RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS
FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS, OR PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION, AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION.

Grizzly® Too

LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN	GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE

Active Ingredient:	
Lambda-cyhalothrin[1,2]	22.8%
Other Ingredients:	77.2%
Total:	100.0%

Grizzly Too contains 2.08 lb of active ingredient per gal and is a capsule suspension.
[1]CAS No. 91465-08-6
[2]Synthetic pyrethroid
Contains petroleum distillates

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 swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give **any** liquid to the person. • 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.
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.
If inhaled	• 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	
Contains petroleum distillate – 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.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
In case of medical emergency information, call toll-free 1-877-424-7452.	

See additional precautionary statements and directions for use in booklet.
EPA Reg. No. 100-1295-1381 EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-X
SCPSR-WIN-1295A-L1C 0725
Winfield Solutions, LLC Net Contents
P.O. Box 64589 2/0318/0R1
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals
WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hrs. after exposure and may last 2 – 30 hrs., without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

In addition to the above, for foliar broadcast spray treatment using a mechanically pressurized handgun in nurseries (conifer and deciduous trees), mixers, loaders, and applicators must also wear:

- a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to wild rice at a rate of 0.04 lb ai per acre, and treating 1200 acres (or more) per day, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

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 no such instructions for washables, 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

Users should:

- 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 pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife.

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. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.**

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 must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently 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 Winfield Solutions, LLC or Seller. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Buyer and User agree to hold Winfield Solutions, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Winfield Solutions, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. To the extent permitted by applicable law: (1) this warranty does not extend to the use of the product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Winfield Solutions, LLC, and (2) Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC, MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS WARRANTED BY THIS LABEL.

To the extent permitted by applicable law, in no event shall Winfield Solutions, LLC be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Winfield Solutions, LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Winfield Solutions, LLC.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

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.

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

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 24 hours.

For hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of corn (field, pop, and sweet) grown for seed, and for hand harvesting of sweet corn, a 48-hour REI is required.

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 made of barrier laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Initial and residual control are contingent upon thorough crop coverage. Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gal per acre by air or 10 gal per acre by ground unless otherwise specified in this label. When foliage is dense or pest pressure is high (heavier insect or egg pressure, larger larval stages), use of higher application volumes and/or higher use rates may improve initial and residual control.

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as “stingers”) used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

For cutworm control, **Grizzly Too** may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil-incorporated applications, use higher rates for improved control.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Grizzly Too** contains a Group 3A insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Grizzly Too** and other Group 3A insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides 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 **Grizzly Too** or other Group 3A insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- 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 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 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 the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Winfield Solutions Representative.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 according to the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (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 ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ 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 release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size according to the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **Do not** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to select nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size according to the most current version of the American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- **Do not** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour 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.

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.

VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIPS

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 Lambda-cyhalothrin 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. Conversation 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 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

In the state of New York, a 25 ft vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip untraversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 150 ft buffer strip (or 450 ft buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

Ground Application

- 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).

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.

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).

TANK MIX APPLICATION
When tank-mixing with any other agricultural products, **always add Grizzly Too last**. Fill the tank with ½ - ⅔ volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of **Grizzly Too** to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. It is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation for best results. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

While **Grizzly Too** has good flexibility for tank mixing with other agricultural products, a jar test for physical compatibility is recommended for untried mixtures, using proper ratios and mixing sequences of all ingredients to be included in the mixture.

Grizzly Too is an aqueous-based formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with **Grizzly Too**. If adjuvants are used, use the following types:

- Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent
- Nonphytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), including once-refined Vegetable Oil Concentrate (VOC)
- Methylated Sunflower Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. Is nonphytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with **Grizzly Too** on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:
- Crop Oil Concentrate
- Methylated Sunflower Oils
- Urea-Ammonium Nitrate

It is recommended that the following not be used in combination with **Grizzly Too** as diluents or adjuvants:
- Non-emulsifiable oils
- Diesel Fuel
- Straight Mineral Oil

CHEMIGATION
Sprinkler Irrigation Application

Apply **Grizzly Too** at rates and timing described elsewhere in this label. As local recommendations differ, consult your local state extension service or other local experts for recommendations on adjuvant or diluent types, (see **TANK MIX APPLICATION**) rates and mixing instructions. These recommendations should be proven, through university and extension field trials, to be effective with **Grizzly Too** applied by chemigation.

Check the irrigation system to ensure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period.

Apply by injecting the recommended rate of **Grizzly Too** into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. It is recommended that the product be injected into the main irrigation line ahead of a right angle turn in the line to ensure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system.

In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of **Grizzly Too** for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

It is not recommended that **Grizzly Too** be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions - Sprinkler Irrigation Applications

A. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
B. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
C. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
D. 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.
E. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
F. 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 back-flow.
G. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check-valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
H. 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.
I. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
J. 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.

K. 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 are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
L. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.
M. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.
N. Do not apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

Pollinator Best Management Practices

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.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
AGRICULTURAL USES

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
ALFALFA AND ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED	Alfalfa Caterpillar Army Cutworm Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Leafhopper species Looper species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar Webworm species	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Alfalfa Seed Chalcid (Adult) Alfalfa Weevil Armyworm Bean Leaf Beetle (Adult) Blister Beetle species Blue Alfalfa Aphid Clover Leaf Weevil species Clover Root Borer (Adult) Clover Root Curculio species (Adult) Clover Stem Borer (Adult) Corn Earworm Cowpea Aphid Cowpea Curculio (Adult) Cowpea Weevil (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Fall Armyworm[1] Grape Colaspis (Adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (Adult) Green Peach Aphid[3] Japanese Beetle (Adult) Meadow Spittlebug Mexican Bean Beetle Pea Aphid Pea Weevil (Adult)	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Plant Bug species including Lygus species[3] Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Stink Bug species Sweet Clover Weevil (Adult) Thrips species[4] Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Whitefringed Beetle species (Adult) Yellowstriped Armyworm		
	Beet Armyworm[1,3] Blotch Leafminer[3] Spider Mites[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gal per acre by air or 10 gal per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high 5–10 gal per acre by air or 20 gal per acre by ground and higher use rates are recommended. Use higher rates for increased residual control.
- Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2–3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per cutting.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2] Suppression only
[3] See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**
[4] Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CANOLA	Armyworm species Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Cutworm species Diamondback Moth Flea Beetle Grasshoppers Looper species Lygus Bug	0.015 – 0.03	0.96 – 1.92
	Cabbage Aphid	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb ai (5.76 fl oz or 0.36 pt of product) per acre per year.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/1000 ft of row	fl oz/1000 ft of row
CEREAL GRAINS Corn (at Plant): Field Corn Popcorn Seed Corn Sweet Corn	Corn Rootworm Larvae: Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species Lesser Cornstalk Borer Red Imported Fire Ant[1] Seedcorn Beetle Seedcorn Maggot White Grub species Wireworm species	0.005	0.33

Remarks

- **Banded Applications** – Apply at planting as a 5–7 inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow openers and the press wheels or as a band application behind the press wheel.
- **In–Furrow Applications** – Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow openers and in front of the press wheel.
- Apply a minimum of 3 gal finished spray per acre.
- **Do not** harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb ai (5.76 fl oz or 0.36 pt of product) per acre per crop at plant.
- For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn **do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn **do not** apply more than 0.48 lb ai (30.72 fl oz or 1.92 pt of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

[1]Suppression only

lb ai and fl oz/A of **Grizzly Too** Applied at 0.33 fl oz/1000 ft of Row for Various Row Spacings						
Row Spacing	40”	38”	36”	34”	32”	30”
linear ft/A	13,068	13,756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424
lb ai/A	0.067	0.07	0.075	0.079	0.084	0.09
fl oz/A	4.3	4.55	4.8	5.05	5.4	5.75

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CEREAL GRAINS Corn (Foliar) Field Corn Popcorn Seed Corn	Corn Earworm[1] Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Meadow Spittlebug Western Bean Cutworm[1]	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Armyworm[2] Bean Leaf Beetle Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[3] Cereal Leaf Beetle Corn Leaf Aphid[3] English Grain Aphid[3] European Corn Borer[1] Fall Armyworm[2] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hop Vine Borer[1] Japanese Beetle (Adult) Lesser Cornstalk Borer Sap Beetle (Adult) Seedcorn Beetle Southwestern Corn Borer[1] Stalk Borer[1] Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm[1,4] Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm[2]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Beet Armyworm[4] Chinch Bug Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western Greenbug[3,4] Mexican Rice Borer[1] Rice Stalk Borer[1] Southern Corn Leaf Beetle[3] Sugarcane Borer[1]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. **Grizzly Too** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or

dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.

- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Do not** apply more than a total of 0.06 lb ai (3.84 fl oz or 0.24 pt of product) per acre after silk initiation with no more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) applied per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- For hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn and popcorn grown for seed, a 48-hour REI is required.

[1]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or ear
[2]Use higher rates for large larvae.
[3]Suppression only
[4]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A

CEREAL GRAINS Sweet Corn (Foliar)	Aphid species[2,3] Armyworm[1] Aster Leafhopper Beet Armyworm[1,3] Chinch Bug Common Cornstalk Borer Corn Earworm Cutworm species European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Sap Beetle (Adult) Southern Armyworm[1] Southwestern Corn Borer Spider Mite species[2] Stink Bug species Tarnished Plant Bug Webworm species Western Bean Cutworm Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western Corn Silkfly (Adult)[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods and should be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.48 lb ai (30.72 fl oz or 1.92 pt of product) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- For hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed, a 48-hour REI is required.
- For hand harvesting of sweet corn, a 48-hour REI is required.

[1]Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CEREAL GRAINS Rice Wild Rice	Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid Chinch Bug Fall Armyworm Grasshopper species Greenbug Leafhopper species Rice Stink Bug Rice Water Weevil (adult) Riceworm Sharpshooter species True Armyworm Yellow Sugarcane Aphid Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.025 - 0.04	1.6 - 2.56
	European Corn Borer[1] Mexican Rice Borer[1] Rice Seed Midge[1] Rice Stalk Borer[1] Sugarcane Borer[1]	0.03 – 0.04	1.92 – 2.56

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of application should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5-7 days, by scouting.
- **Grizzly Too** can be safely used when propanil products are being used for weed control.
- Apply by air or by ground equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. In addition, adding an emulsified crop oil (e.g., 1 pt per acre) when lower aerial application volumes are used is recommended to help improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy.
- For control of rice water weevil in dry-seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0-5 days after permanent flood establishment. Do not exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- For control of rice water weevil in water-seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- California: In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, **Grizzly Too** may be applied at the 1-3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2-leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults, based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. **Grizzly Too** may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of **Grizzly Too**, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.

- For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near panicle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.
- Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to wild rice at a rate of 0.04 lb ai per acre, and treating 1200 acres (or more) per day, must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.
- **Do not** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre within 21 to 27 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustacea.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

[1]For control before the larvae bores into the plant stalk

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CEREAL GRAINS Sorghum (Grain)	Cutworm species Sorghum Midge	0.015 – 0.02	0.96 – 1.28
	Armyworm Beet Armyworm[3] Corn Earworm European Corn Borer[2] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Southwestern Corn Borer[2] Stink Bug species Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Chinch Bug Mexican Rice Borer[2] Rice Stalk Borer[2] Sugarcane Borer[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. **Grizzly Too** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb ai (5.12 fl oz or 0.32 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai (3.84 fl oz or 0.24 pt of product) per acre per season after crop emergence.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.02 lb ai (1.28 fl oz or 0.08 pt of product) per acre per season once crop is in soft-dough stage.
- **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.

[1]Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CEREAL GRAINS Barley Buckwheat Oats Rye Triticale Wheat Wheat Hay	Army Cutworm Cutworm species	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Armyworm Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[1] Cereal Leaf Beetle English Grain Aphid[1] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hessian Fly[4] Orange Blossom Wheat Midge Russian Wheat Aphid[1] Stink Bug species Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Grass Sawfly	0.025 – 0.03	1.60 – 1.92
	Chinch Bug Corn Leaf Aphid[2] Greenbug[1,3] Mite species[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. **Grizzly Too** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. **Grizzly Too** may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. **Do not** feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai (3.84 fl oz or 0.24 pt of product) per acre per season.

[1]Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once crop has started to boot, **Grizzly Too** may provide suppression only. Higher rates and increased coverage will be necessary.
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.
[4]Make applications when adults emerge.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
COLE CROPS (HEAD AND STEM *BRASSICA*) Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cavalo Broccolo Cauliflower Chinese Broccoli (gai lon) Chinese Cabbage (napa) Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy) Kohlrabi	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cabbage Webworm Cutworm species Imported Cabbageworm Southern Cabbageworm	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Aphid species[2,3] Armyworm Beet Armyworm[1,3] Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth[3] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug species including Lygus species[3] Spider Mite species[2] Stink Bug species Thrips species[2] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly species[2,3] Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.24 lb ai (15.36 fl oz or 0.96 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Brassica (head and stem) Cole Crops.

[1]For control of first and second instar only
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
COTTON	Cutworm species Soybean Thrips Tobacco Thrips	0.015 – 0.02	0.96 – 1.28
	Cabbage Looper Cotton Fleahopper Cotton Leafperforator Cotton Leafworm Lygus Bug species[3] Pink Bollworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Bandedwing Whitefly[2,3] Beet Armyworm[1,3] Boll Weevil Brown Stink Bug Cotton Aphid[2,3] Cotton Bollworm European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm Green Stink Bug Southern Green Stink Bug Sweet Potato Whitefly[2,3] Tobacco Budworm[3] Twospotted Spider Mite[2]	0.025 – 0.04	1.60 – 2.56

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 - 7 days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage.
- Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. **Grizzly Too** may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least one qt of finished spray per acre.
- Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 0.02 lb ai (1.28 fl oz of product) per acre may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring.
- For boll weevil control, spray on a 3- to 5-day schedule.
- When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, **Grizzly Too** also provides ovicidal control of unhatched *Heliothine* species eggs.
- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.2 lb ai (12.8 fl oz or 0.8 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season.

[1]For control of the first and second instar only
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CUCURBIT VEGETABLES Chayote (fruit) Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon) Citron Melon Cucumber Gherkin Gourd (edible) *Lagenaria* species – includes: hyotan, cucuzza *Luffa acutangula, L. cylindrical* - includes: hechima, Chinese okra *Momordica* species – includes: balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo*) – includes: true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon Pumpkin Squash, summer (*Cucurbita pepo* var. *melopepo*) – includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini Squash, winter (*Cucurbita maxima; C. moschata*) – includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash (*C. mixta; C. pepo*) - includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash Watermelon – includes: hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrulius lanatus*	Armyworm species[1] Blister Beetle species Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cricket species Cucumber Beetle species (adults) Cutworm species Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species June Beetle species Leaffooted Bug Leafhopper species Lygus Bug species[1] Melonworm Pickleworm Plant Bug species Rindworm species complex Saltmarsh Caterpillar Squash Beetle Squash Bug species Squash Vine Borer species Stink Bug species Thrips species[1, 2] Tobacco Budworm[1] Webworm species	0.02-0.03	1.28-1.92
	Aphid species[1] Leafminer species[1, 3] Whitefly species[1, 3] Spider Mite species[3]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal total solution per acre. When applying by ground, a minimum of 10 gal total solution per acre is recommended.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of **Grizzly Too**.
- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.18 lb ai (11.5 fl oz or 0.72 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Cucurbit Vegetables.

[1]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.
[2]Does not include Western Flower Thrips
[3]Suppression only

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
FRUITING VEGETABLES Eggplant	Cabbage Looper Cutworm species Hornworm species	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
Ground cherry Pepino Peppers (bell and nonbell) Tomatillo Tomato	Aphid species[2,3] Beet Armyworm[1,3] Blister Beetle species Colorado Potato Beetle[3] Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) European Corn Borer[4] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Leafminer species[2] Meadow Spittlebug Pepper Weevil (Adult)[2] Plant Bug species Southern Armyworm[1] Spider Mite species[2] Stalk Borer[4] Stink Bug species Thrips[5] Tobacco Budworm[3] Tomato Fruitworm Tomato Pinworm Tomato Psyllid[2,3] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly species[2,3] Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 5 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.36 lb ai (23.04 fl oz or 1.44 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Fruiting Vegetables.

[1]For control of first and second instar only
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**
[4]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or fruit
[5]Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY Pasture and Rangeland Grass, Grass Grown for Hay or Silage and Grass Grown for Seed	Army Cutworm Cutworm species Essex Skipper Range Caterpillar Striped Grass Looper	0.015-0.025	0.96-1.60
	Beet Armyworm Billbug species[3] Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[1] Black Grass Bug Black Turfgrass Beetle (adult) Blue Stem Midge Cereal Leaf Beetle Chinch Bug Crane Fly species Cricket species English Grain Aphid[1] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle species Grass Mealybug Grass Sawfly (adult) Grasshopper species Green June Beetle (adult) Greenbug[1, 2] Japanese Beetle (adult) Katydid species Leafhopper species Mite species[3] Russian Wheat Aphid[1] Southern Armyworm Spittlebug species Stink Bug species Sugarcane Aphid Thrips species Tick species True Armyworm Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02-0.03	1.28-1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal total solution per acre. When applying by ground, a minimum of 7 gal total solution per acre is recommended.
- Use higher application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large and/or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- For chinch bug control, **Grizzly Too** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. **Grizzly Too** may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage 0 days after application. **Do not** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application.
  Grass grown for seed:

    - Straw, hay and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland and grasses grown for seed. A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb ai per acre which have not been cut between applications.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb ai (5.76 fl oz or 0.36 pt of product) per acre per season.

[1]Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves.
[2]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.
[3]Suppression only

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
LEGUME VEGETABLES (BEANS AND PEAS)			
Edible Podded (Only) *Canavalia ensiformis* - jackbean *Canavalia gladiata* - sword bean *Glycine max* - soybean (immature seed)	Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Mexican Bean Beetle Saltmarsh Caterpillar Velvetleaf Caterpillar	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled *Cajanus cajan* – Pigeon pea *Phaseolus* species – includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans *Pisum* species – includes: dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas *Vigna* species – includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black–eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, and Southern pea	Alfalfa Caterpillar Aphid species[4] Armyworm[2] Bean Leaf Beetle Bean Leafskeletonizer Blister Beetle species Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle species (Adult) Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Curculio and Weevil species[1] (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[2] Flea Beetle species (Adult) Flea Hopper species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Leaftier species Looper Species Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady Butterfly (Larva) Plant Bug species including Lygus species[4] Stalk Borer[1] Stink Bug species Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips species[4,5] Tobacco Budworm[4] Webworm species Western Bean Cutworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm[2] Yellowstriped Armyworm[2]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled *Vicia faba*. – broadbean (favabean) **Dried Shelled (Only)** *Cicer arietimum* – chickpea (garbonzo bean) *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* – guar *Lablab pupureus* – Lablab bean (hyacinth bean) *Lupinus* species – includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines *Lens esculata* – Lentils	Beet Armyworm[3,4] Leafminer species[3,4] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[3] Soybean Looper[3,4] Spider Mite species[3] Whitefly species[3,4]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, **do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- For dried shelled legume vegetables, **do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per season.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and beans, **do not** graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Legume Vegetables (Beans and Peas).

[1]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or pods
[2]Use higher rates for large larvae.
[3]For suppression only
[4]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.
[5] Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
LEGUME VEGETABLES (Soybeans) Soybeans	Bean Leaf Beetle Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult): Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Mexican Bean Beetle Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Potato Leafhopper Saltmarsh Caterpillar Soybean Aphids[4] Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips species[5] Velvetbean Caterpillar Woollybear Caterpillar	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Armyworm[1] Blister Beetle species European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Plant Bug species Silverspotted Skipper Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm[3] Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.025 – 0.03	1.60 – 1.92
	Beet Armyworm[2,3] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Soybean Looper[2,3] Spider Mite species[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program use a minimum of 0.02 lb ai (1.28 fl oz of product) per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai (3.84 fl oz or 0.24 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Legume Vegetables (Soybeans).

[1]Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

[4]Use lower rates for early season applications and/or lighter populations.
[5] Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF)	Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Aphid species[2,3] Armyworm Beet Armyworm[1,3] Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth[3] European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug species including Lygus species[3] Southern Armyworm Spider Mite species[2] Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworm[3] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly species[2,3]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.3 lb ai (19.2 fl oz or 1.2 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Lettuce (head and leaf).

[1]For control of first and second instar only
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
ONION (BULB) AND GARLIC	Cutworm species Leafminer species (Adult) Onion Maggot (Adult) Seedcorn Maggot (Adult)	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Aphid species[2] Armyworm species[1] Flower Thrips[2,3] Onion Thrips[3] Plant Bug species Stink Bug species Tobacco Thrips[3] Western Flower Thrips[2,3]	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Use the higher label rates as thrips population increases and avoid rescue situations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- For thrips control by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, 1/4% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant (follow manufacturers use directions) may enhance the deposition of the spray and increase plant coverage.
- **Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.24 lb ai (15.36 fl oz or 0.96 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Onion (bulb) and Garlic.

[1]For control of the first and second instar only
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
PEANUTS	Cutworm species Green Cloverworm Potato Leafhopper Rednecked Peanut Worm Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar	0.015 - 0.025	0.96 - 1.60
	Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Earworm Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper species Southern Corn Rootworm (Adult) Stink Bug species Tobacco Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whitefringed Beetle (Adult)	0.02 - 0.03	1.28 - 1.92
	Aphid species[2] Beet Armyworm[2,3] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Soybean Looper[2,3] Spider Mite species[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per season.

[1]Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
POME FRUITS Apple Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Oriental Pear Pear Quince	Apple Aphid Apple Maggot (Adult) Cherry Fruit Fly species (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle Leafhopper species Leafroller species Lesser Appleworm Omnivorous Leafroller Orange Tortrix Oriental Fruit Moth Pear Psylla[1] Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug species Plum Curculio Rosy Apple Aphid San Jose Scale (fruit infestations only) Spirea Aphid[1] Stink Bug species Tent Caterpillar species Tentiform Leaf Miner species Tree Borer species Tufted Apple Budworm Webworm species	0.02 – 0.04	1.28 – 2.56

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.2 lb ai (12.8 fl oz or 0.80 pt of product) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.16 lb ai (10.24 fl oz or 0.64 pt of product) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

[1]Suppression only

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
STONE FRUITS Apricot Chickasaw Plum Damson Plum Japanese Plum Nectarine Peach Plum Plumcot Prune Sweet and Tart Cherry	American Plum Borer Apple Maggot (Adult) Black Cherry Aphid Cherry Fruit Fly species (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle June Beetle Leafhopper species Leafroller species Oriental Fruit Moth Peach Twig Borer Peachtree Borer species Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug species Plum Curculio Rose Chafer Stink Bug species Tent Caterpillar species Thrips species	0.02 – 0.04	1.28 – 2.56

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- **Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.2 lb ai (12.8 fl oz or 0.80 pt of product) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.16 lb ai (10.24 fl oz or 0.64 pt of product) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
SUGARCANE	Mexican Rice Borer[1] Pygmy Mole Cricket Rice Stalk Borer[1] Sugarcane Aphid[3] Sugarcane Beetle (Adult)[2] Sugarcane Borer[1] West Indian Cranefly Yellow Sugarcane Aphid[3]	0.025 – 0.04	1.60 – 2.56

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.16 lb ai (10.24 fl oz or 0.64 pt of product) per acre per season.

[1]For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk
[2]Suppression only of beetles active above ground
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
SUNFLOWER	Cutworm species Sunflower Beetle	0.015 – 0.025	0.96 – 1.60
	Banded Sunflower Moth Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper species Head-Clipper Weevil (Adult) Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Seed Weevil (Adult) Spotted Cabbage Looper Stem Weevil (Adult) Stink Bug species Sunflower Maggot (Adult) Sunflower Moth Woollybear Caterpillar	0.02 – 0.03	1.28 – 1.92
	Beet Armyworm[2,3] Spider Mite species[2]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of sunflower heads and/or foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb ai (5.76 fl oz or 0.36 pt of product) per acre per season after bloom initiation.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

[1]Use higher rates for large larvae
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
TOBACCO	Armyworm species[1] Blister Beetle species Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetle species (Adult) Cutworm species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adult) Katydid species Plant Bug species[3] Potato Tuberworm Salt Marsh Caterpillar Stinkbug species Tobacco Aphid species[2,3] Tobacco Budworm[3] Tobacco Flea Beetle (Adult) Tobacco Hornworm Tobacco Thrips species[2] Tomato Hornworm Tree Cricket species Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Webworm species	0.015 – 0.03	0.96 – 1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply within 40 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb ai (5.76 fl oz or 0.36 pt of product) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Tobacco.

[1]For control of first and second instars only
[2]Suppression only
[3]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use.**

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
TREE NUTS Almond Beech Nut Brazil Nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (Hazlenut) Hickory Nut Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut) Pistachio Walnut, Black Walnut, English (Persian)	Ants Chinch Bug Codling Moth Filbertworm Leaffooted Bug Leafroller species Navel Orangeworm Peach Twig Borer Plant Bug species Stink Bug species Walnut Aphid Walnut Husk Fly species (Adult)	0.02 – 0.04	1.28 – 2.56
Pecan	Hickory Shuckworm Pecan Aphid species Pecan Casebearer species Pecan Phylloxera species Pecan Spittlebug Pecan Weevil Stink Bug species	0.02 – 0.04	1.28 – 2.56

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gal of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- **Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.16 lb ai (10.24 fl oz or 0.64 pt of product) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES (Potato, Sweet Potato, Yams and Related) Arracacha Arrowroot	Cutworm species Leafhopper species Saltmarsh Caterpillar Sweet Potato Hornworm Woolybear Caterpillar species	0.015-0.025	0.96-1.60
Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only) Canna (edible) Cassava (bitter and sweet) Chayote (root) Chufa Dasheen Ginger Leren Potato Sweet Potato Tanier Turmeric Yam (bean and true)	Aphid species[1] Armyworm species[1] Blister Beetle species Colorado Potato Beetle[1] Corn Earworm Cricket species Cucumber Beetle species (adults) European Corn Borer Flea Beetle species (adults) Grasshopper species Looper species[1] Lygus Bug species[1] Plant Bug species Potato Psyllid Potato Tuberworm Stink Bug species Sweet Potato Leaf Beetle (adults) Sweet Potato Vine Borer Thrips species[1, 2] Tortoise Beetle species Webworm species Weevil species (adults)	0.02-0.03	1.28-1.92
	Leafminer species[1, 3] Spider Mite species[3] Whitefly species[1, 3]	0.03	1.92

Remarks

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all above ground plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal total solution per acre. When applying by ground, a minimum of 10 gal total solution per acre is recommended.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers or corms must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of **Grizzly Too**.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb ai (1.92 fl oz or 0.12 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb ai (7.68 fl oz or 0.48 pt of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Tuberous and Corm Vegetables.

[1]See **Resistance Management** under **General Directions for Use**.

[2]Does not include Western Flower Thrips
[3]Suppression only

NON–AGRICULTURAL USES			
Crop	**Target Pests**	**Rate**	
		lb ai/A	**fl oz/A**
CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES Plantations and Nurseries	Bagworm Balsam Twig Aphid Balsam Wooly Aphid Birch Leafminer Black Pine Weevil Elm Leaf Beetle European Elm Bark Beetle Gypsy Moth Japanese Beetle June Beetle species Leaf Beetle species Leafroller species May Beetle species Mealybug species[1] Pales Weevil Pine Chafer Pine Colaspis Beetle Pine Conelet Bug Pine Leaf Chermid Pine Needle Scale Pine Sawfly species Pine Tip Moth species Pine Tortoise Scale Pine Weevil species Poplar Aphid species Sawfly species Spittlebug species Spruce Budworm Tent Caterpillar species Tussock Moth species Webworm species	0.02 – 0.04	1.28 – 2.56

Remarks

- To control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed and bark feeding insects, apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb ai (2.56 fl oz or 0.16 pt of product) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.24 lb ai (15.36 fl oz or 0.96 pt of product) per acre per year.

[1]Suppression only

Crop	Target Pest	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES Seed Orchards	Coneworm species Seed Bug species Thrips species	See Remarks	See Remarks

Remarks

- For high volume sprayers, dilute 2.56 fl oz per 100 gal of water and apply 5-10 gal of finished spray per tree per application.
- For low volume sprayers, dilute 10 fl oz per 100 gal of water and apply 100 gal of finished spray per acre per application.
- For aerial applications, apply 7.5 fl oz per acre in a minimum of 10 gal finish spray per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.5 lb ai (32 fl oz or 2 pt of product) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.
- **Do not** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards.

Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/A	fl oz/A
Non-Cropland (Excluding Public Land)	See Crop Outlets on this **Grizzly Too** label for target pests and rates.	See Crop Outlets	See Crop Outlets

Remarks

- Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects, which may threaten crops.
- Follow **General Use Directions**, rates and spray recommendations found elsewhere in this label for the adjacent crop outlet and target pests.
- Use highest labeled rates for dense/large foliage, high insect populations and larger larval stages.
- Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
- **Do not** exceed 0.2 lb ai (12.8 fl oz or 0.8 pt of product) per acre per year.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.

Rate Conversion Chart

lb ai per Acre	fl oz per Acre	pt per Acre	Treated Acres per gal
0.015	0.96	0.06	133
0.02	1.28	0.08	100
0.025	1.60	0.10	80
0.03	1.92	0.12	67
0.035	2.24	0.14	57
0.04	2.56	0.16	50

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage
Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **DO NOT ALLOW PRODUCT TO FREEZE.**

Pesticide Disposal
Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

Container Handling (less than or equal to 5 gallons)
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 and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling (greater than 5 gallons)
Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!