



FENPYROXIMATE GROUP 21A INSECTICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fenpyroximate: Benzoic acid, 4-[[[(E)-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)methylene] amino]oxy]methyl]-1,1-dimethylethyl ester **5.0%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: **95.0%**

TOTAL **100.0%**

Contains 0.42 lb active ingredient per U.S. gallon

EPA Reg. No. 71711-4

EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-1 ^(GM) 70815-GA-001 ^(CB) 39578-TX-1 ^(E)

superscript corresponds with lot number

**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.)

FIRST AID

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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 by a poison control center or doctor. • 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 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 mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

See inside booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use

 **NICHINO AMERICA**

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 gallons

401006 02/21

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING - AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or face shield). Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, and/or Viton™)
- Shoes plus socks

User Safety Requirements

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

- Do not eat, drink, smoke, or chew gum or tobacco while handling this product and until hands and face are thoroughly washed with soap and water.
- Do not use the toilet before thoroughly washing hands.
- If this product penetrated through your clothing or personal protective equipment, stop handling this product immediately, remove the clothing and equipment, wash your body thoroughly, and put on clean clothing and equipment before resuming the handling activity.
- After handling this product, remove personal protective equipment immediately. Wash the outside of gloves before taking them off. Shower or wash thoroughly, and change into clean clothing as soon as possible.
- Discard clothing and personal protective equipment that cannot be reused, including clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or thoroughly contaminated with this product's concentrate. Otherwise, wash clothing and personal protective equipment (including both the inside and outside of gloves) before each day of reuse according to manufacturer's directions or, if no such directions, in detergent and hot water. Keep and wash them separately from other laundry.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having medium to high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

Minimum Honey Bee Toxicity

Fenpyroximate is practically nontoxic to bees through acute contact and acute oral exposure when applied to listed crops according to the label directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the state or tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

This product may have effects on endangered species. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. To obtain Bulletins, no more than six months before using this product, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/> or call 1-844-447-3813. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

For early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated such as plants, soil, or water, wear:

- Coveralls
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, and/or Viton)
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

FUJIMITE® SC Miticide/Insecticide is used for the control of leafhoppers, mealybugs, mites, psylla, psyllids, and whiteflies.

FUJIMITE SC Miticide/Insecticide stops mite feeding immediately after application. **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide controls all motile stages of mites by inhibiting cellular respiration in the mitochondrion of cells which results in rapid cessation of all biological activities including feeding and reproduction. Mortality of mites can be observed within 3 to 7 days after intoxication.

FUJIMITE SC Miticide/Insecticide works primarily through contact action, **so thorough spray coverage is necessary.** Mix with sufficient water and apply as a foliar spray to obtain uniform coverage. Dense foliage or excessive growth will often prevent adequate coverage; adjust spray volumes accordingly. Treat plants when pests are immature or at a susceptible stage and populations are building, before crop damage occurs.

TARGET SPECIES

Apple rust mite*	European red mite	Powdery mildew*
Asian citrus psyllid	Glassy-winged sharpshooter*	Six-spotted mite
Avocado brown mite	Grape leafhopper	Strawberry spider mite
Broad mite	McDaniel mite	Texas citrus mite
Carmine mite	Mealybug species	Tomato/Potato psyllid
Citricola scale	Mint bud mite	Tomato russet mite
Citrus bud mite	Pacific spider mite	Two-spotted spider mite
Citrus leafminer*	Pear psylla	Variiegated leafhopper
Citrus red mite	Pear rust mite	White apple leafhopper
Citrus rust mite	Pecan leaf scorch mite	Whiteflies*
Citrus thrips*	Persea mite	Willamette spider mite
Cyclamen mite	Potato leafhopper	

*suppression

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

- Make applications immediately after the spray solution is prepared.
- Apply with properly calibrated spray equipment.
- Apply by ground or air using the recommended water spray volume found in the **Directions for Use** section of this label.
- For aerial equipment, use larger droplet size (greater than 200 microns).
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for mite and insect control.
- For best results, apply when pest populations are beginning to build, before reaching economic thresholds. Consult your local agricultural advisor or state cooperative extension service for further information.

USE OF ADJUVANTS

When thorough coverage is a concern, use a spray adjuvant to maximize uniformity of coverage and performance of **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide. Use a nonionic activator type wetting, spreading, or penetrating adjuvant or horticultural spray oil adjuvant. Do not use a dormant oil or binder or sticker type adjuvant. Nonionic adjuvants (NIS) should contain at least 75% surfactant. Crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated seed or vegetable oils (MSO), organosilicone products (OS), or blends of these adjuvants should contain at least 15% emulsifier/surfactant. Check compatibility of any adjuvant used with **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide before using. Follow the directions for use on each adjuvant product label for rates of use and use restrictions.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply within 75 feet of fish-bearing waters.
- Do not use products with the same mode of action in consecutive applications.
- Do not plant rotational crops other than those listed on this label for 30 days following the last application of this product.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use in greenhouse structures.
- Do not apply by Alternate Row Middle (ARM) spray method.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide contains a Group 21A miticide/insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide and other Group 21A insecticides/acaricides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if this group of insecticides/acaricides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide/acaricide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide or other Group 21A insecticides/acaricides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides/acaricides 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 may still 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/acaricides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, recordkeeping, 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 the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.

BE AWARE OF NEARBY NONTARGET 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. For all applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1 standard). 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

Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy. For ground equipment, the boom needs to be level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Nozzle Orientation – Aircraft

Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft. Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Release Height – Aircraft

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. Applications more than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Length – Aircraft

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters. Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field for aerial applications and apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph.

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.

Wind

To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

To avoid spray drift, DO NOT apply during periods of temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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.

Sensitive Areas

Only apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment manual to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is required.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Tree and Vine Sprayers

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. These sprayers are not suitable for applying herbicides. In addition to the general drift management practices already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust the deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- Do not allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

FUJIMITE SC Miticide/Insecticide Alone: Shake well before using. Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water needed for the intended application, and then turn on agitation. Pour specified amount of product on the surface of the water in the spray tank. Add the balance of the water to the spray tank with agitation running. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

FUJIMITE SC Miticide/Insecticide Tank Mixtures: 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.

Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water needed for the intended application, and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with $\frac{3}{4}$ amount of water. Add the recommended amount of tankmix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

- 1) products in water-soluble packets
- 2) wettable powders
- 3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders
- 4) flowable liquids (including **FUJIMITE SC Miticide/Insecticide**)
- 5) emulsifiable concentrates
- 6) adjuvants and/or oils
- 7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

Always follow the labeled mixing instructions of any partner products. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity.

If you have no experience with the combination you are considering, conduct a test to determine physical compatibility. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water specified on the label as will be present in the chemical supply tank into a suitable container; mix thoroughly and allow to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE

Almond; Pistachio		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species)	2.0 to 4.0 pints (0.105 to 0.210 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 8.0 pints (0.420 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE *(continued)*

Berry, Low-Growing (Crop Subgroup 13-07G) Excluding Cranberry
 bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species) Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground application using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • When using an electro-static sprayer, less than 25 gallons of water per acre may be used; however, do not use less than 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression

- Temporary pinking of immature green berries may be observed after a **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide application on certain strawberry varieties. This effect is transient and does not affect fruit sizing, color, or quality.
- Avoid puddling of spray solution on plastic mulch as this can potentially result in underside scarring of fruit in direct contact with the plastic.

Bushberry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07B) Excluding Highbush Cranberry
 aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species) Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • When using an electro-static sprayer, less than 25 gallons of water per acre may be used; however, do not use less than 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE *(continued)*

Caneberry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)

blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora); raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Willamette spider mite	1.5 to 2.0 pints (0.08 to 0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. • For vines with a heavy canopy or in high pressure situations, higher water volumes are recommended. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day
Leafhoppers ¹ Mealybugs Mites (see Target Species) Powdery mildew*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression

¹ Best control of leafhoppers is achieved by applications when majority of the population is in an immature development stage.

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APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE *(continued)*

Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10)

Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; Mount White lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin orange, clementine); tangor; trifoliolate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Asian citrus psyllid ¹ Citrus leafminer* Citrus thrips* Leafhoppers Mealybugs Other Mites (see Target Species)	2.0 to 4.0 pints (0.105 to 0.210 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. For full size trees, use a minimum of 200 gallons of water per acre. • In California, for use of Citricola scale, apply by ground using 500 gallons of water. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 3 days <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses. • Do not apply more than 8.0 pints (0.420 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
Citricola scale	3.0 pints (0.158 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 8.0 pints (0.420 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression

¹ For best results, use for control of adults and nymphs present at time of application when newly expanding foliage flush is present.

Hops

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species)	2.0 to 3.0 pints (0.105 to 0.158 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • For best results, apply before mite populations exceed 5 mites per leaf. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days <p>USE RESTRICTIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 6.0 pints (0.316 lb ai) of product per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Note: Leaf yellowing may occur when **FUJIMITE SC** Miticide/Insecticide is combined with spray oil in excess of 1% of the spray volume. If this symptom occurs, it is usually more pronounced on newly expanding leaves. This symptom may occur in plants under stress and is worsened by certain conditions including the following:

- High Temperatures (air temperatures exceeding 90°F at the time of application or within a few days after application).
- Wet soil conditions and high humidity (rainy, misty, or foggy weather within a few days after application).
- Storm damage (including hail and wind).

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APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE *(continued)*

Nonbearing Deciduous Fruit, Tree Nut, and Vines		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Mealybugs Mites (see Target Species)	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 75 gallons of water per acre. USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per year. • Do not harvest edible crops for 12 months following application unless the crop is listed on the label.

Peppermint, Tops; Spearmint, Tops		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species)	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 7 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10)		
apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Mealybugs Mites (see Target Species) Pear psylla	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply by Alternate Row Middle (ARM) spray method. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per year.

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE *(continued)*

Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup - Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)		
Amur River grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mealybugs Mites (see Target Species) Powdery mildew*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. • When using an electro-static sprayer, less than 50 gallons of water per acre may be used; however, do not use less than 5 gallons of water per acre. • For vines with a heavy canopy, or in high pressure situations, higher water volumes are recommended. If lower water volume amounts are used, tractor speed must be reduced to ensure complete coverage. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
Willamette spider mite	1.5 to 2.0 pints (0.079 to 0.105 lb ai)	
Leafhoppers	1.0 to 2.0 pints ¹ (0.053 to 0.105 lb ai)	
*suppression ¹ Use higher rate for dense foliage. Best control of leafhoppers is achieved by applications when majority of the population is in an immature development stage.		

Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12)		
apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these		
Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Leafhoppers Mites (see Target Species)	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

(continued)

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR FUJIMITE SC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE *(continued)*

Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12) Excluding Almond and Pistachio

African nut-tree; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; Sapucaia nut; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species)	2.0 to 4.0 pints (0.105 to 0.210 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel (Crop Subgroup 24B) Except Banana

abiu; akee apple; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; binjai; canistel; cupuacu; etambe; jatoba; kei apple; langsat; lanjut; lucuma; mabolo; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; paho; papaya; pawpaw, common; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; quandong; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, white; sataw; screw-pine; star apple; tamarind-of-the-Indies; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see Target Species) Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb ai)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply by ground using a minimum of 95 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. • As canopy density increases, use of higher water volume will assure better coverage. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day USE RESTRICTIONS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container, and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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. Then, 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.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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