

# Condor<sup>®</sup>

## BIOINSECTICIDE

CONDOR<sup>®</sup> oil flowable bioinsecticide is a biological insecticide for the control of lepidopteran pests.

### Active Ingredient:

*Bacillus thuringiensis* subspecies *kurstaki* strain EG2348 solids, spores, and  
Lepidopteran active toxins .....24.5%

**Inert Ingredients:** .....75.5%

**Total** .....100.0%

The percent active ingredient does not indicate product performance and potency measurements are not federally standardized.

### Net Contents:

2.5 U.S. Gallons

EPA Reg. No. 70051-78

EPA Est. No. 62171-MS-001

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

### FIRST AID

**If on skin or clothing:** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.

**If in eyes:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

**If inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial

respiration, preferably mouth-to mouth, if possible.

**If swallowed:** Call 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 to an unconscious person.

Call Poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Manufactured by  
Certis USA  
9145 Guilford Road  
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Columbia, MD 21046



### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Mixers/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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

User should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Storage:** Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### 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 intervals. The requirements in this section 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 4 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, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

CONDOR is a highly selective insecticide for use against the lepidopteran larvae listed in the attached APPLICATION RATE TABLE. Larvae must consume deposits of CONDOR to be affected.

**Preharvest Interval:** CONDOR may be applied to the crops listed in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE at any time, up to and on the day of harvest.

**Mode of Action:** After consuming a lethal dose of CONDOR, larvae will cease to feed, but may remain alive on foliage for several days before dying. Immediately after ingestion of CONDOR, larvae begin to move slowly, become discolored, shrivel and blacken prior to death.

### MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

CONDOR may be applied with conventional ground, aerial or hand held application equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plants. To obtain a suitable mixture with water, add enough water to allow maximum agitation. With agitator running, slowly add in the CONDOR. Continue agitation. Then add remainder of water and other spray materials and agitate until mixed. For best results, shake container well, empty 1/2 of contents, reshake. Do not add water to container until completely empty. CONDOR should be mixed well and never added before introducing water into the tank. If a sticker is to be used, add after the addition of CONDOR. Maintain suspension with loading and spraying. Do not mix more CONDOR than can be used in a 24 hour

period. Rinse and flush spray equipment thoroughly following each use. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

In order to make proper decisions on application rates to be used, follow the recommendations in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE and these guidelines:

#### APPLICATION GUIDELINES

(See separate application guidelines for cotton)

Pest Pressure (number of larvae/plant)				
Pest category	Low <sup>1</sup> (<0.3)	Moderate <sup>2</sup> (0.3-1.0)	High <sup>3</sup> (1.0-5.0)	Extreme <sup>4</sup> (>5.0)
Product to be Applied per Acre (quarts)				
Category 1	1	1 1/3	1 2/3	1 2/3
Category 2	2/3	1	1 1/3	1 2/3
Category 3	2/3	2/3	1	1 1/3

<sup>1</sup> Recommended spray interval of 7 - 10 days.

<sup>2</sup> Recommended spray interval of 6 - 8 days.

<sup>3</sup> Recommended spray interval of 4 - 6 days.

<sup>4</sup> Recommended spray interval of 3 - 5 days.

**Category 1 Pests include:** navel orangeworm, oriental fruit moth, bollworm, corn earworm and tufted apple budmoth.

**Category 2 Pests include:** Amorbis, armyworms, cabbage looper, citrus cutworm, diamondback moth, leafrollers, peach twig borer, soybean looper, tobacco budworm and tortrix moth.

**Category 3 Pests include:** all caterpillar pests shown in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE, except those shown in Categories 1 and 2.

For crops such as Fruit and Nuts, applications are often timed to stage of development and recommendations from local Extension personnel should always be followed.

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

CONDOR is a selective insecticide for use against the lepidopteran larvae listed in the APPLICATION RATE TABLE. Larvae must consume deposits of CONDOR to be affected. Always follow these directions:

- Careful scouting and attention to infestations are essential to good control.
- Make applications when larvae are still small (early instars) and actively feeding on foliage or other plant parts.
- Make applications before noticeable foliar damage occurs.
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for good insect control.
- For ground applications, use a spray volume of at least 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, use a spray volume of at least 5 gallons of water per acre (See cotton and soybeans for special instructions).
- Do not use screens smaller than 50 mesh.
- When insect infestations are heavy, use the higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or use larger total spray volume to improve spray coverage (see APPLICATION GUIDELINES for selection of rates and intervals).
- Applications should be repeated at an interval sufficient to maintain control, depending upon plant growth, insect pressure and weather conditions

after spraying. (Refer to APPLICATION GUIDELINES).

- Local conditions may affect the use of CONDOR. Consult your State Agricultural Extension Specialist for specific recommendations related to local crop protection problems.
- Spray water/spray tank solutions should not exceed pH 8.0. If necessary, buffer water to near neutral pH.

#### HAND HELD EQUIPMENT

When using hand held equipment, mix 2 teaspoons per gallon of water or 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution. Spray to wet, but not to runoff.

#### TANK MIX

CONDOR may be tank mixed with contact pesticides. Combinations with commonly used insecticides, fungicides, or other spray tank adjuvants are generally not deleterious to performance (see PRECAUTIONS). It is advisable to test physical compatibility by mixing all components in a small container in proportionate quantities prior to mixing in spray tank. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. No label dosage rate should be exceeded. Application must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions.

#### PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use CONDOR in combination with any chorothonil based fungicide (eg. Bravo®, Evade®, Terranil®, Echo®, etc.).
- Use caution when mixing CONDOR with other oil based products or surfactants as such combinations could increase the risk of phytotoxicity. If unsure, test on a small area first.
- If any phytotoxicity occurs, discontinue use immediately.

#### CHEMIGATION (CORN ONLY)

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

Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialist, 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 SYSTEM CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

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.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), backflow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break

(air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

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 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 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, 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.

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

#### SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

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.

The active ingredient in CONDOR will settle in the tank and injection lines; adequate agitation must be provided before and during the injection period. Use only in systems that apply uniformly and have appropriate check valves. When application is complete, thoroughly flush the injection system and sprinkler lines.

#### MIXING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHEMIGATION

Follow general Mixing Instructions and keep the ratio at 3 parts water to 1 part CONDOR. Also, provide mild uniform agitation throughout the solution but do not agitate excessively.

For undiluted injection for chemigation, flush and clean nurse tank, lines, screen canister and pump with diesel fuel or a nonemulsifiable oil until they are water free before and after application. Use a 25-mesh screen. Continue agitation during injection.

**SPRAY VOLUME**

For chemigation, use irrigation levels of 0.15 to 0.5 inches of water per acre. Up to 1 inch of irrigation water may be used, but efficacy may be reduced.

**APPLICATION RATE TABLE**

**I. VEGETABLES AND COLE CROPS  
(Fresh and Processed)**

Crop such as:	Insect Pest
Artichokes	Leeks
Arugala	Lentils
Asparagus	Lettuce: Head
Beans	Leaf, Romaine
Beets	Malanga
Bok Choy	Melons: Cantaloupe,
Broccoli	Crenshaw, Honeydew,
Brussels sprouts	Muskmelon,
Cabbage	Watermelon, etc.
Cardoni	Napa
Carrots	Okra
Cauliflower	Onions
Celeriac	Parsley
Celery	Parsnips
Chick peas	Peas
Chicory	Peppers
Chinese cabbage	Potatoes
Collards	Pumpkins
Cucumber	Radishes
Cucurbits	Rutabaga
Dry bulb onions	Salsify
Eggplants	Shallots
Escarole	Soybean foliage
Endive	Spinach
Garlic	Squash
Green onions	Sugar Beets
Greens: Beets,	Sweet potatoes
China, Dandelion,	Swiss Chard
Mustard, Turnip	Tomatoes
Horseradish	Turnips
Kale	Watercress
Kohlrabi	

**Rate/Acre: (quarts) 2/3 - 1 2/3**

**II. HERBS AND SPICES**

Crop such as:	Insect Pest
Basil	Armyworms
Chives	Diamondback moth
Cilantro	European corn corer
Dill	Green cloverworm
Oregano	Imported cabbageworm
Peppermint	Loopers
Thyme	Saltmarsh caterpillar

**Rate/Acre: (quarts) 2/3 - 1 2/3**

**III. PASTURE AND HAY CROPS**

Crop such as:	Insect Pest
Alfalfa (hay & seed)	Alfalfa caterpillar
Pasture (grasses & hay)	Armyworms*
Silage	Loopers*
	European skipper
	Webworm

**Rate/Acre: (quarts) 2/3 - 1 2/3**

\* Product should be applied when early instar larvae first appear. If infestations persist, make a second application 7-10 days later. Combination of CONDOR with a contact insecticide is recommended for control of 4th and 5th instar larvae.

**IV. FRUIT, NUT AND VINE CROPS**

Crop such as:	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre
<b>Pome and Stone Fruit Trees:</b> Apples Apricots Cherries Nectarines Peaches Pears Plums Prunes Quince	Cankerworm (Spring & Fall) Eastern tent caterpillar Fall webworm Fruittree leafroller Gypsy moth Navel orangeworm Omnivorous leafroller Oriental fruit moth Peach twig borer Redbanded leafroller Redhumped caterpillar Tortrix moth (Orange and Garden) Tufted apple budmoth Variegated leafroller Walnut caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
<b>Nut Trees:</b> Almonds Chestnuts Filberts Pecans Walnuts	Citrus cutworm Filbert leafroller Filbert webworm Navel orangeworm Oblique banded leafroller Peach twig borer Roughskinned cutworm	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Citrus	Amorbia Citrus cutworm Fruittree leafroller Orangedog	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
<b>Small Fruit and Berries:</b> Blackberries Blueberries Cranberries Currants Raspberries Strawberries	Achema sphinx moth Armyworms Blueberry leafroller Fruittree leafroller Grape berry moth Gypsy moth Loopers Oblique banded leafroller Tobacco budworm	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Grapes	Grape berry moth Cherry fruitworm Grape leafroller Grapeleaf skeletonizer Green fruitworm Omnivorous leafroller Orange tortrix Saltmarsh caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
<b>Tropical and Other Fruit:</b> Avocados	Amorbia Loopers Orange tortrix Omnivorous leafroller Omnivorous looper Spanworm	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Bananas	Banana skipper	2/3 - 1 1/3 qts.
Kiwi	Omnivorous leafroller	1 - 1 2/3 qts.
Persimmons Pomegranate	Citrus cutworm Fall webworm Filbert webworm Omnivorous leafroller Redhumped caterpillar Tent caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Pineapple	Gummosos-Batrachedra commosae Thecla-Thecla basiides	2/3 - 1 1/3 qts.
Tropical fruits	Hornworms Leafrollers Loopers Omnivorous leafroller	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.

## V. FIELD CROPS

Crop such as:	Insect Pest	Rate/Acre
Canola/Rape Seed Evening Primrose	Armyworms Diamondback moth Imported cabbageworm Loopers	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Corn* (Field, Sweet, Popcorn)	Armyworms European corn borer Southwestern corn borer	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Cotton**	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Cotton bollworm Cotton leaf perforator Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Soybean looper Tobacco budworm Yellowstriped armyworm	1/2 - 1 2/3 qts.
Hops	Armyworm Loopers Oblique banded leafroller Omnivorous leaftier Spotted cutworm	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Joboba	Looper ( <i>Anacamptodes spp.</i> )	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Peanuts	Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Loopers Podworms Velvetbean caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Rice	Armyworms Green cloverworm Loopers Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvetbean caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Safflower	Armyworms Loopers Saltmarsh caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Small Grains (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat, etc.)	Armyworms Loopers	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Sorghum	European corn borer Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Velvetbean caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Soybeans***	Green cloverworm Soybean looper Velvetbean caterpillar	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Sugar Beets	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Imported cabbageworm	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Sunflowers	Banded sunflower moth Beet armyworm Headmoth Loopers Sunflower moth	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.
Tobacco	Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Loopers	2/3 - 1 2/3 qts.

\* See APPLICATION GUIDELINES and/or CHEMIGATION (CORN ONLY) sections for special instructions.

\*\* Use of CONDOR in integrated pest management programs:

- CONDOR can be used alone to control light to moderate populations of newly hatched worms at the rates specified above, depending upon insect pressure. Repeat treatments at 4 to 5 day intervals or as long as necessary until results are acceptable.
- For early-season control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, CONDOR can be mixed with an ovicide for control of first generation worms. For mid-

to late-season control, CONDOR can be mixed with a conventional chemical, such as a synthetic pyrethroid, in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product can not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

- Treat only 1st and 2nd instar larvae as 3rd, 4th and 5th instar larvae tend to feed in squares and bolls and will not be exposed to CONDOR.
- For ground applications, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons of water per acre.
- For aerial applications, use a minimum spray volume of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Short residual contact action materials may be tank mixed with CONDOR to control secondary pests such as boll weevil.
- Long residual stomach action materials may be tank mixed with CONDOR to aid in worm control.
- Under low level infestations (<5% insect or eggs per acre), CONDOR can be used at 4 ounces per acre alone or in combination with foliar fertilizers or other approved applications.

\*\*\* For ground applications, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons of water per acre.  
For aerial applications, use a minimum spray volume of 2 gallons of water per acre.

## VI. COMMERCIAL FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Crop such as:	Insect Pest	
Bedding plants	Armyworms	Loopers
Flowers	Azalea moth	Oleander moth
Greenhouse	Diamondback moth	Omnivorous leafroller
Ornamentals	Ello moth (hornworm)	Omnivorous looper
Vegetables	lo moth	Tobacco budworm

Rates/Acre (quarts) 2/3 - 1 2/3

## VII. FOREST, SHADE TREE AND NURSERY STOCK

Crop such as:	Insect Pest	
Forest	Bagworm	Pine butterfly
Shade trees	Blackheaded budworm	Redhumped caterpillar
Nursery trees	Browntail moth	Saddleback caterpillar
	California oakworm	Saddle prominent caterpillar
	Douglas fir tussock moth	Spring and Fall cankerworm
	Elm spanworm	Spruce budworm
	Fall webworm	Tent caterpillar
	Fruitree leafroller	Tortrix
	Greenstriped mapleworm	Western tussock moth
	Gypsy moth	
	Jack pine budworm	
	Mimosa webworm	

Rate/Acre (quarts) 2/3 - 1 2/3

## VIII. TURF

Crop such as:	Insect Pest	
Turf	Armyworms	Tropical sod webworm
	Sod webworm	

Rate/Acre (quarts) 2/3 - 1 2/3

## WARRANTY

Certis USA, L.L.C. warrants that the material contained herein conforms to the description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. Timing and method of application, weather, watering practices, nature of soil, the insect problem, condition of the crop, incompatibility with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herein. NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF THE FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE.

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