allow RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide to drift on grapes as leaf spotting may occur.

For orchard airblast applications turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows. Apply only when wind speed is ≤10 mph at the application site as measured by an anemometer outside of the orchard on the upwind side. The applicator also must use all other measures necessary to control drift.

For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy and when wind speed is 10 mph or less at the application site as measured by an anemometer.

Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles.

For aerial applications, the following measures must be adhered to:

- a. The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- b. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
- c. Use high flow nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- d. Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- e. Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- f. Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream. This produces larger droplets and minimizes potential drift. Significant deflection from the horizontal position will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- g. Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, such as low-drift nozzles, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the least drift.
- h. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- i. Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- j. When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Increase the swath adjustment distance with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).
- k. Drift potential is lowest with wind speeds between 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Do not apply when wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Local terrain can influence wind patterns. An applicator's familiarity with local wind patterns can minimize spray drift.
- l. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry, therefore when making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation.
- m. Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude, and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no winds. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions, due to light variable winds common during inversions.
- n. Only apply pesticides when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).
- o. Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application is not permitted.

Mixing Instructions: Prepare solution concentrations in a clean, empty spray tank. Use clean spray filters. Add water to 1/2 level of tank. Add the appropriate amount of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide to the tank and agitate to insure proper mixture. Continue filling tank with water until desired dilution is achieved. Shake or re-agitate material in the sprayer before use if application is interrupted. Make up only the amount of application volume as required. Dispose of any unused spray material at the end of each day according to the instructions found in the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

For those crops where an adjuvant can be used, the seller suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Spray Coverage: All parts of the crop must receive uniform spray coverage or else desired result may not occur. Higher water volumes and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage. Consult your local agricultural specialist for specific information on the best rates, timings, and spray volumes for your region.

Orchard Spraying

Make applications of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide by conventional ground sprayers that are calibrated to deliver no less than 75 gallons per acre on trees less than 10 feet tall, and 100 to 400 gallons per acre on trees greater than 10 feet tall.

Operate spray equipment at proper ground speeds, adequate spray pressures and spray volumes that assure that the air volume within the tree canopy is completely replaced by the output from the airblast sprayer resulting in proper coverage of the target crop.

Note: Do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide in alternate row middle application patterns since this method will result in off-timing application and poor performance.

Pollinator Advisory: *Because of its mode of action as an insect growth regulator, and since it is not systemic RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide has no direct effect on fully developed adult stages, such as bees and other beneficial pollinators. However, in order to minimize the possibility of transient effects on honeybee brood development, do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide on blooming crops when bees are actively foraging.*

Ground Application

Apply required dosage by conventional ground sprayer equipment capable of delivering sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient spray equipment boom and nozzles in a manner to minimize boom height, to optimize coverage uniformity, maximize deposition, and reduce spray drift. Drop nozzles may be required to obtain uniform coverage against certain pests that develop down in the canopy. Use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre in potatoes and vegetables. Higher gallonages will provide better coverage and performance. Use hollow cone, disc-core hollow cone or twin jet fan nozzles suitable for insecticide spraying.

Aerial Application

For aerial application apply in a total of 2 to 10 gallons of water per acre, using a nozzle configuration that will provide a median droplet size of 200-300 microns. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for potatoes. Higher gallonages will provide better coverage and performance. Adhere to the minimum safe application height - not greater than 12 feet above crop canopy. Boom length must be less than 75% of wingspan, and swath markers. Use flagging or GPS system during application. Make applications when wind speed is between 2 and 10 mph. Do not make applications when wind speed exceeds 10 mph. Under low humidity and high temperatures, adjust spray volume upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION

RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in cranberries, potatoes and sweet corn. Apply this product only through sprinkler (including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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

In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) Calculate the total gallons of the mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treated area. This value equals the gallons per minute that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. Calibrate the injector pump at least twice before operation, and monitor the system during operation.

If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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

- * Public water systems means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.
- * Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from a point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- * The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- * The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shutdown.
- * The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- * Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- * Upon completion of insecticide application, remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the supply tank and entire injector system. Flush thoroughly with clean water.
- * Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle. Maintain continuous agitation of the pesticide supply tank for the duration of the application period.

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

- * The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
- * The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- * The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- * The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- * The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- * Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- * Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

USE RESTRICTIONS

For ground application (all crops): Do not apply by ground equipment within 75 feet of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

For aerial application: Do not apply by air equipment within 150 feet of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Carefully read this product label for crop specific recommendations and precautions, as failure to do so may result in crop injury. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide has demonstrated some phytotoxic effects to new, expanding leaves, when mixed with products that are formulated as emulsifiable concentrates, systemic in nature, and/or intended to improve plant uptake, e.g. foliar nutrients/amendments, and/or petroleum/plant oil based products. Do not mix RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide with oil based adjuvants or amendments intended for plant absorption. Crop injury is typically exhibited as, but may not be limited to, chlorosis or mottling of new, expanding leaves.

BEANS (SNAP, DRY):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Loopers Webworms	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars.
Bean leaf beetle Bean plataspid Cucumber beetle Mexican bean beetle	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars.
Lygus	12	Apply when plant bugs appear and oviposition is initiated.
Thrips Whiteflies	12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.		

BERRIES (LOW-GROWING), INCLUDING CRANBERRY, LINGONBERRY, MUNTRIES, PARTRIDGEBERRY, BEARBERRY, BILBERRY, LOWBUSH BLUEBERRY, CLOUDBERRY, EXCEPT STRAWBERRY (see separate direction for STRAWBERRIES):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Blackheaded fireworm Spotted fireworm	12	1 st generation larvae (May-June): Apply when the majority of overwintering eggs have hatched in early spring. 2 nd generation larvae (late June-July): Apply at the first sign of oviposition through early egg hatch.
Cranberry blossomworm Cranberry fruitworm Cranberry spanworm Gypsy moth Sparganothis fruitworm	12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars.
Cranberry fleabeetle Cranberry tipworm Sap beetle	12	Apply when adults appear and prior to egg hatch. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide.
Drosophila spp* including spotted wing drosophila	12	Apply when adults appear. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide.

Spray with a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of fruit and leaf surfaces.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart.
Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
For application to cranberries through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled "**APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS-CHEMIGATION**".
*Not registered for use in California.

BUSHBERRIES, INCLUDING: BLUEBERRY (HIGHBUSH AND LOWBUSH), CURRANT, ELDERBERRY, GOOSEBERRY, AND HUCKLEBERRY:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Blueberry Flea Beetle (Larvae) Blueberry Spanworm Cranberry Fruitworm Oblique-banded Leafroller Sparganothis Fruitworm	20 to 30	Make application when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar.
Blueberry Maggot Fly Sap Beetle	20 to 30	Make application when adults are observed and prior to egg laying.
Plum Curculio (larvae)	20 to 30	Apply at pre-bloom to the newly expanded foliage and unopened blooms / buds, Adult females will deposit non-viable eggs after contact with, and feeding on, treated plants, providing control of eggs and larvae on early season harvested varieties. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will not control adult stages. A subsequent post-bloom spray using an adulticide is recommended to achieve optimum control of all life stages.
Drosophila spp.* Including spotted wing drosophila	20 to 30	Apply when adults appear. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide.

Some phytotoxic symptoms to foliage in the form of mottled chlorosis may be observed when RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide is applied to blueberries under conditions of high temperatures and/or drought stress, particularly during periods of new, tender shoot growth. Such phytotoxic symptoms will not occur on future growth, and will not affect fruiting or yields. Higher spray volumes and lower spray concentration will minimize the risk of transient phytotoxic symptoms on newly expanded foliage.
Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 10 days apart.
Do not apply more than 90 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 8 days of harvest.
*Not Registered for Use in California.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES, INCLUDING BALSAM APPLE, BALSAM PEAR, CHAYOTE (FRUIT) CANTALOUPE, CUCUMBER, CHINESE CUCUMBER, GHERKIN (WEST INDIAN), EDIBLE GOURD, MELON, CITRON MELON, MUSKMELON, BITTERMELON, PUMPKIN, SQUASH, SUMMER SQUASH, WINTER SQUASH, WATERMELON AND CHINESE WAXGOURD:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs./ A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Cucumber Beetles Leafminers (Lepidopteran) Loopers	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar.
Leafminer (Dipteran) Melonworm Pickleworm Sap Beetles Squash Bugs Thrips Whiteflies	12	Apply at the first sign of egg lay or egg hatch. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
<p>Apply sufficient spray volume to ensure full coverage of foliage and flower buds. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 14 days apart. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>		

FRUITING VEGETABLES (FIELD GROWN), INCLUDING TOMATOES (including BUSH, CURRANT and TREE TOMATOES), PEPPERS, EGGPLANTS (including AFRICAN, PEA and SCARLET EGGPLANTS), TOMATILLO, GROUNDCHERRY, PEPINO, OKRA, COCONA, GOJI BERRY, GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY, MARTYNNIA, NARANJILLA, ROSELLE, and SUNBERRY:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs./ A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Foliage feeding caterpillars Leafminers (Lepidopterous) Loopers Tomato fruitworm Tomato hornworm Tomato pinworm	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. For Colorado potato beetle, do not apply more than twice to a single generation and do not apply to successive generations.
Pepper weevil	9 to 12	Apply at initial flowering stage.
Leafminers (Dipteran) Stink Bugs Thrips Whiteflies	12	Apply when the majority of the target pest population is at egg hatch to early instars. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
<p>Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when populations are heavy, larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.</p>		

HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA VEGETABLES INCLUDING: BROCCOLI, CHINESE BROCCOLI, BRUSSEL SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAVALO BROCCOLO, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE BROCCOLI (GAI LON), CHINESE CABBAGE (NAPA), CHINESE MUSTARD (GAI CHOY), AND KOHLRABI:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs / A)	Application Instructions
Alfalfa Looper Armyworms Cabbage Loopers Cabbage Webworm Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetles Diamondback Moth Imported Cabbageworm Leafminers (Lepidopteran) Southern Cabbageworm	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, when target pest populations are 2X or more above state threshold level or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart.
Bagrada Bugs Leafminers (Dipteran) Lygus Bugs Stink Bugs Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whiteflies	12	

Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies or thrips per season.
Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

PEARS* (for use only in Michigan, Washington and Oregon):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs / A)	Application Instructions
Codling moth	20 to 32	Begin applications prior to egg deposition or shortly thereafter to prevent codling moth damage to fruit. However, best protection is achieved when application is initiated at the beginning of oviposition.
Leafrollers (Oblique-banded, Pandemis)	20 to 32	Initiate applications at cluster bud timing up to "Pear turn down" stage of development.
Pear Psylla	20 to 32	Set the timing to occur during dormant through pear turn-down stage with the initiation of pear psylla oviposition.

If your growing region uses a Degree Day (DD) or Biofix model, or no model is available, consult local cooperative extension, professional consultants, or qualified advisories to ensure the proper timing for the intended target pest.

One repeat application can be made to protect new foliage growth, but not less than 10 days after the first application.

Phytotoxicity: Do not apply after initiation of pear turn-down, or fruit injury may result. Given the right set of environmental conditions phytotoxicity may occur when applied after pear turn-down. Factors increasing the probability of crop injury are: 1) varietal sensitivity; 2) excessive rainfall, high temperatures and/or drought, and; 3) incompatibility with other products (e.g., oils or strobilurin fungicides)

Do not apply more than 96 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

*Not registered for use in California.

POME FRUIT, EXCEPT PEARS (see separate directions for PEARS):

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs./A)	Application Instructions
Budmoths (Eyespotted, Tufted apple)	20 to 40	For each generation, make an application at the beginning of egg hatch.
Codling moth	20 to 40 (Eastern USA) 20 to 50 (Western USA)	For all generations, best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of oviposition. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide must be applied prior to egg deposition or shortly thereafter to prevent codling moth damage to fruit. Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide at the following timings: First Generation: Begin applications at 50 – 100 DD from Biofix or 225 – 275 DD from January 1. Note: Biofix is defined as the date of first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period. Second Generation: Begin applications at 1,000 DD from Biofix, or 1175 DD from January 1. Follow with subsequent applications at approximately 14 to 17 day intervals, if sustained moth pressure is high.
Lacanobia Fruitworm	20 to 50	Begin applications when the majority of eggs have hatched and larvae are in the first to third instar stages.
Leafminers (Spotted tentiform, Western tentiform)	15 to 40	Application timing for leafminers varies between species and geographic locations. Monitor the moth flights and treat at egg hatch for each generation.
Leafrollers (European, Fruittree, Redbanded, Variegated)	20 to 40	For control of the surface or foliar feeding leafroller larval complex, application can be made at any time larvae are feeding. However, most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.
Leafrollers (Oblique- banded, Pandemis)	20 to 50 (Eastern USA) 30 to 50 (Western USA)	Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide treatments at the following timings: First Generation: Begin applications during pink to petal fall period. Second Generation: Begin application targeting 20% egg hatch.
Oriental fruit moth	20 to 40	Begin applications before egg hatch of each generation to prevent larval penetration of the fruit.
Plant bug, White apple leafhopper	20 to 50	Populations of immature stages of plant bugs and/or white apple leafhopper may be suppressed with applications of RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will not control adults of these pests due to its mode of action.
Stink bug spp.* Including Brown marmorated stink bug.	20 to 30	Apply when adults are first detected. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide.

The Degree Days (DD) listed in the above Application Instructions are based on Biofix dates for specific target pests. If your growing region uses a different DD or Biofix model, or no model is available, consult local cooperative extension, professional consultants, or qualified advisories to ensure the proper timing for the intended target pest.

Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will provide up to 14 days of protection depending on the application rate and rate of foliage growth and fruit expansion.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 10 days apart.
Use the higher rates and shorter application intervals for heavy infestations or under continuous pest pressure.
For situations of heavy infestations and continuous moth flight and egg oviposition, and where it is difficult to obtain thorough coverage, use the highest labeled rate and maintain coverage with timely reapplications at 10 to 14 day intervals.
Do not apply more than 150 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide may be alternated or tank mixed with other insecticides targeted against the same pest as long as the application interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate product.

*Not Registered for Use in California.

POTATOES/ SWEET POTATOES:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Armyworms Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Foliage feeding caterpillars Loopers Potato tuberworm Sweet potato leafminer	6 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large, or foliage canopy is tall or dense. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth, but not less than 7 days apart.
Whiteflies	12	
Potato psyllid*	12	Apply on a preventative basis or when first evidence of zebra chip disease and/or live psyllids are detected in the growing area. Repeat application at 7-14 day interval or alternate with an adulticide product for optimum control.
<p>Do not apply to successive generations of Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply more than two applications against whiteflies per season. Do not apply more than 24 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p>For application to potatoes through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS-CHEMIGATION".</p> <p>*Not registered for use in California.</p>		

STONE FRUITS, INCLUDING APRICOTS, CHERRIES (SWEET AND TART), NECTARINES, PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNE PLUMS:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Ozs. / A)	Application Instructions
Fruit Flies (Cherry, W. Cherry, <i>Drosophila spp.*</i>)	20 to 40	Begin applications when adults are detected in the orchard, or after 950 degree days (DD) from March 1st. Adult females will deposit non-viable eggs after contact with, and feeding on, treated foliage and fruit, providing control of eggs and larvae. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide. Thorough coverage is needed to achieve optimum effect. Spray volumes below 100 GPA are not recommended. Do not make alternate row treatments.
Leafrollers (Oblique- banded, Pandemis)	20 to 50 (Eastern USA) 30 to 50 (Western USA)	Control of leafrollers is best when applications are timed against early (first to fourth) instar larvae. Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide at the following timings: First Generation: Begin applications during the pink to petal fall period. Second Generation: Begin application targeting 20% egg hatch
Leafrollers (European, Fruittree, Redbanded, Variegated)	20 to 40	For control of the surface or foliar feeding leafroller larval complex, application can be made at any time larvae are feeding. However, most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.
Lesser peachtree borer*	20	Apply in a tank mix with either a pyrethroid or phosmet after April 1st and again in 2 to 4 weeks.
Oriental Fruit Moth	20 to 40	Begin applications before egg hatch of each generation to prevent larval penetration of the fruit.
Peachtree borer*	20	Apply in pre-harvest applications to cultivars ripening after July 1.
Peach Twig Borer	20 to 40	Dormant/Delayed dormant: Apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide with 4 to 6 gallons per acre of narrow range oil. Always use the higher rates if the orchard has a history of heavy populations. In-Season: Monitor orchard from bloom onward for shoot strikes at the end of each generation. Shoot strikes first appear when the degree-day accumulation from moths in traps approaches 400 DD ₅₀ but more will be evident around 700-800 DD ₅₀ . If larvae or their damage are observed at this time, make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage.
Sap beetle*	20	Apply in a tank mix with adulticides to help effect egg hatch.
Stink bugs* including Brown Marmorated (immature)	20 to 40	Apply when thresholds are reached. For adult control, tank mix with an adulticide.
<p>The Degree Days (DD) listed in the above Application Instructions are based on timing for specific target pests. If your growing region uses a different DD or Biofix model, or no model is available, consult local cooperative extension, professional consultants, or qualified advisories to ensure the proper timing for the intended target pest.</p> <p>Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide will provide up to 14 days of protection depending on the application rate and rate of foliage growth and fruit expansion. Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart. Use the higher rates and shorter application intervals for heavy infestations or under continuous pest pressure. For situations of heavy infestations and continuous moth flight and egg oviposition, and where it is difficult to obtain thorough coverage, use the highest labeled rate and maintain coverage with timely reapplications at 10 to 14 day intervals. Do not apply more than 150 fl. oz. per acre per season. Do not apply within 8 days of harvest. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide may be alternated or tank mixed with other insecticides targeted against the same pest as long as the application interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate product.</p> <p>*Not registered for use in California.</p>		

STRAWBERRY:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Oz. / A)	Application Timing
Armyworms Corn Earworm Loopers Lygus Thrips Webworms	9 to 12	Apply when the majority of the population is at egg hatch to the second instar. For lygus, apply when adults are observed in the field and just prior to egg hatch. Optimum control will be achieved with the 12 fl.oz./A rate.
Thrips (Western flower, chili, etc.) spp*	6 to 12	Apply when adults appear and prior to egg hatch. For adult control of all life stages, tank mix with an adulticide.
Asian Cockroach* Sap beetles*	6 to 12	Apply when adults appear and prior to egg hatch. A tank mix with an adulticide is recommended for optimum control of all life stages.

Spray with a sufficient volume of water to ensure through coverage of fruit and leaf surfaces.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new foliage growth and fruit, but not less than 7 days apart.
Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
*Not registered for use in California.

SWEET CORN:

Target Pests	Rates (Fl. Oz. / A)	Application Timing
Armyworms Corn earworms Eur. corn borers Foliage feeding caterpillars Grasshoppers* (nymphs only)	6 to 12	Pre-tassel timing: Apply when adult activity is first observed or when the majority of the immature population is at egg hatch to second instar. For optimum corn earworm and corn borer control, tank mix with a knockdown and/or adulticide. Silking / post-tassel timing: Apply when adult activity is first observed or when eggs begin to hatch. Apply only in a tank mix with knockdown or adulticide products.
Sap beetle* Cucumber beetle*	6 to 12	Apply when adults first appear and prior to egg hatch.

Apply in sufficient volume to ensure full coverage of foliage and developing ears.
Use higher rates and higher spray volumes when larvae are large or foliage canopy is tall or dense.
Repeat applications as needed to protect new growth, but not less than 7 days apart.
Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz. per acre per season.
Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
The retreatment of sweet corn with novaluron is prohibited (i.e., only 1 application is allowed at a rate of 0.078 lb ai/A) in CA and other arid areas which receive less than 20 inches of precipitation per year.
For application to sweet corn through irrigation systems, refer to the section entitled **"APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS - CHEMIGATION"**.
*Not registered for use in California.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT: RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide contains the active ingredient novaluron, a benzoylurea inhibitor of chitin biosynthesis belonging to the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) group 15. RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide is effective in controlling insect pests and minimizing the development of resistance when used in rotation with other insecticides in an IPM program. To reduce selection pressure for resistant pests:

- * Do not use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide or another group 15 insecticide against consecutive insect generations. Consecutive applications can be used, however, within a single / same generation. It is best to use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide in rotation with classes of insecticides and with different modes of action other than those in IRAC group 15.
- * For management of pests with short life cycles such as whiteflies, do not use Rimon more than once within each generation cycle.
- * Always apply RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide at the required rates and according to label directions. Do not use an application rate alone or in tank mixtures that are less than the minimum amount stated on the label.
- * Use RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide as part of an insect management program that includes cultural and biological control where possible.
- * Scout pest populations and begin RIMON 0.83EC Insecticide applications before the pest becomes established. Focus treatments on early immature stages for best results. For optimum control, thoroughly wet the undersides of leaves, particularly when applications are made to control pear psylla, whiteflies and thrips.

IMPORTANT NOTICE - Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product, contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

Rimon® is a registered trademark of Makhteshim Chemical Works Ltd.
©COPYRIGHT 2015, MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a clean, dry location. Keep above freezing.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.

Recycling:

Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer or contact the AgContainerRecyclingCouncil (ACRC) at 1-877-952-2272 (toll free) or www.acrecycle.org.