



Azera[®]

INSECTICIDE



FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

- Quick knock-down, and kill
- Kills listed pests through contact or by ingestion
- Contains Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide derived from chrysanthemums
- Kills a broad spectrum of listed insects including aphids, whiteflies, leafminers and caterpillars
- Kills larval, pupae, and adult stages of listed insects

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Azadirachtin	1.20%
Pyrethrins	1.40%

OTHER INGREDIENTS	97.40%
	100.00%

Contains: 0.10 lbs. of azadirachtin and 0.11 lbs. of pyrethrins per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 1021-1872
EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING/AVISO**

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.)

See below for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: 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 ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: 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.

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FIRST AID (continued)

IF SWALLOWED: Call a 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 the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

For information regarding medical emergencies or pesticide incidents, call 1-888-740-8712.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eye-wear such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses with side shields. Avoid contact with skin. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or Viton).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are made of barrier laminate, nitrile or neoprene rubber or Viton. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear the following:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt
- Long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

In addition to the above PPE, applicators using hand-held foggers in an enclosed area must wear a half-face (with protective eyewear), full-face, or hood-style NIOSH-approved respirator with:

- A NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any R or P filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A or
- A NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing 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.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)].

Human flagging is prohibited. Flagging to support aerial application is limited to use of Global Positioning System (GPS) or mechanical flaggers.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This product may contaminate water through runoff. This product has a potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product.

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

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and restrictions.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

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to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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

For any requirements specific to your state or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal Agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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 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, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton; Shoes plus socks.

RESTRICTIONS:

- Apply this product only as specified on this label.
- Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs.
- Do not remain in treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until vapors, mists and aerosols have dispersed.
- Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not make applications in the rain.
- Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip.
- Do not apply directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to storm sewers, waterbodies or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during or after application. Rinse applicator over lawn or garden area only.
- Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
- Do not apply more than 10 times per season.
- Do not reapply within 3 days except under extreme pest pressure.
- In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours.
- Not for indoor use except in greenhouses.
- Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems.

Spray Drift Management for Agricultural Crops

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interactions 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.

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site.

Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions.

Apply as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572).

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications:

Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing-span or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size.

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground applications:

Do not release spray at a height greater than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Additional requirements for airblast applications:

Direct sprays into the canopy.

Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

To delay insecticide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of AZERA Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides that have a similar target site of action, on the same insect species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with insecticides from a different target site of action Group as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use and have different sites of action.
- Basing insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitoring treated insect population for loss of field efficacy.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistance pest problems.

Directions:

Phytotoxicity: AZERA Insecticide has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of plants. However, since testing on all varieties of all plants is not feasible, nor is testing of all possible combinations or sequences of pesticide sprays including fertilizers, surfactants and adjuvants, before making tank mix combinations with AZERA Insecticide, or before making widespread applications, it is recommended to treat a limited number of plants and observe for phytotoxicity over a 10-day period. It is further recommended that spray equipment used to apply AZERA Insecticide be thoroughly cleaned before use.

Mode of Action: AZERA Insecticide kills target pests quickly by contact or ingestion. It also kills listed insects by interfering with the molting process and as an adulticide. It is effective on all larva stages, pupae, and adults.

pH: The pH should be adjusted to a pH of 5.5-7.0.

Honey Bees: To avoid possible harm to honey bees, it is advisable to apply in early morning or late evening hours.

PESTICIDE RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

AZERA® Insecticide contains a Group 3A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 3A may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 3A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by AZERA Insecticide or other Group 3A insecticides.

RATE CHART:

		<i>Most commonly used rate</i>	<i>Rates for treating high populations of adults and/or hard to kill insects</i>	
AZERA Insecticide	1 Pint per acre 16 fl. oz.	2 Pints per acre 32 fl. oz.	3 Pints per acre 48 fl. oz.	3.5 Pints per acre 56 fl. oz.
Acres per Quart	2	1	0.67	0.57
Acres per Gallon	8	4	2.7	2.3

For growing field crop and orchard applications, do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (equivalent to 58.2 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / Acre) or .0015 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.336 fl. oz. AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.).

For surface applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (equivalent to 58.2 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / Acre) or .0015 lb. Pyrethrins /

1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.336 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.).

For space spray applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of .00014 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 cu. ft. (equivalent to 0.163 fl. oz. or 4.82 mls of AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 cu. ft.).

AZERA Insecticide can be used up to and including the day of harvest.

DILUTION RATES:	
Conventional Equipment	In sufficient water for thorough coverage. Dilution in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre is recommended.
Hand sprayers	1 - 2 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide per gallon of water.
Aerial Application	This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16 - 56 fl. oz. per acre in a minimum of 5 gallons of water.
Greenhouse	Dilute 53 - 107 fl. oz. with 100 gallons of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or 1 to 2 fl. oz. per one gallon of water for applications with compressed sprayers. Use 2.3 gallons of spray solution per 1,000 sq. ft.

MIXING DIRECTIONS:

USED ALONE:

- Mix only enough for immediate use.
- Shake AZERA Insecticide well before using.
- Dilute AZERA Insecticide in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
- Fill clean spray tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the water to be sprayed and begin agitation.
- Add the appropriate amount of AZERA Insecticide to the spray tank.
- Fill the tank with the remaining water and agitate thoroughly.
- Adjust spray solution to pH of 5.5 - 7.0, if outside of that range.
- Apply product promptly after mixing.
- Complete coverage of all leaf surfaces is essential for optimum results.
- If the mixture is not applied immediately after mixing, agitate before application.

USED IN A TANK MIX:

- This product may be tank mixed with most other insecticides, acaricides, fungicides, adjuvants, foliar fertilizers, and wetting agents.
- This application should conform to accepted use precautions and directions for all products in tank mix.
- Tank mix applications must be made in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label application rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product with label prohibitions against such mixing.

COMPATIBILITY:

Since variation in climatic conditions, cultural practices and other factors can affect compatibility, prior to tank mixing, a compatibility test should be conducted using the proper proportions of products and water to ensure the physical compatibility of the mixture. To test for compatibility, mix a small amount of each product to the appropriate proportions in a small jar.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Spraying should begin when listed insects first appear. Do not wait until plants are heavily infested. Repeat application as required to maintain effective kill, but not more than every 5 - 7 days. For foliar application, apply AZERA Insecticide in sufficient spray volume and with adequate spray pressure to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves. Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When pest pressure is extreme or plant canopy is dense, use higher specified rates and do not reapply within 24 hours. If possible apply in the early morning, or evening hours. The reduced UV exposure and lower temperatures will increase the performance and reduce the impact on pollinators. AZERA Insecticide may be applied using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment including: high volume, low volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, fogging and chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer's instructions when using this type of equipment.

SOIL DRENCH DIRECTIONS:

Apply AZERA Insecticide as a drench to soil or non-soil media to kill soil-borne insect larvae (e.g. Fungus Gnats). Apply AZERA Insecticide in sufficient water and for sufficient duration so as to distribute the application rate evenly to the entire treated area. Apply to moderately moist soils. Use volumes that thoroughly wet the soil, but do not cause significant surface runoff or excessive drip from pots.

CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS:

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

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the plant can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, 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 the operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

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 pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

To Kill the Following Listed Insects:

Aphids including:

Alfalfa Aphids
 Apple Aphids
 Artichoke Aphids
 Bean Aphids
 Black Bean Aphids
 Black Maringed Aphids
 Black Peach Aphids
 Blue alfalfa Aphids
 Cabbage Aphids
 Cotton / Melon Aphids
 Cowpea Aphids
 European Asparagus Aphids
 Filbert Aphids
 Foxglove Aphids
 Green Peach Aphids
 Lettuce Aphids
 Lettuce Root Aphids
 Melon Aphids
 Pea Aphids
 Potato Aphids
 Rose Aphids
 Spotted Alfalfa Aphids
 Willow Carrot Aphids

Armyworms, Caterpillars and Loopers including:

Alfalfa Caterpillars
 Artichoke Plume Moths
 Bagworms
 Beet Armyworms
 Black Cutworms
 Budworms
 Cabbage Loopers
 Cankerworms
 Carpenterworms
 Citrus Cutworms
 Corn Earworms
 Cross-striped Cabbageworms
 Cutworms
 Diamondback moths
 Eastern Tent Caterpillars
 Fall Armyworms

Fall Cankerworms
 Fall Webworms
 Filbertworms
 Fireworms
 Forest Tent Caterpillars
 Garden Webworms
 Grapefruit Worms
 Grapeleaf Skeletonizers
 Green Fruitworms
 Hickory Shuckworms
 Hornworms
 Imported Cabbageworms
 Lawn Armyworms
 Lesser Webworm
 Loopers
 Melonworms
 Navel Orangeworms
 Oriental Fruit Moths
 Pecan Nut Casebearers
 Pink Bollworms
 Rindworms
 Saltmarsh Caterpillars
 Sod Webworms
 Southern Armyworms
 Soybean Loopers
 Tent Caterpillars
 Tobacco Budworms
 Tomato Fruitworms
 Tomato Hornworms
 Tomato Pinworms
 Walnut Caterpillars
 Webworms
 Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizers
 Western Yellowstriped Armyworms
 Yellowstriped Armyworms

Beetles and Weevils including:

12-spotted Cucumber Beetles
 Alfalfa Weevils
 Asparagus Beetles

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. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute suspension per unit of time.

Bean Beetles
 Bean Leaf Beetles
 Billbugs
 Black Vine Weevils
 Blister Beetles
 Boll Weevils
 Carrot Weevils
 Chestnut Weevils
 Clover Weevils
 Colorado Potato Beetles
 Cucumber Beetles
 Darkling Beetles (lesser mealworms)
 Dichondra Flea Beetles
 Egyptian Alfalfa Weevils
 Elm Leaf Beetles
 European Chafers
 Flea Beetles
 Fuller Rose Beetles
 Grape Bud Beetles
 Japanese Beetles
 June Beetles
 Mexican Bean Beetles
 Northern Masked Chafers
 Pecan Weevils
 Potato Flea Beetles
 Rice Weevils
 Rose Chafers
 Sawtoothed Grain Beetles
 Southern Masked Chafers
 Strawberry Beetles
 Twig Girdlers
 All other beetles and weevils

Leafrollers:
 Blueberry Leafrollers
 Filbert Leafrollers
 Fruitree Leafrollers
 Grape Leafrollers
 Oblique Banded Leafrollers

Omnivorous Leafrollers
 Orange Tortrix
 Western Avocado Leafrollers

Borers such as:

Branch and Twig Borers
 European Corn Borers
 Pacific Flatheaded Borers
 Peachtree Borers
 Peach Twig Borers
 Shothole Borers
 Squash Vine Borers

Flies:

Australian Sod Flies
 Caribbean Fruit Flies
 Crane Flies
 Fruit Flies
 Fungus Gnats
 Hessian Flies
 Mediterranean Fruit Flies
 Melon Flies
 Mushroom Flies
 Olive Fruit Flies
 Oriental Fruit Flies
 Sawflies
 Shore Flies
 Vinegar Flies
 Walnut Husk Flies

Leafhoppers & Sharpshooters:

Aster Leafhoppers
 Beet Leafhoppers
 Glassy-winged Sharpshooters
 Grape Leafhoppers
 Potato Leafhoppers
 Three-Cornered Alfalfa hoppers
 Variegated Leafhoppers

Leafminers:

Citrus Leafminers
 Holly Leafminers

Serpentine Leafminers
Vegetable Leafminers

Moths:

Artichoke Plume Moths
Codling Moths
Diamondback Moths
European Pine Tip Moths
Grape Berry Moths
Gypsy Moths
(adult & larvae)
Indian Meal Moths
Mediterranean
Flour Moths
Pine Tip Moths
Tussock Moths

Whiteflies:

Greenhouse Whiteflies
Silverleaf Whiteflies
Sweetpotato Whiteflies

Other:

Ants (except Pharaoh,
Harvester, Carpenter
and Fire Ants)
Apple Maggots
Brown Marmorated Stink
Bugs
Cabbage Maggots
Clover Mites
Crickets
Earwigs
False Chinch Bugs
Firebrats
Garden Symphylan
Garden Tortrix
Glassy-winged
Sharpshooters
Grape Phylloxera
Grasshoppers
Harlequin Bugs

Katydid
Lace Bugs
Leaffooted Plant Bugs
Leaftiers
Lice
Lygus
Mealybugs (all)
Midges (plant pests)
Millipedes
Onion Maggots
Plant Bugs
Proba Bugs
Scale Insects
Silverfish
Skippers
Soft Scales
Sowbugs
Spider Mites

Spiders (except Black
Widow and Brown
Recluse Spiders)
Spittle Bugs
Springtails
Squash Bugs
Stink Bugs
Tarnished Plant Bugs
Western Boxelder Bugs
Wireworms

Psyllids:

Asian Citrus Psyllids
Pear Psylla

Thrips:

Avocado Thrips
Citrus Thrips
Flower Thrips
Greenhouse Thrips
Thrips Palmi
Western Flower Thrips

**FOR USE ON GROWING CROPS
(OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):**

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Purple Arrowroot, Japanese Artichokes, Jerusalem Artichokes, Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Edible Canna, Carrots, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac, Celery Root, Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Jicama, Leren, Parsley (turnip-rooted), Parsnips, Potatoes, Radishes, Japanese Radishes (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (oyster plant, black, Spanish), Skirret, Sweet Potatoes, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnips, Yam Beans (jicama, manioc pea), Yams (true).

LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including: Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Carrots, Cassava (bitter and sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chervil (turnip-rooted), Chicory, Dasheen (Taro), Parsnips, Radishes, Oriental Radishes (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify (black), Sweet Potatoes, Tanier, Turnips, Yams (true).

BULB VEGETABLES: Including: Garlic, Great-headed Garlic, Leeks, Onions (bulb and green), Shallots, Welsh.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Amaranth (Leafy Amaranth, Chinese Spinach, Tampala), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Corn Salad, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved), Chrysanthemum (garland), Cress (garden, water), Upland Cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel (Florence), Leeks, Lettuce (head and leafy), Mustard Greens, Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden & winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Fine Spinach (Malabar, Ceylon), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens, Watercress.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Broccoli raab (Rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cab-

bage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Collards, Kale (Flowering, Chinese), Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED): Including: Adzuki Beans, Field Beans, Kidney Beans, Lima Beans, Moth Beans, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Rice Beans, Runner Beans, Snap Beans, Tepary Beans, Urd Beans, Wax Beans, Asparagus Beans, Blackeyed Peas, Catjang, Chinese Longbeans, Cowpeas, Crowder Peas, Southern Peas, Yardlong Beans, Broad Beans (Fava Beans), Chick Peas (Garbanzo Beans), Guar, Jackbean (Sword Bean), Lablab Bean (Hyacinth Bean), Lentils, Peas (Garden Peas, Field Peas, Sugar Snap Peas, English Pea, Snow Pea), Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sweet Lupin Beans, White Lupin Beans, White Sweet Lupin, Sword Bean.

FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES: Including: Plant part of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetable group that will be used as animal feed including any variety of Beans, Field Peas, Soybeans.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Including: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pepinos, Peppers (Bell Peppers, Chili Peppers, Cooking Peppers, Pimentos, Sweet Peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Including: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (Bitter Melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Mangoes, Melons (including hybrids, Cantaloupe, Casaba, Charentais, Crenshaw, Golden Pershaw Melon, Honeydew Melons, Honey Balls, Mango Melon, Muskmelon, Persian Melon, Pineapple Melon, Santa Claus Melon, Snake Melon), Pumpkin, Squash (summer & winter), Watermelon (OP & hybrids, seeded and seedless).

CITRUS FRUITS: Including: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin (Tangerine), Orange (sweet & sour), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, (Citrus spp. includes Chironja, Tangelos, Tangors), Uniq Fruit, White Sapote.

POME FRUITS: Including: Apple, Crab Apple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear, Quince.

STONE FRUITS: Including: Apricot, Cherry (sweet & sour), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot, Prune.

BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT CROPS: Including: Blackberry, Blueberry, Boysenberries, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Guava, Grape, Huckleberry, Kiwifruit, Loganberry, Olallieberry, Raspberry (black & red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

TREE NUTS: Including: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (Black, English, Persian).

TROPICAL FRUITS: Including: Papaya, Black Sapote, Canistel, Mango, Sapodilla, Star Apple, Guava, Biriba.

CEREAL GRAINS: Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl Millet, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (Milo), Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

FORAGE, FODDER AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS: Including: barley; buckwheat; corn (sweet and field); millet; proso; oats; pearl; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; triticale; wheat; wild rice.

GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY: Including: Any grass, all Graminacea (green or cured) except sugarcane and those listed in the cereal grains group that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all Pasture and Range Grasses and Grasses grown for hay and silage, Sudan Grass, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue, Orchard, Timothy.

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS: Including: Alfalfa, Velvet Bean, Clover (White, Ladino, Red), Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Milk Vetch.

HERBS AND SPICES: Including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (anise seed), Anise [star], Annatto (seed), Balm (lemon balm), Basil, Borage, Burnet, Capers buds, Caraway, Caraway [black], Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Celery seed, Chamomile, Chervil (dried), Chicory, Chive, Chive [Chinese], Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf), Coriander (cilantro) (seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Culantro (seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dandelion, Dill (dill weed), Dill (seed), Fennel (common), Fennel [Florence] (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano, and pot marjoram), Mint, Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, Mint, Paprika, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper [black], Pepper [white], Peppermint, Poppy (seed), Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory [summer and winter], Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

OIL SEED GROUP: Cottonseed, Jojoba.

ADDITIONAL CROPS: Including: Acerola, Artichoke, Asparagus, Avocado, Atemoya, Bananas, Barbados Cherry, Birdseed, Cacao, Canistel, Carob, Cherimoya, Cocoa, Coffee, Custard Apple, Dates, Durian (Jackfruit), Edible Flowers, Feijoa, Figs, Globe Artichoke, Guayule, Hops, Jaboticaba, Llama, Longan, Lychee, Mangoes, Mamey Sapote, Mushroom, Okra, Olives, Palm, Papaya, Passion fruit, Peanuts, Persimmon, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Pulasan, Rambutan, Safflowers, Sapodilla, Sesame, Soursop and Biriba, Spanish Lime, Star Apple, Sugarcane, Star Fruit, Sugar Apple, Sunflower, Tamarillo, Tea, Water chestnut, Wax Jambu.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry place away from heat or open flame in an area that is inaccessible to children and animals.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. 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 ¼ 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. Offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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