

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for the uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.

Acetamiprid	GROUP	4A	INSECTICIDE
Bifenthrin	GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE

ARGYLE™ OD

INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Bifenthrin (2 methyl[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl) methyl 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate	18.0%
Acetamiprid, (E)-N ¹ -[(6-chloro-3-pyridyl)methyl]-N ² -cyano-N ¹ -methyl acetamidine	11.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 70.2%

TOTAL: 100.0%

This product contains 1.52 pounds active ingredient of Bifenthrin and 1.00 pound active ingredient of Acetamiprid

EPA Reg. No. 70506-346

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give any liquid to the person.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains a pyrethroid. If large amounts have been ingested, the stomach and intestine should be evacuated. Treatment is symptomatic and supportive. Digestible fats, oils, or alcohol may increase absorption and so should be avoided. Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, CALL ROCKY MOUNTAIN POISON AND DRUG SAFETY 1-866-673-6671.	

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

See inside for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions For Use.

Net Contents: _____ Gallons

INSECTICIDE

UPL NA Inc. • 630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402
King of Prussia, PA 19406 U.S.A. • 1-800-438-6071



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (& DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using the toilet. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Wear protective eyewear.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, Nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils)
- Protective eyewear
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers and loaders supporting aerial applications to cotton must wear at a minimum:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, (such as barrier laminate, Nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils)
- Shoes plus socks

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 there are no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. 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 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 birds, extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Use with care when applying in areas adjacent to any body of water. 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 make applications when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and run-off from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

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 foraging in the treatment area. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.**

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

- 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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

Ground Water Advisory

This product has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. Avoid accidental or intentional application of this product to ditches, swales, drainage ways or impervious surfaces such as driveways. Runoff of this product to surface water will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

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 box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, Nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils), and shoes plus socks.

RESISTANCE

For resistance management, ARGYLE™ OD Insecticide contains Group 3A and Group 4A insecticides. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to ARGYLE OD Insecticide and other Group 3A and Group 4A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides/acaricides 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 ARGYLE OD Insecticide or other Group 3A and Group 4A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pest.
- 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):
 - 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.

- Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
- When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
- Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they still may provide pest management benefits.
- 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 that specific site and pest problems in your area.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact UPL at 1-800-438-6071.

DIRECTIONS FOR CHEMIGATION APPLICATIONS

For chemigation use only on soybeans after foliage has emerged and only through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems.

Apply this product only through overhead irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, side (wheel) roll, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems after soybean foliage has emerged. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.

The set up and calibration of chemigation equipment are important to achieve control of target insect pests. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Contact your State Agricultural Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts for advice on the suitability of the equipment set up for optimum control of the target insect pests.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Failure to cease application during a mechanical stoppage may result in undesirable residues to adjacent areas.

The overhead sprinkler chemigation 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 back flow.

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.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the requirements in the System Requirement section above. Apply ARGYLE OD Insecticide only through systems containing anti-siphon and check valves designed to prevent water source contamination or overflow of the mix tank and containing interlocking controls between the metering device and the water pump to insure simultaneous shut-off. Maintain a gentle continuous agitation in mix tank during mixing and application to assure a uniform suspension. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of a more dilute suspension per unit time. Application of more than recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift, when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product cannot be flushed and must be dismantled and drained. In a center pivot system, block the nozzle set nearest the well/pivot/injection unit to prevent spray being applied to this area. Use of end guns which deliver uneven distribution of water is not recommended. Where sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable insect control may result. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water. ARGYLE OD Insecticide may be applied in conjunction with chemically neutral liquid fertilizers. Application in conjunction with highly alkaline fertilizers, such as aqueous ammonia, may cause a degradation of the pesticide, resulting in reduced performance and should be avoided.

SPRAY PREPARATION

Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Prepare a solution of ARGYLE OD Insecticide in a mix tank. Fill the tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Slowly add the required amount of ARGYLE OD Insecticide and then the remaining volume of water.

SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

Follow all System Requirements and **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** above. Set sprinkler system to deliver a maximum of 0.2 inch of water per acre. Volumes of water higher than this may reduce efficacy. Start sprinkler and then uniformly inject the solution of ARGYLE OD Insecticide into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The solution of ARGYLE OD Insecticide should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Retention of ARGYLE OD Insecticide on foliage is necessary for optimum activity. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When sprinkler distributed patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable insect control may result.

DIRECTIONS FOR AERIAL OR GROUND SPRAY APPLICATION APPLICATION TIMING

Begin application when insect populations reach recognized economic threshold levels. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, Professional Consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Follow the following minimum water volumes per acre by crop type unless otherwise specified differently in an individual crop section.

Spray Volumes - Cotton and Soybeans

Apply ARGYLE OD Insecticide in a minimum finished spray volume of 3 gallons per acre by aircraft and 10 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Under extreme pest populations or dense foliage, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by air.

Spray Volumes - All Other Crops

Apply ARGYLE OD Insecticide in a minimum finished spray volume of 5 gallons per acre by aircraft and 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Under extreme pest populations or dense foliage, increase water volume.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 - 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or coarser droplets (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

- For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

- Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

- Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

- When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

- Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

- Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.
- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

USE OF ADJUVANTS

The use of spray adjuvants, such as high quality methylated seed oil (MSO) for applications by ground or crop oil concentrates (COC) for applications by air are recommended to improve coverage and pest control. The addition of an adjuvant is recommended for all applications made to cotton. The use of stickers is not recommended. Some adjuvants can cause adverse affects, such as spotting or burn to foliage. Follow adjuvant label use directions. Consult your local Extension Service, Crop Advisor or UPL NA Inc. sales representative for additional information.

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use higher rates for heavy infestations, dense foliage or for control of mid-to late season populations. The specific length of residual control depends on environmental factors, plant growth, dosage rate, and degree of insect infestation.

For best results, it is important to obtain thorough and uniform spray coverage of the plant. For best results when making **ground applications**, apply using nozzles that produce MEDIUM TO COARSER size droplets (ex. flat fan, twin jets or hollow cones). The use of nozzles that produce very course droplets (ex. Air induction or ultra low drift) are not recommended. When **banding**, determine the amount of chemical to use per acre by dividing the band width by the row width and multiplying by the appropriate broadcast rate. For **aerial application**, select nozzles and pressure that deliver MEDIUM spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. To clean the sprayer after use, drain and flush with water. Use rinsings on crop according to label instructions or dispose of in an approved manner (see **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING ORDER

ARGYLE OD Insecticide is an oil disperse formulation that readily disperses in water to form a spray. Argyle can be applied by ground or air. Utilize the following mixing instructions to prepare the spray solution.

1. Plan ahead. Prepare only enough spray mixture as can be applied on the day of mixing.
2. Fill tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with the required amount of total spray volume of water.
3. Begin agitation and add ARGYLE OD Insecticide. SHAKE THE JUG BEFORE POURING.
4. Continue to fill tank.
5. Allow mixing in tank for 2 minutes after filling or until thoroughly mixed before applying.
6. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and application to assure uniform suspension. If mixture sits without agitation for extended periods, agitate the mixture for at least 10 minutes before use.

7. Equip spray system with a 50-mesh inline filter, which will protect nozzles that are typically used. Nozzles may also be equipped with 50-mesh nozzle filters or 25 to 50 mesh (equivalent) slotted nozzle filters.
8. ARGYLE OD Insecticide is unstable in water pH below 4 and above 9. If necessary, buffer water to obtain optimum pH range.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK MIXING ARGYLE OD INSECTICIDE

When tank mixing ARGYLE OD Insecticide with other products, introduce the products into the tank in the following order: (1) Products in water soluble bags, (2) wettable powders, (3) water dispersible granules, (4) water-based suspension concentrates, (5) water soluble concentrates, (6) oil-based concentrates, (7) emulsifiable concentrates, (8) adjuvants, surfactants, oils, (9) soluble fertilizers, and (10) drift retardants. Always allow each product to fully disperse before adding the next product.

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. Test for compatibility of products before mixing. See **COMPATIBILITY** section of this label.

COMPATIBILITY

ARGYLE OD Insecticide, when diluted with the specified volume of water, is physically compatible with a wide range of commonly used spray products, but the full range of compatibilities under local conditions is not known. Therefore, it is essential that before using ARGYLE OD Insecticide in any tank mixture the compatibility of the mixture be established. Add a small amount of this product to an equal volume of water in a small container and then add the other pesticide or spray product and mix thoroughly. DO NOT USE MIXTURES THAT CURDLE, PRECIPITATE, OR GREASE. FOR BEST RESULTS, SPRAY MIXTURES SHOULD BE USED IMMEDIATELY AFTER MIXING WITH ADEQUATE AGITATION. Read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the EPA-registered labels for other tank mix partners.

BUFFER ZONES

VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIP

Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing bifenthrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative filter strip of **at least 25 feet** exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:

- For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).
 - For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.
- In all other areas, a vegetative filter strip with a minimum width of 25 feet is required, unless the following conditions are met. The vegetative filter strip requirement may be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet if at least one of the following applies:
 - The area of application is considered prime farmland (as defined in 7 CFR § 657.5).
 - Conservation tillage is being implemented on the area of application. Conservation tillage is defined as any system that leaves at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting. Conservation tillage practices can include mulch-till, no-till, or strip-till.
 - A functional terrace system is maintained on the area of application.
 - Water and sediment control basins for the area of application are functional and maintained.
 - The area of application is less than or equal to 10 acres.

For further guidance on vegetated filter strips, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0175>

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation)

Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). In New York State, this product may not be applied within 100 feet (using ground equipment) of coastal marshes or streams that drain into coastal marshes.

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) Aerial Application

Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). Applications made by mosquito control districts and other public health officials are exempt from this requirement.

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application

Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). In New York State, this product may not be applied within 300 feet (using aerial equipment) of coastal marshes or streams that drain into coastal marshes.

ROTATIONAL PLANT BACK INTERVALS

There are no rotational plant back restrictions for ARGYLE OD Insecticide if the plant back crop is on both acetamiprid and bifenthrin product labels. All other crops cannot be planted until 30 days after the last application of ARGYLE OD Insecticide.

USE RATES ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE

Active Ingredient Per Acre at Various Labeled Use Rates

ARGYLE OD Use Rate Per Acre	Bifenthrin Ai/Acre	Acetamiprid Ai/Acre
3.0 fl oz/A	0.036 lb ai/A	0.023 lb ai/A
4.0 fl oz/A	0.048 lb ai/A	0.031 lb ai/A
5.0 fl oz/A	0.059 lb ai/A	0.039 lb ai/A
6.0 fl oz/A	0.071 lb ai/A	0.047 lb ai/A
7.0 fl oz/A	0.083 lb ai/A	0.055 lb ai/A
8.0 fl oz/A	0.095 lb ai/A	0.063 lb ai/A
9.0 fl oz/A	0.107 lb ai/A	0.070 lb ai/A
16.0 fl oz/A	0.190 lb ai/A	0.125 lb ai/A

Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators. Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. For additional resources on pollinator best management practices, visit <https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find-best-management-practices-protect-pollinators>.

Managed pollinator protection plans are developed by states/tribes to promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides. If available, visit state plans for additional information on how to protect pollinators.

How to Report Bee Kills

It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html.

USE DIRECTIONS

COTTON

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphid spp.	Grasshopper	5.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
European Corn Borer	Fleahopper	
Thrips	Saltmarsh Caterpillar	6.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Soybean Banded	Southern Garden	
Tobacco	Leafhopper	
Armyworm	Tobacco Budworm*	
Beet*	Spider Mites	
Fall	Carmine	
Southern	Two-Spotted	
Yellow Striped	Plant Bugs	
Boll Weevil	Clouded	
Bollworm	Tarnished	
Cabbage Looper	Stink Bug Species	
Flea Beetle	(except Brown)	
Leafperforator	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Cutworms	Pink Bollworm	
Kudzu Bug	Stink Bug	9.0 fl oz/A
	Brown	
	Brown Marmorated	
Whitefly		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>Apply when labeled pests populations reach economic thresholds. Use higher labeled rates specified when labeled pests populations are significantly above economic threshold.</p> <p>For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.</p> <p>The use of spray adjuvants, such as a high quality non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil is recommended to enhance coverage and plant uptake and may also improve pest control.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 40 fl oz per acre per calendar year (4.72 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crops for feed.
- Do not apply less than 28 days before harvest (PHI = 28 days).

SOYBEANS

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphid Species	Leafhoppers	5.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Beetles	Looper Species	
Beanleaf	(except Soybean	
Cucumber	Looper)	
Mexican Bean	Webworm	
Sap	Cloverworm	
Blister	Grasshopper	
Flea		
Caterpillar		
Saltmarsh		
Velvetbean		
Corn Earworm	Stinkbug Species	6.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Cutworms Species	(except Brown)	
Corn Rootworm (adults)	Three-cornered Alfalfa	
Alfalfa Caterpillar	Hopper	
Armyworm	Soybean Looper	
Beet*	(suppression only if	
Fall	pyrethroid resistant	
Southern	population)	
Yellowstriped	Plant Bugs	
Japanese Beetle (adults)	European Corn Borer	
Imported Cabbageworm	Tobacco Budworm*	
Pea Leaf Weevil	Thrips spp.	
Lygus Species	Two-spotted Spider	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Kudzu Bug	Mite	
Whitefly	Stink Bug	9.0 fl oz/A
	Brown	
	Brown Marmorated	
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>Apply when labeled pests populations reach economic thresholds.</p> <p>Use higher labeled rates specified when labeled pests populations are significantly above economic threshold.</p> <p>For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.</p> <p>The use of spray adjuvants, such as a high quality non-ionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil is recommended to enhance coverage and plant uptake and may also improve pest control.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 2 applications per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl oz per acre per calendar year (1.18 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crops for feed.
- Do not apply less than 30 days before harvest (PHI = 30 days).

BLUEBERRIES AND OTHER BUSH AND CANEBERRIES
(Crop Sub-Groups 13-07A and B)

Aronia Berry; Blackberry; Blueberry (highbush and lowbush); Buffalo Currant; Chilean Guava; Currant (red and black) Elderberry; European Barberry; Gooseberry; Honeysuckle, edible; Huckleberry; Jostaberry; Juneberry; Lingonberry; Loganberry; Native Currant; Raspberry (black and red); Salal; Sea Buckthorn; Wild Raspberry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)	
Aphid Species	Orange Tortrix	6.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A	
Leafhoppers	Root Weevils		
Leafrollers			
Beetles	Thrips	9.0 fl oz/A	
Japanese	Blueberry Gall Midge		
Sap	Western Raspberry		
Flea	Fruitworm (adult)		
Blueberry Maggot	Mites		
Tarnished Plant Bug	Carmine		
Strawberry Rootworm	Pacific Spider		
Cherry Fruitworm	Two Spotted Spider		
Cranberry Fruitworm	Lygus spp.		
Spanworm			
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS			
When treating for aphids or thrips, use labeled higher rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.			
Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.			
Make one pre-bloom application and if necessary one post-bloom application.			

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 18 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2.12 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 3 days before harvest (PHI = 3 days).

STRAWBERRIES

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphid Species	Leafrollers	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworm	Stink Bug	
Leafhoppers	Strawberry Clipper	
Spittlebug	Strawberry Sap Beetle	
Flea Beetle	Vinegar Flies	
Blueberry Maggot	Whitefly	9.0 - 16.0 fl oz/A
Spanworm	Firmworm	
Cherry Fruitfly	(suppression)	
Cranberry Fruitfly	Gypsy Moth	
Japanese Beetle	Sparganothis Fruitworm	
Oblique Banded	Cranberry Tipworm	
Leafroller	Drosophila spp.	
Plant Bug	(including Spotted	
Lygus spp.	Winged Drosophila)	
Sap Beetles	Black Vine Weevil	
Thrips	Strawberry Root Weevil	
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
Apply when pest reaches economic thresholds. When treating for aphids or thrips, use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown. Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control. If ground applying, apply in minimum of 50 gallons per acre in sufficient water to provide proper coverage. If aerial applying, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of finished spray per acre. (Aerial application is prohibited in Florida.)		

RESTRICTIONS:

- **California Specific Requirements for Strawberry Harvesters:** Harvesters and other personnel performing tasks with all-day foliage contact in treated fields within five (5) days of application must wear a long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and shows plus socks. Following treatment of strawberry fields at rates of Argyle greater than 9 fl oz/per acre, harvesters must wear gloves for five (5) days following application.
- Do not apply more than 33 fl oz per acre per calendar year (3.894 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 1 day before harvest (PHI = 1 day).

CUCURBITS (Crop Group 9)

Chayote (fruit); Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); Citron Melon; Cucumber; Gherkin; Gourd, edible; *Momordica* spp.; Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo* including True Cantaloupe, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Crenshaw Melon, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melon, Honey Balls, Mango Melon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, and Snake Melon); Pumpkin; Squash (summer and winter); Watermelon

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphid Species	Cutworm	5.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Grasshopper	
Beet*	Leafhopper	
Fall	Melonworm	
Southern	Pickleworm	
Yellowstriped	Plant Bug	
Cabbage Looper	Rindworm	
Corn Earworm	Squash Bugs	
Cucumber Beetles	Squash Vine Borer	
Spotted	Stink Bugs	
Striped	Tobacco Budworm*	
Western		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Banks Grass	Whitefly	
Carmine		
Two Spotted Spider		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
When treating for aphids use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.		
For optimal control of squash bug, make applications to newly laid eggs and nymphs.		
For melonworm, apply when foliar feeding is first noticed or when larvae are observed in the field.		
For pickleworm, apply at first bloom and make additional applications if needed.		
For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.		
* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.		
Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control. The addition of a spray adjuvant may improve spray coverage and control.		
Make one pre-bloom application and if necessary one post-bloom application.		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than twice after bloom.
- Do not apply more than 25 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2.95 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 3 days before harvest (PHI = 3 days).

EDIBLE PODDED LEGUME VEGETABLES (Crop Sub-Group 6A)

Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) includes Runner Bean, Snap Bean, Wax Bean; Bean (*Vigna* spp.) includes Asparagus Bean, Chinese Longbean, Moth Bean, Yardlong Bean; Jackbean; Pea (*Pisum* spp.) includes Dwarf Pea, Edible-Pod Pea, Snow Pea, Sugar Snap Pea; Pigeon Pea; Soybean (immature seed); Sword Bean

SUCCULENT SHELLED PEAS AND BEANS (Crop Sub-Group 6B)

Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) includes Lima Bean (green); Broad Bean (succulent); Bean (*Vigna* spp.) includes Blackeyed Pea, Cowpea, Southern Pea; Pea (*Pisum* spp.) includes English Pea, Garden Pea, Green Pea; Pigeon Pea

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Flea Beetle	Tarnished Plant Bugs	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Leafhoppers	Cloverworm	
Alfalfa Caterpillar	Corn Rootworm (adult)	
Aphid Species	European Corn Borer	
Armyworms	Imported Cabbageworm	
Beet*	Leafminers	
Fall	Pea Leaf Weevil	
Southern	Saltmarsh Caterpillar	
Yellowstriped	Thrips	
Beetles	Tobacco Budworm	
Bean Leaf	Webworm	
Cucumber	Western Bean Cutworm	
Japanese (adult)	Loopers	
Mexican Bean	Corn Earworm	
Sap	Cutworm	
Plant Bugs		
Stink Bugs		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Banks Grass	Whitefly	
Carmine		
Two Spotted Spider		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.		
For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.		
* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.		
Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 17 fl oz per acre per calendar year to peas or succulent shelled beans (within Crop Sub-Group 6B) (2 fl oz/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than 25 fl oz per acre per calendar year to edible podded legume vegetables (within Crop Sub-Group 6A) (2.95 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

EGGPLANT

African Eggplant; Eggplant; Pea Eggplant; Scarlet Eggplant;
and cultivars/hybrids of these

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Flea Beetle	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Leafhoppers	
Beet*	Leafminers	
Fall	Loopers	
Southern	Pepper Weevil	
Yellowstriped	Plant Bug	
Cabbage Looper	Stink Bug	
Colorado Potato Beetle	Thrips	
Corn Earworm	Tomato Pinworm	
Cucumber Beetle	Tomato Hornworm	
Cutworms	Vegetable Leafminer	
European Corn Borer		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Banks Grass	Whitefly	
Broad		
Carmine		
Two Spotted Spider		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.</p> <p>For aphid control apply when aphid thresholds are reached.</p> <p>For control of thrips apply when thrips first appear.</p> <p>For pepper weevil control apply when adult pepper weevils first appear and at the same time that flower buds and/or fruit are present.</p> <p>For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p> <p>Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 17 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

PEPPERS

Peppers (bell and non-bell); Pepino; Groundcherry;
and cultivars/hybrids of these

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Flea Beetle	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Leafhoppers	
Beet*	Leafminers	
Fall	Loopers	
Southern	Pepper Weevil	
Yellowstriped	Plant Bug	
Cabbage Looper	Stink Bug	
Colorado Potato Beetle	Thrips	
Corn Earworm	Tomato Pinworm	
Cucumber Beetle	Tomato Hornworm	
Cutworms	Vegetable Leafminer	
European Corn Borer		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Banks Grass	Whitefly	
Broad		
Carmine		
Two Spotted Spider		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.</p> <p>For aphid control apply when aphid thresholds are reached.</p> <p>For control of thrips apply when thrips first appear.</p> <p>For pepper weevil control apply when adult pepper weevils first appear and at the same time that flower buds and/or fruit are present.</p> <p>For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p> <p>Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 17 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

TOMATO

Bush Tomato; Currant Tomato; Tomatillo, Tomato, Tree Tomato;
and cultivars/hybrids of these

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Japanese Beetle (adult)	4.0 - 7.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Leafhoppers	
Beet*	Loopers	
Fall	Melonworm	
Southern	Pea Weevil	
Yellowstriped	Pickleworm	
Bean Leaf Beetle	Plant Bug	
Cabbageworm	Rindworm	
Cloverworm	Salt Marsh Caterpillar	
Corn Earworm	Sap Beetle	
Corn Rootworm	Seedpod Weevil	
Cucumber Beetle	Squash Bugs	
Cutworms	Stink Bugs	
Diamondback Moth	Tobacco Budworm*	
European Corn Borer	Tarnished Plant Bug	
Flea Beetle	Thrips	
Flea hopper		
Grasshopper		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Two Spotted Spider	Whitefly	

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.

For aphid control apply when aphid thresholds are reached.

For control of thrips apply when thrips first appear.

For pepper weevil control apply when adult pepper weevils first appear and at the same time that flower buds and/or fruit are present.

For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.

* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of this label.

Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 17 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

HEAD AND STEM BRASSICA

(Crop Sub-Group 5A)

Broccoli; Brussels Sprouts; Cabbage; Cauliflower;
Cavolo Broccolo; Chinese Broccoli (gai lon); Chinese Cabbage (napa);
Chinese Mustard (gai choy); Kohlrabi

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Flea Beetle	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Ground Beetle	
Beet*	Imported Cabbageworm	
Fall	Leafhoppers	
Southern	Leafminers	
Yellowstriped	Loopers	
Cabbage Looper	Saltmarsh Caterpillar	
Corn Earworm	Stink Bugs	
Crickets	Thrips	
Cucumber Beetle	Tobacco Budworm*	
Cutworms	Wireworm (adults)	
Diamondback Moth		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Banks Grass	Whitefly	
Broad	Swede Midge	
Carmine		
Two Spotted Spider		

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.

For aphid control apply when aphid thresholds are reached.

For control of thrips apply when thrips first appear.

For pepper weevil control apply when adult pepper weevils first appear and at the same time that flower buds and/or fruit are present.

For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.

For control of Swede Midge use the highest labeled rate per acre.

* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of this label.

Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 42 fl oz per acre per calendar year (4.01 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

LEAFY COLE CROPS

Broccoli Raab (rapini); Chinese Cabbage (boy choy); Collards; Kale;
Mizuna; Mustard Greens; Mustard Spinach; Rape Greens

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Grasshoppers	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Ground Beetle	
Beet*	Imported Cabbageworm	
Fall	Japanese Beetles (adults)	
Southern	Leafhoppers	
Yellowstriped	Loopers	
Corn Earworm	Saltmarsh Caterpillar	
Crickets	Stink Bugs	
Cucumber Beetle	Thrips	
Cutworms	Tobacco Budworm*	
Diamondback Moth	Wireworm (adults)	
Flea Beetle		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Banks Grass	Whitefly	
Broad	Swede Midge	
Carmine		
Two Spotted Spider		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.</p> <p>For control of thrips apply when thrips first appear.</p> <p>For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.</p> <p>For control of Swede Midge use the highest label rate per acre.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p> <p>Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control. Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre by air, or a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre by ground.</p> <p>When applied by air, 1 to 2 quarts of emulsified oil may be substituted for 1 to 2 quarts of water in the finished spray.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 34 fl oz per acre per calendar year (4.01 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

HEAD LETTUCE

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Grasshoppers	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Imported Cabbageworm	
Beet*	Leafhoppers	
Fall	Leafminers	
Southern	Loopers	
Yellowstriped	Saltmarsh Caterpillar	
Cabbage Maggot	Stink Bugs	
Corn Earworm	Thrips	
Cucumber Beetle	Tobacco Budworm*	
Cutworms	Wireworm (adults)	
Diamondback Moth		
Flea Beetle		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Carmine	Whitefly	
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.</p> <p>For control of thrips apply when thrips first appear.</p> <p>For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm and tobacco budworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p> <p>Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 42 fl oz per acre per calendar year (4.96 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days).

SPINACH
(Crop Sub-Group 4A)

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	European Corn Borer	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Flea Beetle	
Beet*	Leafhoppers	
Fall	Leafminers	
Southern	Loopers	
Yellowstriped	Pepper Weevil	
Colorado Potato Beetle	Thrips	
Corn Earworm	Tomato Hornworm	
Cucumber Beetle	Tomato Pinworm	
Cutworms		
Mites	Lygus spp.	7.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Carmine	Whitefly	
Banks Grass		
Broad		
Two Spotted Spider		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
When treating for aphids or thrips use higher labeled rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.		
For control of thrips apply then thrips first appear.		
For whitefly control, apply when adult whiteflies first appear and before the development of nymphs. Apply prior to the establishment of heavy infestations. As long as infestation continues, make repeat applications 7 days apart.		
* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.		
Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 34 fl oz per acre per calendar year (4.01 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 40 days before harvest (PHI = 40 days).

SWEET CORN
(Foliar Use)

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Flea Beetle	4.0 - 9.0 fl oz/A
Armyworms	Grasshoppers	
Beet*	Greenbug	
Fall	Japanese Beetle (adult)	
Southern	Leafhoppers	
True	Sap Beetle	
Yellowstriped	Southern Corn Leaf Beetle	
Cereal Leaf Beetle	Southwestern Corn Borer	
Chinch Bug	Stink Bugs	
Common Stalk Borer	Tarnished Plant Bug	
Corn Earworm	Thrips	
Corn Rootworm (adult)	Webworms	
Corn Silfly		
Cucumber Beetle		
Cutworm		
APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS		
<p>Use the higher rates if heavier insect pressure is noted and/or corn is under heat or drought stress.</p> <p>When treating for aphids or thrips use higher rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown.</p> <p>For Southwestern corn borer and European corn borer apply twice, with the first application at or shortly before egg hatch.</p> <p>For ear-attacking pests apply just before silking.</p> <p>For other insects, apply when insects first appear and repeat as needed.</p> <p>* Because pyrethroid resistance is common for beet armyworm, consult your local or state agricultural authorities to find out if resistant pest populations are in the treatment area. If so, refer to the resistance information in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of this label.</p> <p>Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control.</p> <p>When applied by air, 1 to 2 quarts of emulsified oil may be substituted for 1 to 2 quarts of water in the finished spray.</p>		

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crop for feed within 1 day of the last application.
- Do not apply by ultra low volume (ULV).
- If heavy rainfall is imminent, do not apply.
- Do not apply more than 17 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 7 days.
- Do not apply less than 7 days before harvest (PHI = 7 days) if use rate is greater than 7.0 fl oz/A.
- Do not apply less than 1 day before harvest (PHI = 1 day) if use rate is equal to or less than 7.0 fl oz/A.

TREE NUTS AND PISTACHIO
(Crop Group 14)

Almond; Beech Nut; Brazil Nut; Butternut; Cashew; Chestnut;
Chinquapin; Filbert (Hazelnut); Hickory Nut; Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut);
Pecan; Walnut (black and English), (Persian); Pistachio

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	Pecan Phylloxera	5.0 - 16.0 fl oz/A
Leaffooted Bugs	Plant Bugs	
Leafhoppers	Stink Bugs	
Codling Moth	Pecan Nut Casebearer	9.0 - 16.0 fl oz/A
Filbertworm	Oriental Fruit Moth	
Hickory Shuckworm	Pecan Weevil	
Navel Orangeworm	Red Humped Caterpillar	
Oblique Banded Leafroller	Glassywinged Sharpshooter	
Peach Twig Borer		
Walnut Husk Fly	Gills' Mealybug	16.0 fl oz/A

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

If under heavy pressure by any of the pests listed or dense foliage is present, use the high rate listed in the range.

When treating for aphids use higher rates specified when susceptibility of the pest or the species of the pest is unknown. Use higher rate when treating for black pecan aphid.

When controlling pecan weevil, add a horticultural oil to enhance control.

When controlling oriental fruit moth and/or peach twig borer, apply with oil during the delayed-dormant period prior to bud break. Follow with in-season applications at moth flights determined using degree day models.

For codling moth control, make in-season applications at moth flights determined using degree day models.

For walnut husk fly apply when adult egg producing (gravid) females are first observed.

For Gills' mealybug control, apply in early to mid-June when crawlers first appear. For best results use a horticultural oil or penetrating adjuvant (no stickers) to increase pest control.

Thorough crop coverage is essential for optimal control. Spray every row. If ground applying, apply as a dilute in a minimum of 200 gallons per acre or as a concentrate in minimum of 50 gallons per acre in sufficient water to provide proper coverage. If aerial applying, apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Degree day models in combinations with pheromone traps can be used to determine the timing and interval of applications. Additional information may be obtained from your local Crop Advisor, Extension Service representative.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not apply more than 42 fl oz per acre per calendar year (4.96 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than once every 15 days.
- Do not apply less than 21 days before harvest (PHI = 21 days) for pecans.
- Do not apply less than 14 days before harvest (PHI = 14 days) for all other tree nut crops.

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES
(Crop Sub-Group 1C)

Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem); Cassava (bitter and sweet); Chayote (root); Chufa; Dasheen; Edible Canna; Ginger; Leren; Potato; Sweet Potato; Tanier; True Yam; Turmeric; Yam Bean

PEST CONTROLLED		USE RATE PER ACRE (FL OZ/A)
Aphids	June Beetle	8.5 fl oz/A
Banded Cucumber Beetle	Kudzu Bug	
Black Flea Beetle	Leafhoppers	
Brown Marmorated Stink Bug	Rootworms	
Colorado Potato Beetle (larvae, adult)	Southern Potato Wireworm	
Corn Wireworm	Sugarcane Beetle	
Cucumber Beetle	Sweetpotato Flea Beetle	
Flea Beetle spp.	Sweetpotato Weevil	
Japanese Beetle Grubs	Tobacco Wireworm	
	Whitefringed Beetle	
	White Grub	

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Aphid species may differ in susceptibility to this product.

Begin applications when pest treatment thresholds have been reached.

Thorough coverage is important to obtain optimum control.

Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray per acre by ground and 5 gallons per acre by air.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make a foliar application following a seed treatment application of acetamiprid in the same crop.
- Do not apply more than 17 fl oz per acre per calendar year (2 fl oz acetamiprid/acre/calendar year).
- Do not apply more than 2 application per acre per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than once every 21 days.
- Do not apply less than 21 days before harvest (PHI = 21 days).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE

Do not store in or around the home. Store unused product in a cool, ventilated, dry, locked area. Store above 40° F. Do not allow prolonged storage in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 115° F (46° C). NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Contamination with this product will render water, food or feed unfit for human or animal consumption. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

[For containers 5 gallons or smaller]. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 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.

[For containers larger than 5 gallon]. 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. 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 and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 flow begins to drip.

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.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests, and must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. or Seller. Handling, storage, and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc. and Seller. To the extent with applicable law all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold UPL NA Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

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