

# Restricted Use Pesticide

Due to toxicity to fish and aquatic organisms.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

# PROLEX™

## ***insecticide***

## TENKÖZ

For control of insect pests in cotton, peanut, rice, sorghum (grain), soybean, sugarcane and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops

Active Ingredient:

*Gamma*-cyhalothrin: Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl,cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester ..... 14.4%

Inert Ingredients ..... 85.6%

Total ..... 100.0%

Contains 1.25 pounds of active ingredient per gallon

Contains petroleum distillate.

## Keep Out Of Reach Of Children

# CAUTION PRECAUTION

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.)

Refer to inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

### Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-424-9300. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at [www.tenkoz.com](http://www.tenkoz.com).

Agricultural Chemical: Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, Drugs, or Clothing.

### Shake Well Before Using

EPA Reg. No. 74921-2-55467 EPA Est. 5905-GA-01  
900-010626 / 00246322

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Net Contents **1 gal**

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## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

# CAUTION

**Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals.**

**Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.**

## 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 F or G 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 or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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.

## Engineering Controls Statements

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

## User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## First Aid

**If swallowed:** Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**If inhaled:** 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.

**If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove

## First Aid (Cont.)

contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

**Note to Physician:** Induced vomiting as first aid for this substance may result in increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent. Vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.

Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2 to 30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

## Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

## Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

## Directions For Use

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

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

your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## Agricultural Use Requirements

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks

## Storage and Disposal

**Prohibitions:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **Do not allow product to freeze.**

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by 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 Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent);

## Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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

## General Information

Prolex™ insecticide from Tenkoz is a microencapsulated synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that controls insects by contact and ingestion. Prolex is intended for control of insect pests in cotton, peanut, rice, grain sorghum, soybean, sugarcane, and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops.

Initial and residual insect control is contingent upon thorough crop coverage. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground unless otherwise specified in this label. When foliage is dense or pest pressure is high (heavier insect or egg pressure, larger larval stages), use of higher application volumes and/or higher label use rates may improve initial and residual control.

For cutworm control, Prolex may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil incorporated applications, use higher rates in rate range for improved control.

## General Use Precautions and Restrictions

Prolex may be applied in the following states or portions of states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida (counties of Baker, Bay, Calhoun, Columbia, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Liberty, Leon, Madison, Nassau, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwanee, Wakulla, Walton and Washington), Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (counties of Butler, Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott and Stoddard), New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee (all counties except Cheatam, Montgomery, Robertson, Stewart, and Sumner), Texas and Virginia.

## Resistance Management

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the

development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, 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 alternative method of control for your area.

## Spray Drift Precautions

**Observe the following precautions when spraying in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds.**

- Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes, potholes, or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 feet when ultra-low volume (ULV) or very fine spray (per ASAE S-572) application is made.
- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For aerial applications, the spray boom and nozzle locations should minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of wing span or rotor diameter.
- Use the largest droplet size consistent with good pest control. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible, and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.
- Spray should be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety.
- Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Avoid applications when wind gusts approach 15 mph.
- Risk of exposure to aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.

- Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic area so as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift to aquatic areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and /or high temperatures.
- Do not make aerial or ground application during temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperature with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of a temperature 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.
- In the State of New York, a 25 ft vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip not traversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 50 ft buffer strip (or 450 ft buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

**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.

**Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers:** 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 manufacturer and/or State Extension Service.

**Air Assisted (Air Blast) Orchard / Tree Nursery:** 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.
- Spray must be shut off during row turns.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no over-hanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside downwind row(s) only from outside the planting.

## Tank-mix Application

When tank mixing with any other agricultural products, always add Prolex insecticide last. Fill the tank with one-half to two-thirds volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of Prolex insecticide to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. For best results, it is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

While Prolex insecticide has good flexibility for tank mixing with other agricultural products, a jar test for physical compatibility is recommended for untried mixtures using proper ratios and mixing sequences of all ingredients to be included in the mixture.

Prolex insecticide is an aqueous-based formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with Prolex insecticide. If adjuvants are used, use only: Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent or Non-phytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), including once-refined Vegetable Oil Concentrate (VOC), or Methylated Sunflower Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. Is non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with Prolex insecticide on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:

- Crop Oil Concentrate
- Methylated Sunflower Oils
- Urea-Ammonium Nitrate

It is recommended that the following **not** be used in combination with Prolex insecticide as diluents or adjuvants:

- Non-emulsifiable oils
- Diesel Fuel
- Straight Mineral Oil

## Chemigation

Apply Prolex insecticide at rates and timing described elsewhere in this label. As local recommendations differ, consult your local State Extension Service or other local experts for

recommendations on adjuvant or diluent types (see **"Tank-mix Application"**), rates, and mixing instructions. These recommendations should be proven, through university and extension field trials, to be effective with Prolex insecticide applied by chemigation.

### **Sprinkler Irrigation Application**

Check the irrigation system to ensure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period.

Apply by injecting the recommended rate of Prolex insecticide into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. It is recommended that the product be injected into the center of the main irrigation line ahead of at least one right angle turn in the line to ensure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of Prolex insecticide for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

It is **not** recommended that Prolex insecticide be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. 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 daily at least 60 days out of the year.

### **Use Precautions—Sprinkler Irrigation Application**

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service

specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back through the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve or interlock 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.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch or interlock that will stop the water pump motor or injector when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a chemical injector or 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.
12. Any alternatives to the above-required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA- or state agency-approved alternative devices.
13. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or nonuniform distribution of treated water.
14. Do not apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

## Crop-Specific Use Directions

Rate Conversion Chart

lb a.i./acre	fl oz/acre	pints/acre	treated acres/gallon
0.0075	0.77	0.05	167
0.01	1.02	0.06	125
0.0125	1.28	0.08	100
0.015	1.54	0.1	84
0.02	2.05	0.13	62

### Maximum Seasonal Use Rates for Gamma and Lambda Cyhalothrin on Labeled Crops:

Crop	Maximum Rate for Either Product Used Alone (lb/ai/acre) †	
	Gamma-cyhalothrin (e.g., Prolex)	Lambda-cyhalothrin † ‡
Cotton	0.1	0.2
Peanut	0.06	0.12
Rice	0.06	0.12
Sorghum (grain)	0.04	0.08
Soybean	0.03	0.06
Sugarcane	0.08	0.16
Non-cropland areas adjacent to crops	0.1	0.2

† **Note:** If both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin are used on a crop during the same crop growing season, the amounts of each that can be used can be calculated as shown in the following examples:

**Example 1:** If the maximum use rate for lambda-cyhalothrin = 0.12 lb ai/acre/year and 0.06 lb ai has been applied,  $(0.12 - 0.06) \div 2 = 0.03$  lb ai of gamma-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop use season.

**Example 2:** If the maximum use rate for gamma-cyhalothrin = 0.06 lb ai/acre/year and 0.03 lb ai has been applied,  $(0.06 - 0.03)$

$\times 2 = 0.06$  lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop use season.

† ‡ Includes any lambda-cyhalothrin product approved for crop uses.

**Specific directions for use for labeled uses of Prolex are provided in the following tables (crops and/or use sites are listed alphabetically):**

### Cotton

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.

Target Pests	Rate	
	(lb a.i./acre)	(fl oz/acre)
cutworm spp. soybean thrips tobacco thrips	0.0075 - 0.01	0.77 - 1.02
cabbage looper cotton fleahopper cotton leafperforator cotton leafworm lygus bug spp. (3) pink bollworm (adult) saltmarsh caterpillar	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
bandedwing whitefly (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) boll weevil brown stink bug cotton aphid (2) (3) cotton bollworm European corn borer fall armyworm green stink bug southern green stink bug sweetpotato whitefly (2) (3) tobacco budworm (3) twospotted spider mite (2)	0.0125 - 0.02	1.28 - 2.05

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under "General Use Precautions and Restrictions."

### Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days. Timing and frequency of

applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage.
- Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. Prolex insecticide may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least 1 quart of finished spray per acre.
- Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 0.01 pound active ingredient per acre may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring.
- For boll weevil control, spray on a 3- to 5-day schedule.
- When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, Prolex insecticide also provides ovicidal control of unhatched *Heliothis* spp. eggs.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas.
- Do not apply more than 0.64 pints (0.1 pound active ingredient) per acre per season.
- Do not make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season.

<b>Peanut (Cont.)</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>(lb a.i./acre)</b>	<b>(fl oz/acre)</b>
aphid spp. (2) beet armyworm (1) (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under "General Use Precautions and Restrictions."

#### Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 pound active ingredient (0.38 pint) per acre per season.

<b>Peanut</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>(lb a.i./acre)</b>	<b>(fl oz/acre)</b>
cutworm spp. green cloverworm potato leafhopper red-necked peanut worm velvetbean caterpillar	0.0075-0.0125	0.77 - 1.28
bean leaf beetle corn earworm fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. southern corn rootworm (adult) stink bug spp. tobacco thrips vegetable weevil whitefringed beetle (adult)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54

<b>Rice</b>		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>(lb a.i./acre)</b>	<b>(fl oz/acre)</b>
chinch bug fall armyworm grasshopper spp. greenbug leafhopper spp. oat bird-cherry aphid rice stink bug rice water weevil (adult) true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	0.0125 - 0.02	1.28 - 2.05

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days, by scouting.
- Prolex insecticide can be used safely when propanil products are being used for weed control.
- Apply by air or by ground equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. The addition of emulsifiable crop oil at 1 pint per acre when lower aerial application volumes are used is recommended to improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy.
- For control of rice water weevil in dry seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0 to 5 days after permanent flood establishment. Do not exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- For control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3 to 5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7 to 10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- California:** In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Prolex may be applied at the 1 - 3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2 leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults, based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field.

- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. Prolex insecticide may provide only suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of Prolex insecticide, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.
- Do not release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 pound active ingredient (0.38 pint) per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.04 pound active ingredient (0.26 pint) per acre within 28 days of harvest or more than 0.02 pound active ingredient (0.13 pint) per acre within 21 days of harvest.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Do not use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans.
- Do not apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

**Sorghum (grain)**

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.

Target Pests	Rate	
	(lb a.i./acre)	(fl oz/acre)
cutworm spp. sorghum midge	0.0075 - 0.01	0.77 - 1.02
armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm European corn borer (2) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. lesser cornstalk borer (2) southwestern corn borer (2) stink bug spp. webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	1.02 - 1.54
chinch bug	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under "General Use Precautions and Restrictions."

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. Prolex insecticide may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.04 pound active ingredient (0.26 pint) per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.03 pound active ingredient (0.19 pint) per acre per season after crop emergence. Do not apply more than 0.01 pound active ingredient (0.06 pint) per acre per season once crop is in soft dough stage.

<b>Soybean (Cont.)</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>(lb a.i./acre)</b>	<b>(fl oz/acre)</b>
potato leafhopper saltmarsh caterpillar southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) soybean aphid (4) three-cornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. velvetbean caterpillar western corn rootworm beetle (adult) woollybear caterpillar	0.0075-0.0125	0.77 - 1.28
armyworm (1) blister beetle spp. European corn borer fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) plant bug spp. silverspotted skipper stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.0125 - 0.015	1.28 - 1.54
beet armyworm (1) (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54

<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instars only.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under "General Use Precautions and Restrictions."

<sup>4</sup> Use a rate in the lower end of the rate range for early season applications and/or lighter populations.

<b>Soybean</b>		
<b>Note:</b> Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
<b>Target Pests</b>	<b>Rate</b>	
	<b>(lb a.i./acre)</b>	<b>(fl oz/acre)</b>
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper corn earworm cutworm spp. green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) painted lady (thistle) caterpillar	0.0075-0.0125	0.77 - 1.28

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Do not graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 1.02 fluid ounces per acre (0.01 pound active ingredient per acre).
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 0.03 pound active ingredient (0.19 pint) per acre per season.

- Do not apply more than 0.08 pound active ingredient (0.51 pints) per acre per season.

### Non-Cropland Areas Adjacent to Crops (Excluding Public Land)

Target Pests	Rate	
	(lb a.i./acre)	(fl oz/acre)
Refer to crop-specific use directions	Use rates in crop-specific use directions	Use rates in crop-specific use directions

**Remarks:**

- Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects that may threaten crops.
- When treating areas adjacent to crops, refer to the specific use directions for the adjacent crop for target pests, rates, and spray recommendations.
- Use highest labeled rates for dense/tall foliage, high insect populations and/or larger larval stages.
- Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
- Do not exceed 0.1 lb ai (0.64 pints) per acre per year.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas.

### Sugarcane

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.

Target Pests	Rate	
	(lb a.i./acre)	(fl oz/acre)
rice borer (1) sugarcane beetle (adult) (2) sugarcane borer (1) yellow sugarcane aphid (3)	0.0125 - 0.02	1.28 - 2.05

<sup>1</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only of beetles active above ground.

<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under "General Use Precautions and Restrictions."

**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

### Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

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Tenkzo warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Tenkzo MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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## **Inherent Risks of Use**

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Tenkoz or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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## **Limitation of Remedies**

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The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Tenkoz's election, one of the following:

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

Tenkoz shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Tenkoz is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent allowed by law, Tenkoz shall not be liable for special, indirect or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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