Specimen Label

SULFOXAFLOR	GROUP	4C	INSECTICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

Transform® CA

with Isoclast™ active

INSECTICIDE

™® Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

For control or suppression of aphids, fleahoppers, plant bugs, stink bugs, whiteflies and certain psyllids, and thrips on: alfalfa, corn (field, pop, sweet, grown for seed), cotton, sorghum, succulent, edible podded, and dry beans, teosinte, triticale, tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup 1C), and wheat.

Only for use in California.

Active Ingredient:	
sulfoxaflor	50%
Other Ingredients	50%
Total	100%

Contains 50% active ingredient on a weight basis.

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-727

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes Irreversible Eye Damage. Harmful If Swallowed.

Do not get in eyes or on clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 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 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/PPE 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 product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees or other pollinating insects are actively foraging the treatment area. Risk to managed bees and native pollinators from contact with pesticide spray or residues can be minimized when applications are made before 6:00 am or after 7:00 pm local time or when the temperature is below 50°F at the site of application.

The RT_{25} (Residual Time to 25% mortality; the length of time over which field weathered foliar residues remain toxic to honey bees) for this product is ≤ 3 hours.

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 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.

This product must be used in strict accordance with the Directions for Use.

Only for use in California.

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins ('Bulletins') within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins. When using this product, you must follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 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
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure 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 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
Triple rinse or pressure 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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. Apply the amount specified in the following tables with properly calibrated aerial or ground spray equipment suitable for conventional insecticide spraying. Aerial applications may be made using fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. Aerial application is permitted for the following crops: alfalfa, corn (field, pop, sweet, grown for seed), cotton, sorghum, succulent, edible podded and dry beans, teosinte, triticale, tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup 1C), and wheat.

Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. The low rates within the specified rate range may be used for light infestations and the higher rates within the specified rate range for moderate to heavy infestations of the target pests. Transform® CA insecticide may be applied in either dilute or concentrate sprays so long as the application equipment is calibrated and adjusted to deliver thorough, uniform coverage. Use the specified amount of Transform CA per acre regardless of the spray volume used.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs
Transform CA is recommended for IPM programs in labeled crops. Apply Transform CA when field scouting indicates target pest densities have reached the economic threshold, i.e., the point at which the insect population must be reduced to avoid economic losses beyond the cost of control.

Resistance Management Recommendations
For resistance management, Transform CA contains a Group 4C insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Transform CA and other Group 4C insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Transform CA or other Group 4C insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
    - o Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
    - o Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
    - o When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
    - o Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
    - o The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Corteva at 1-800-258-3033.

Mixing Directions

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Transform CA (oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)
0.75	0.023
1.00	0.031
1.50	0.047
1.75	0.055
2.25	0.071
2.75	0.086

Transform CA – Alone
Fill the spray tank with water to about 1/2 of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of Transform CA. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mix. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into the water source.

Transform CA – Tank Mix
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.

When tank mixing Transform CA with other materials, conduct compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. If foliar fertilizers are used, the jar test should be repeated with each batch of fertilizer utilizing the mixing water source. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:
1. Transform CA and other water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Suspension concentrates and other liquids

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume. Then add:
4. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
5. Spray adjuvants, surfactants and oils
6. Foliar fertilizers

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to

the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

Premixing: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20 to 35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

Application Directions

Restrictions:

- This product must be used in strict accordance with the Directions for Use.
- Not for residential use.
- Only for use in California.
- Do not apply Transform CA in greenhouses or other enclosed structures used for growing food crops/edible plants.
- Do not treat seeding plants grown for transplant in greenhouses, shade houses, or field plots.
- Do not apply by air except for the following crops: alfalfa, corn (field, pop, sweet, grown for seed), cotton, sorghum, succulent, edible podded and dry beans, teosinte, triticale, tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup 1C), and wheat.

Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage for optimum insect control. Apply Transform CA as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. The following directions are provided for ground and aerial application of Transform CA. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Spray Drift Management

Wind: To reduce off-target drift and achieve maximum performance, apply when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3-10 mph). Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as uneven spray coverage and drift may result.

Temperature Inversions: Do not make ground or aerial applications during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet Size: Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASABE (S-572.1) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size except where indicated for specific crops.

Ground Application
To prevent drift from groundboom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy. Shut off the sprayer when turning at row ends. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind directions are toward the aquatic area.

Airblast Sprayer: When using an airblast sprayer, coverage is also improved by operation of the sprayer at ground speeds that assure that the air volume within the tree canopy is completely replaced by the output from the airblast sprayer. Making applications in an alternate row middle pattern may result in less than satisfactory coverage and poor performance in conditions of high pest infestation levels, extremely large trees and/or dense foliage. For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy

Row Crop Application
Use calibrated power-operated ground spray equipment capable of providing uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform crop coverage. Use a minimum of 5 to 10 gallons per acre, increasing volume with crop size and/or pest pressure. Use hollow cone, twin jet flat fan nozzles or other atomizer suitable for insecticide spraying to provide a fine to coarse spray quality (per ASABE S-572.1, see nozzle catalogs). Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required to obtain complete coverage of plant surfaces. Follow manufacturer's specifications for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure. Minimize boom height to optimize uniformity of coverage and maximize deposition (optimize on-target deposition) to reduce drift.

Orchard/Grove Spraying Application
Dilute Spray Application: This application method is based upon the premise that all plant parts are thoroughly wetted. To determine the number of gallons of dilute spray required per acre, contact your state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for assistance.

Concentrate Spray Application: This application method is based upon the premise that all the plant parts are uniformly covered with spray solution but not to the point of runoff as with a dilute spray. Instead, a lower spray volume is used to deliver the same application rate per acre as used for the dilute spray.

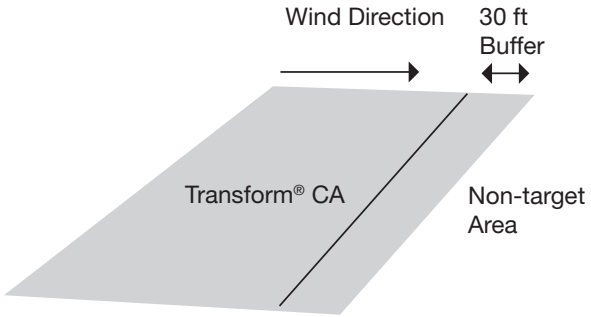
Aerial Application
Apply in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Mount the spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor vortices. Use the minimum practical boom length and do not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% of the rotor diameter. Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size. Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Do not apply when wind speed exceeds 10 mph.

Buffer Zone
Applicator must maintain a 30 foot downwind buffer (in the direction in which the wind is blowing) from any non-target area except:

- Roads, paved or gravel surfaces.
- Planted agricultural fields.
- Agricultural fields that have been prepared for planting.
- Areas covered by the footprint of a building, shade house, silo, feed crib, or other man-made structure with walls and/or a roof.

To maintain the required downwind buffer zone:

- Measure wind direction prior to the start of any swath that is within 30 feet of a non-target area.
- No application swath can be initiated in, or into an area that is within 30 feet of a non-target area if the wind direction is towards the non-target area.



Spray Adjuvants: The addition of agricultural adjuvants to sprays of Transform CA may improve initial spray deposits, redistribution and weatherability. Select adjuvants that are recommended and registered for your specific use pattern and follow their use directions. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, it is recommended to use a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Always add adjuvants last in the mixing process.

Chemigation Application – Potatoes Only
Transform CA may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in potatoes. Only apply through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. Do not apply Transform CA by chemigation to other crops.

Use Directions for Chemigation: Transform CA may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that will apply water uniformly, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units are not recommended.

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing Transform CA 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 irrigation 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.

Chemigation Preparation: The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of Transform CA needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section above. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing Transform CA, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by

the system; 2) Calculate the amount of product required and premix; 3) Determine the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 4) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes (minus time to flush out) to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or eductor must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute if needed. Calibrate the injector system with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injection pump/system be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injection system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. 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 injection system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

Chemigation Restrictions:
- 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, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place with current certification. Specific local regulations may apply and must be followed.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise and continuously monitor the injection.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run off and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Chemigation Specific Equipment Requirements:
- The system must contain an air gap or approved backflow prevention device, or approved functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.
- The pesticide injection line must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection chemical supply.
- A pesticide injection pump must also contain a functional interlock, e.g., mechanical or electrical to shut off chemical supply 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 when the water pressure drops too low or water flow stops.
- Use of public water supply requires approval of a backflow prevention device or air gap (preferred) by both state and local authorities.
- Systems must use a metering device, such as a positive displacement injection pump (or flow meter on eductor) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. An electric powered pump must meet Section 675 for "Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines" NEC 70.
- To insure uniform mixing of the insecticide in the water line, inject the mixture in the center of the pipe diameter or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all backflow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injection point.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following rotational crops may be planted at intervals defined below following the final application of Transform CA at specified rates for a registered use.

Crop	Re-Planting Interval
Alfalfa, artichoke (globe), asparagus, avocado, barley, *Brassica* head and stem vegetables (crop group 5-16), *Brassica* leafy greens (subgroup 4-16B), bulb vegetables (crop group 3-07), bushberry (subgroup 13-07B), cacao, caneberry (subgroup 13-07A), canola (rapeseed) (subgroup 20A), celtuce, Christmas tree plantations, citrus fruit (crop group 10), commercial sod farms, corn (field, pop, sweet, grown for seed), cotton, cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9), Florence fennel, fruiting vegetables (crop group 8), kohlrabi, leafy greens (subgroup 4-16A), leafy petiole vegetables (subgroup 22B), millet, oats, okra, ornamentals (herbaceous and woody, in greenhouses and nurseries), pineapple, pistachio, pome fruits (crop group 11), rice, root and tuber vegetables (subgroup 1A), rye, small-fruit vine climbing (except fuzzy kiwifruit) (subgroup 13-07F) and low growing berries (subgroup 13-07G) (except strawberry), sorghum, soybean, stone fruits (crop group 12-12), strawberry, succulent, edible podded and dry beans, sunflower (subgroup 20B), teff, teosinte, tree nuts (crop group 14-12), triticale, tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup 1C), and wheat.	no restrictions
all other crops grown for food or feed	30 days

Use Directions

Alfalfa

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform CA (oz/acre)
aphids	0.75 – 1.0 (0.023 – 0.031 lb ai/acre)
Tarnished plant bug Western tarnished plant bug	1.5 – 2.75 (0.047 – 0.086 lb ai/acre)

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Use the higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of grazing, or forage, fodder, or hay harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
- Do not make more than two applications per cutting.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 2.25 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.071 lb ai/acre of sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.5 oz of Transform CA (0.266 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.
- Do not apply to crops grown for seed.

Triticale and Wheat

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform CA (oz/acre)
Aphids, including Russian wheat aphid and greenbug	0.75 – 1.5 (0.023 – 0.047 lb ai/acre)

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Use the higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of grain or straw harvest or within 7 days of grazing, or forage, fodder, or hay harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
- Do not make more than two applications per crop.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 1.5 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.047 lb ai/acre sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 2.8 oz of Transform CA (0.09 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.

Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet, Grown for Seed), Sorghum and Teosinte
Not for use on sweet sorghum.

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform CA (oz/acre)
aphids	0.75 – 1.5 (0.023 – 0.047 lb ai/acre)

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Use the higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

Restrictions:
Sweet Corn
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply product 3 days before bloom or until after seed set.
- Do not make more than two applications per acre per year.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 1.5 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.047 lb ai/acre sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 3.0 oz of Transform CA (0.09 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.

Corn (Field, Pop, Grown for Seed) Sorghum and Teosinte
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of grain or straw harvest or within 7 days of grazing, forage, fodder, or hay harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply product 3 days before bloom or until after seed set.
- Do not make more than two applications per acre per year.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 1.5 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.047 lb ai/acre sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 3.0 oz of Transform CA (0.09 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.
- Do not use on sweet sorghum.

Cotton

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform CA (oz/acre)
cotton aphid	0.75 – 1.0 (0.023 – 0.031 lb ai/acre)
cotton fleahopper	0.75 – 1.5 (0.023 – 0.047 lb ai/acre)
tarnished plant bug western tarnished plant bug	1.5 – 2.25 (0.047 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)
sweetpotato whitefly, silverleaf whitefly	2.0 – 2.25 (0.063 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)
Suppression only: brown stink bug, southern green stink bug, thrips	2.0 – 2.25 (0.063 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)

Advisory Pollinator Statement: Notifying known beekeepers within 1 mile of the treatment area 48 hours before the product is applied will allow them to take additional steps to protect their bees. Also, limiting application to times when managed bees and native pollinators are least active, e.g. 2 hours prior to sunset or when the temperature is below 50° F at the site of application will minimize risk to bees. The RT_{25} for this product is less than or equal to 3 hours.

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Use the higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations. Two applications may be required for optimum tarnished plant bug control under high pest pressure or heavy immigration of plant bugs from other crops.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not make more than two applications during bloom. Do not make more than one application of this product during bloom between the period of 6:00 am to 7:00 pm (daytime).
- Do not make more than four applications per acre per year.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications per crop.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 2.25 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.071 lb ai/acre sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.5 oz of Transform CA (0.266 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.

Succulent, Edible Podded and Dry Beans[1]

[1]Succulent, edible podded, and dry beans including adzuki bean, asparagus bean, bean, blackeyed pea, broad bean, chickpea, Chinese longbean, cowpea, fava bean, field bean, garbanzo bean, grain lupin, green lima bean, jackbean, kidney bean, lablab bean, lima bean, moth bean, mung bean, navy bean, pinto bean, rice bean, runner bean, snap bean, sweet lupin, sword bean, tepary bean, wax bean, white lupin, white sweet lupin, yardlong bean

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform CA (oz/acre)
aphids	0.75 – 1.0 (0.023 – 0.031 lb ai/acre)
plant bugs	1.5 – 2.25 (0.047 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)
Suppression only: brown stink bug southern green stink bug	2.0 – 2.25 (0.063 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)
thrips (suppression only)	2.25 (0.071 lb ai/acre)

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Use the higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

Restrictions:
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply this product at any time between 7 days prior to bloom and until after petal fall.
- Do not make more than four applications per crop.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications per crop.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 1.5 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.047 lb ai/acre of sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.5 oz of Transform CA (0.266 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.

Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Subgroup 1C)[1]

[1]Tuberous and corm vegetables (subgroup 1C) including arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, chayote (root), Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, potato, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, turmeric, yam bean

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform CA (oz/acre)
aphids	0.75 – 1.5 (0.023 – 0.047 lb ai/acre)
Leafhoppers	1.5 – 2.25 (0.047 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)
Potato psyllid silverleaf whitefly sweetpotato whitefly	2.0 – 2.25 (0.063 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)

Application Timing: Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your company representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area. Two applications may be required for optimum control of whiteflies.

Application Rate: Use the higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply this product until after petal fall.
- Do not make more than four applications per crop.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications per crop.
- The maximum single aerial application rate is 2.25 oz/acre of Transform CA (0.071 lb ai/acre sulfoxaflor).
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.5 oz of Transform CA (0.266 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per calendar year.

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1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used

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Produced for
Corteva Agriscience LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: CD02-448-023
Initial publication

EPA accepted 10/07/2024