PRODUCT INFORMATION

Syngenta Crop Protection, Inc.
Greensboro, NC 27409
www.syngenta-us.com

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
Toxic to Fish, Mammals, 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.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL FOR PROCLAIM® INSECTICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 100-904

Supplemental Directions for Use on Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits); *Brassica (*Cole*)* Leafy Vegetables; Leafy Vegetables (except *Brassica*); Turnip Greens (tops, leaves) and Addition of Aerial Application.

Active Ingredient:	
Emamectin benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8).....	5.0%
Other Ingredients:	95.0%
Total:	100.0%

Proclaim Insecticide is a water-dispersible granule containing 5% active ingredient.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label are to be followed.

Before using Proclaim Insecticide, as permitted according to this Supplemental Label, read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA registered label on or

attached to the pesticide product container. This Supplemental Labeling contains revised use instructions and or restrictions that may be different from those that appear on the container label. This Supplemental Labeling supersedes the Directions for Use on the container label. This Supplemental Labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Spray Equipment

Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced and of the same size, and should provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles and boom pressures that provide medium-sized droplets (as defined by ASAE Standard 572) under application conditions. To ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For spray equipment and calibration information, consult sprayer manufacturers and/or state recommendations. All ground and aerial application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Spray Volume

- Applications using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage of the foliage generally provide the most effective lepidopterous larvae control.
- Avoid application when uniform coverage is not possible or if excessive spray drift or inversion is possible.

Type of Application	Minimum Gals. of Water	Comments
Ground	10 gals. /A	If the crop canopy is dense or worm infestation is high, increase the amount of water.
Aerial	5 gals. /A	Increase spray volume to 10-20 gals./A under adverse conditions (i.e., high temperature, low relative humidity, or dense canopy.)

SPRAY DRIFT

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial and Ground Application)

- **Do not** apply with ground equipment within 25 ft., or with aerial equipment within 150 ft. of lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes, pot holes, or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds.
- **Do not** cultivate within 25 ft. of the aquatic area as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- **Do not** allow this product to drift onto nontarget areas. Drift may result in illegal residues in adjacent crops or injury to non-target species. Risk of exposure to sensitive areas can be reduced by making applications when wind direction is away from the sensitive area.
- **Do not** apply when weather conditions may cause drift. Avoid applications when temperature is high and/or the humidity is low. These conditions increase the evaporation of spray droplets and the likelihood of drift to aquatic areas.
- Make applications when wind velocity favors on target product deposition (approximately 3 - 10 mph).
- **Do not** apply when wind velocity is greater than 10 mph or wind gusts exceed 10 mph.
- **Do not** apply when wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

Note: When states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Spray Drift Precautions (Aerial Application)

Responsibility
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 is responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions.

Drift Management
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

- The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

- **Droplet Size**
  The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

- **Controlling Droplet Size**

  Volume
  Use high flow-rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

  Pressure
  Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

  Number of Nozzles
  Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

  Nozzle Orientation
  Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

  Nozzle Type
  Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

- **Boom Length**
  For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

- **Application Height**
  Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the target plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

- **Swath Adjustment**
  When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance increases with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

- **Wind**
  Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. **Do not** apply when wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

- **Temperature and Humidity**
  When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

- **Temperature Inversions**
  Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator can also identify inversions. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that

moves upward and rapidly dissipates, indicates good vertical air mixing.

Fruiting Vegetables (except Cucurbits): Tomato; Peppers: bell, chili, cooking, pimento, and sweet; Eggplant; Ground cherry; Pepino; Tomatillo.

Pest	Rate Per Acre Per Application	Remarks	PHI
Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Fall armyworm Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm Tobacco hornworm Tomato hornworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Yellowstriped armyworm	**Foliar application:** 2.4-4.8 oz. /A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Additional applications may be made to maintain control. Use 2.4 oz. /A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz. /A for high infestations.	7 days
Alfalfa looper Soybean looper *Liriomyza* leafminers[1]	**Foliar application:** 3.2-4.8 oz. /A	Apply when larvae are first observed. Additional applications may be made to maintain control. Use 3.2 oz. /A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz. /A for high infestations.	7 days

[1]Proclaim Insecticide provides suppression of *Liriomyza trifoilii* and *Liriomyza sativae* populations. Suppression means either erratic control ranging from good to poor, or consistent control at a level below that which is generally considered acceptable for commercial control.

- **Do not** apply more than 4.8 oz. /A per application.
- **Do not** apply more than a total of 28.8 oz. /A per crop per season.
- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- Allow 7 days (PHI) between the last application and harvest.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

***Brassica* Head and Stem Vegetables:** [Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; Cabbage; Cauliflower; Cavalo broccolo; Chinese broccoli (gai lon); Chinese (napa) cabbage; Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy); Kohlrabi] **and**
***Brassica* Leafy Vegetables:** [Broccoli raab (rapini); Chinese (bok choy) Cabbage; Collards; Kale; Mizuna; Mustard greens; Mustard spinach; Rape greens**], and Turnip greens (tops, leaves)[2]**

Pest	Rate Per Acre Per Application	Remarks	PHI
Beet armyworm Cabbage webworm Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Diamondback moth Fall armyworm Imported cabbageworm	**Foliar application:** 2.4-4.8 oz. /A	Apply when larvae are first observed and repeat applications as necessary to maintain control. Use 2.4 oz. /A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz. /A for high infestations.	*Brassica* Head and Stem Vegetables: 7 days *Brassica* Leafy Vegetables and Turnip Greens: 14 days
Cabbage looper Soybean looper *Liriomyza* leafminers[1]	**Foliar application:** 3.2-4.8 oz. /A	Apply when larvae are first observed and repeat application as necessary to maintain control Use 3.2 oz. /A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz. /A for high infestations.	

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[2]**Turnip Greens (tops, leaves) only:** For use on turnip varieties grown for leaves only. Do not use on turnip varieties grown for roots or dual-purpose varieties grown for roots and leaves.

- **Do not** apply more than 4.8 oz. /A per application.
- **Do not** apply more than a total of 28.8 oz. /A per crop per season.
- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Leafy Vegetables (except *Brassica*): Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala); Arugula (Roquette); Cardoon; Celery; Celtuce; Chervil; Chinese celery; Edible-leaved chrysanthemum; Garland chrysanthemum; Corn salad; Cress (garden and upland); Dandelion; Dock (sorrel); Endive (escarole); Florence fennel (finochio); Head lettuce; Leaf lettuce; Orach; Parsley; Purslane (garden and winter); Radicchio (red chicory); Rhubarb; Spinach; New Zealand spinach; Vine spinach (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach); Swiss chard

Pest	Rate Per Acre Per Application	Remarks	PHI
Beet armyworm Corn earworm Fall armyworm Tobacco budworm	**Foliar application:** 2.4-4.8 oz. /A	Apply when larvae are first observed and repeat application as necessary to maintain control. Use 2.4 oz. /A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz. /A for high infestations.	7 days
Cabbage looper Soybean looper *Liriomyza* leafminers[1]	**Foliar application:** 3.2-4.8 oz. /A	Apply when larvae are first observed and repeat application as necessary to maintain control. Use 3.2 oz. /A for low to moderate infestations and 4.8 oz. /A for high infestations.	7 days

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SCP 904A-S3 0404
Pro904A-S3 0404-lg-4-21-04