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.

PROAXIS®

INSECTICIDE

For control of insect pests in alfalfa, canola, cole crops, corn, cotton, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables, lettuce, okra, onion, peanut, pistachios, pome fruits, rice, sorghum (grain), soybean, stone fruits, sugarcane, sunflower, tobacco, tree nuts including pecans, wheat, triticale, conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards) and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Gamma-cyhalothrin: Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl,cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl ester	5.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	94.1%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 0.5 lb of active ingredient per gallon. Contains petroleum distillate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170.
Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

IN CASE OF A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL TOLL FREE, DAY OR NIGHT 1-800-331-3148

See additional precautionary statements and Directions for Use in booklet. See First Aid statement on back panel. Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened." Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 279-3583

NET CONTENTS: 1 Gallon

Shake Well Before Using

EPA Est. No. 4787-DNK-001

Sold By
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104
Made in Denmark

FMC

10043769Booklet

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Crop Specific Use Directions, continued

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category F or G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

First Aid

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. 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.

Note to Physician: Induced vomiting as first aid for this substance may result in increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent. Vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.

Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2 to 30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. 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 neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

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

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Directions For Use

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

PPE required 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, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and 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: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure 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 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **Triple rinse or pressure rinse** container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Proaxis insecticide is a microencapsulated synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that controls insects by contact and ingestion. Proaxis is intended for control of insect pests in alfalfa, canola, cole crops, corn, cotton, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables, lettuce, okra, onion, peanut, pistachios, pome fruits, rice, grain sorghum, soybean, stone fruits, sugarcane, sunflower, tobacco, tree nuts including pecans, wheat, triticale, conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards) and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Initial and residual insect control is contingent upon thorough crop coverage. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons 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 label use rates may improve initial and residual control.

For cutworm control, Proaxis may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil incorporated applications, use higher rates in rate range for improved control.

Resistance Management

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

Buffer Zones

Vegetative Buffer Strip

Construct and maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide vegetative filter strip of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing gamma-cyhalothrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat.

For guidance, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers:

Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. USDA, NRCS. 2000. Forth Worth, Texas. 21pp.
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs144p2_030970.pdf

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation, or airblast)
Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for ULV Aerial Application
Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application
Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Spray Drift Requirements

Observe the following precautions when spraying in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds.

Wind Direction and Speed
Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition.

Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.

Temperature Inversion
Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions.

Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet Size
Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size.

Additional Requirements for Ground Applications
Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

For ground boom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications
The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% rotor diameter.

Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

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

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers: 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 manufacturer and/or State Extension Service.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Orchard / Tree Nursery: In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Spray must be shut off during row turns.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no over-hanging 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 downwind row(s) only from outside the planting.

Tank Mix Application

When tank mixing with any other agricultural products, **always add Proaxis last.** Fill the tank with one-half to two-thirds volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of Proaxis to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. For best results, it is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

While Proaxis 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.

Proaxis is an aqueous-based formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with Proaxis. If adjuvants are used, use only: nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent or non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate (COC), including once-refined vegetable oil concentrate (VOC), or 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 non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with Proaxis 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 Proaxis as diluents or adjuvants:
- Non-emulsifiable oils
- Diesel fuel
- Straight mineral oil
- Fertilizer products containing the micronutrient boron.

Chemigation

Apply Proaxis 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 Proaxis applied by chemigation.

Sprinkler Irrigation Application

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 Proaxis 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 to 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 center of the main irrigation line ahead of at least one 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 Proaxis 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 Proaxis 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 Restrictions and Precautions-Sprinkler Irrigation Application

1. **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.
2. **Do not** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or nonuniform distribution of treated water.
3. **Do not** apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.
4. 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.
5. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
6. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
7. 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.
8. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
9. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back through the injection pump.
10. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve or interlock 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.
11. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
12. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch or interlock that will stop the water pump motor or injector when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
13. Systems must use a chemical injector or metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
14. Any alternatives to the above-required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA or state agency approved alternative devices.

Crop Specific Use Directions

Rate Conversion Chart			
lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**	**pint/acre**	**treated acres/gallon**
0.0075	1.92	0.12	66
0.01	2.56	0.16	50
0.0125	3.20	0.20	40
0.015	3.84	0.24	33
0.02	5.12	0.32	25

Maximum Seasonal Use Rates for Gamma and Lambda Cyhalothrin on Labeled Crops:

Crop	Maximum Rate for Either Product Used Alone (lb/ai/acre)[1]	
	Gamma-cyhalothrin (e.g., Proaxis)	Lambda-cyhalothrin[2]
alfalfa	0.06	0.12
canola	0.045	0.09
cole crops	0.12	0.24
corn	0.06	0.12
sweet corn	0.24	0.48
cotton	0.1	0.2
fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits)	0.18	0.36
legume vegetables	0.06	0.12
lettuce (head and leaf)	0.15	0.3
okra	0.18	0.36
onion (bulb) and garlic	0.12	0.24
peanut	0.06	0.12
pistachios	0.08	0.16
pome fruits	0.1	0.2
rice	0.06	0.12
sorghum (grain)	0.04	0.08
soybean	0.03	0.06
stone fruits	0.1	0.2
sugarcane	0.08	0.16
sunflower	0.06	0.12
tobacco (air dried)	0.045	0.09
tree nuts including pecan	0.08	0.16
wheat, wheat hay and triticale	0.03	0.06
conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards)	0.12	0.24
non-cropland areas adjacent to crops	0.1	0.2

[1]**Note:** If both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin are used on a crop during the same crop growing season, the amounts of each that can be used can be calculated as shown in the following examples:

Example 1: If the maximum use rate for lambda-cyhalothrin = 0.12 lb ai/acre/year and 0.06 lb ai has been applied, (0.12 – 0.06) ÷ 2 = 0.03 lb ai of gamma-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop use season.

Example 2: If the maximum use rate for gamma-cyhalothrin = 0.06 lb ai/acre/year and 0.03 lb ai has been applied, (0.06 – 0.03) X 2 = 0.06 lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop use season.

[2]Includes any lambda-cyhalothrin product approved for crop uses.

Specific directions for use for labeled uses of Proaxis are provided in the following tables (crops and/or use sites are listed alphabetically):

Alfalfa, Including Alfalfa Grown for Seed		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
alfalfa caterpillar cutworm spp. green cloverworm leafhopper spp. looper spp. threecornered alfalfa hopper velvetbean caterpillar webworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
alfalfa seed chalcid (adult) alfalfa weevil armyworm bean leaf beetle (adult) blister beetle spp. blue alfalfa aphid clover leaf weevil spp. clover root borer (adult) clover root curculio spp. (adult) clover stem borer (adult) corn earworm cowpea aphid cowpea curculio (adult) cowpea weevil (adult) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) Egyptian alfalfa weevil	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

(continued)

Alfalfa, Including Alfalfa Grown for Seed		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
fall armyworm (1) grape colaspis (adult) grasshopper spp. green june beetle (adult) green peach aphid (3) Japanese beetle (adult) meadow spittlebug Mexican bean beetle pea aphid pea weevil (adult) plant bug spp., including lygus spp. (3) spotted alfalfa aphid stink bug spp. sweet clover weevil (adult) thrips spp. (4) western yellowstriped armyworm whitefringed beetle spp. (adult) yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
beet armyworm (1) (3) blotch leafminer (3) spider mites (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

[4] **Does not include western flower thrips.**

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb active ingredient (0.24 pint) per acre per cutting.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pint) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.
- Apply only to fields planted to pure stands of alfalfa.
- 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 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high, 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground and higher label use rates are recommended. Use higher rates in recommended use rate range 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 to 3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.

Canola		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
armyworm spp. cabbage seedpod weevil cutworm spp. diamondback moth flea beetle grasshoppers looper spp. lygus bug	0.0075 - 0.015	1.92 - 3.84
cabbage aphid	0.015	3.84

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb active ingredient (0.72 pint) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

Cole Crops Brassica (head and stem), including, but not limited to, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cavalo broccoli, cauliflower, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy) and kohlrabi		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cabbage webworm cutworm spp. imported cabbageworm southern cabbageworm	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm diamondback moth (3) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (3) spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. thrips spp. (2) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb active ingredient (1.92 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Corn (At Plant Soil Application) Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
corn rootworm larvae Mexican northern southern western cutworm spp. lesser cornstalk borer red imported fire ant (1) seedcorn beetle seedcorn maggot white grub spp. wireworm spp. (1)	0.0025 lb ai per 1000 ft of row	0.66 fl oz per 1000 ft of row

[1] Suppression only.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb active ingredient (0.72 pint) per acre per crop at plant. For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn, **do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn, **do not** apply more than 0.24 lb active ingredient per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Pre-harvest Interval: Do not** harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application.
- **Banded Applications:** Apply at planting as a 5 to 7 inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow opener and the press wheel 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 opener and in front of the press wheel.
- Apply a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre.

Fluid Ounces and Pounds Active Ingredient per Acre of Proaxis Applied at 0.66 fl oz per 1000 ft of Row for Various Row Spacings						
Row spacing	**40"**	**38"**	**36"**	**34"**	**32"**	**30"**
Linear ft/acre	13,068	13,756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424
Fl oz/acre	8.6	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.5
Lb ai/acre	0.034	0.035	0.037	0.040	0.042	0.045

Corn (Foliar Application)
Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn

Note: Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.

Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
corn earworm (1) cutworm spp. green cloverworm meadow spittlebug western bean cutworm (1)	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
armyworm (2) bean leaf beetle cereal leaf beetle corn leaf aphid (3) English grain aphid (3) European corn borer (1) fall armyworm (2) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. hop vine borer (1) Japanese beetle (adult) lesser cornstalk borer (1) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) oat bird-cherry aphid (3)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

(continued)

Corn (Foliar Application) Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn		
Note: Numbers in parenthesis refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
sap beetle (adult) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer (1) stalk borer (1) stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (1) (4) webworm spp. western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (2)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
beet armyworm (2) (4) chinch bug greenbug (3) (4) Mexican rice borer (1) rice stalk borer (1) southern corn leaf beetle (3) sugarcane borer (1)	0.015	3.84

[1] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or ear.

[2] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[3] Suppression only.

[4] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food 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 the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pint) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.48 pint) after silk initiation. **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb active ingredient (0.24 pint) after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. 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 gallons 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. Proaxis may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use upper end of rate range at 3.84 fl oz per acre (0.015 lb active ingredient per acre).

Sweet Corn (Foliar Application)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
aphid spp. (2) (3) aster leafhopper beet armyworm (1) (3) chinch bug common cornstalk borer corn earworm cutworm spp. European corn borer fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

(continued)

Sweet Corn (Foliar Application)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
sap beetle (adult) southern armyworm (1) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. tarnished plant bug webworm spp. western bean cutworm western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
corn silkfly (adult) (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food 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 the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.24 lb active ingredient (3.84 pints) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 days or more. 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 gallons 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 3.2 fl oz per acre (0.0125 lb active ingredient per acre).

Cotton		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cutworm spp. soybean thrips tobacco thrips	0.0075 - 0.01	1.92 - 2.56
cabbage looper cotton fleahopper cotton leafperforator cotton leafworm lygus bug spp. (3) pink bollworm (adult) saltmarsh caterpillar	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
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 sweetpotato whitefly (2) (3) tobacco budworm (3) twospotted spider mite (2)	0.0125 - 0.02	3.20 - 5.12

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb active ingredient (1.6 pints) 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.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 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.
- Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. Proaxis may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least 1 quart of finished spray per acre.
- Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 0.01 lb active ingredient 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, Proaxis also provides ovicidal control of unhatched *Heliothis* spp. eggs.

Fruiting Vegetables (Except Cucurbits) Tomato, tomatillo, peppers (bell and non-bell), eggplant, ground cherry, pepino		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cabbage looper cutworm spp. hornworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
aphid spp. (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) blister beetle spp. Colorado potato beetle (3) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) European corn borer (4) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leafminer spp. (2) meadow spittlebug pepper weevil (adult) (2) plant bug spp. southern armyworm (1) spider mite spp. (2) stalk borer (4)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

(continued)

Fruiting Vegetables (Except Cucurbits) Tomato, tomatillo, peppers (bell and non-bell), eggplant, ground cherry, pepino		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
stink bug spp. thrips (3) (5) tobacco budworm (3) tomato fruitworm tomato pinworm tomato psyllid (2) (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

[4] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or fruit.

[5] **Does not include western flower thrips**

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.18 lb active ingredient (2.88 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 5 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Legume Vegetables			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Crop/Variety	**Target Pests**	**Rate**	
		lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
edible podded (only) *Canavalia gladiata* - sword bean; *Canavalia ensiformis* - jackbean; *Glycine max* - soybean - immature seed	cutworm spp. green cloverworm imported cabbageworm Mexican bean beetle saltmarsh caterpillar velvetleaf caterpillar	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
edible podded, succulent shelled or dried shelled *Phaseolus* spp. - includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans; *Vigna* spp. - includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, and southern pea; *Pisum* spp. - iIncludes dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas; *Cajanus cajan* - pigeon peas succulent shelled or dried shelled *Vicia faba* - broadbean (favabean); dried shelled (only); *Lupinus* spp. - includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines; *Cicer arietimum* - chickpea (garbanzo bean); *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* - guar*; Lablab purpureus*- lablab bean (hyacinth bean); *Lens esculata* - lentils	alfalfa caterpillar aphid spp. (4) armyworm (2) bean leaf beetle bean leafskeletonizer blister beetle spp. corn earworm corn rootworm beetle spp. (adult) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) curculio and weevil spp. (1) (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) European corn borer (1) fall armyworm (2) flea beetle spp. (adult) flea hopper spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leaftier spp. looper spp. meadow spittlebug painted lady butterfly (larvae) plant bug spp. including lygus spp. (4) stalk borer (1)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

(continued)

Legume Vegetables			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Crop/Variety	**Target Pests**	**Rate**	
		lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
(see previous page)	stink bug spp. threecornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. (4) (5) tobacco budworm (4) webworm spp. western bean cutworm western yellowstriped armyworm (2) yellowstriped armyworm (2)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
	beet armyworm (3) (4) soybean looper (3) (4) lesser cornstalk borer (3) leafminer spp. (3) (4) whitefly spp. (3) (4) spider mite spp. (3)	0.015	3.84

[1] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or pods.

[2] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[3] Suppression only.

[4] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

[5] **Does not include western flower thrips.**

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pint) per acre per season.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and bean, **do not** graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.
- **Preharvest Interval: 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.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Lettuce (Head and Leaf)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cutworm spp. green cloverworm imported cabbageworm saltmarsh caterpillar	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm diamondback moth (3) European corn borer fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (3) southern armyworm spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.15 lb active ingredient (2.4 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Okra		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cabbage looper cutworm spp. hornworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
aphid spp. (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) blister beetle spp. Colorado potato beetle (3) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) European corn borer (4) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leafminer spp. (2) meadow spittlebug pepper weevil (adult) (2) plant bug spp. southern armyworm (1) spider mite spp. (2) stalk borer (4) stink bug spp. thrips (3) (5) tobacco budworm (3) tomato fruitworm	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

(continued)

Okra		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
tomato pinworm tomato psyllid (2) (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions on container label.

[4] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or fruit.

[5] **Does not include western flower thrips**

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.18 lb active ingredient (2.88 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 5 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Onion (Bulb) and Garlic		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cutworm spp. leafminer spp. (adult) onion maggot (adult) seedcorn maggot (adult)	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
aphid spp. (2) armyworm spp. (1) flower thrips (2) onion thrips plant bug spp. stink bug spp. tobacco thrips western flower thrips (2) (3)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb active ingredient (1.92 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of thrips by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, 0.25% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant may enhance the deposition of the spray and increase plant coverage. Follow adjuvant manufacturer's use directions.

Peanut		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cutworm spp. green cloverworm potato leafhopper red-necked peanut worm three cornered alfalfa hopper velvetbean caterpillar	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
bean leaf beetle corn earworm fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. southern corn rootworm (adult) stink bug spp. tobacco thrips vegetable weevil whitefringed beetle (adult)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
aphid spp. (2) beet armyworm (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pint) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Pistachios		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
ants chinch bug codling moth filbertworm leaffooted bug leafroller spp. navel orangeworm peach twig borer plant bug spp. stink bug spp. walnut aphid walnut husk fly spp. (adult)	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (1.28 pints of Proaxis) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pints of Proaxis) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

Pome Fruits Apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, oriental pear, pear, quince		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
apple aphid apple maggot (adult) cherry fruit fly spp. (adult) codling moth green fruitworm Japanese beetle leafhopper spp. leafroller spp. lesser appleworm omnivorous leafroller orange tortrix oriental fruit moth pear psylla (1) pear sawfly periodical cicada plant bug spp. plum curculio rosy apple aphid san jose scale (fruit infestations only) spirea aphid (1) stink bug spp. tent caterpillar spp. tentiform leaf miner spp. tree borer spp. tufted apple budworm	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12

[1] Suppression only.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb active ingredient (1.6 pints) per acre per year. **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (1.28 pints) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

Rice		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
bird cherry-oat aphid chinch bug European corn borer (1) fall armyworm grasshopper spp. greenbug leafhopper spp. Mexican rice borer (1) rice seed midge rice stalk borer (1) rice stink bug rice water weevil (adult) sharpshooter spp. sugarcane borer (1) true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm yellow sugarcane aphid	0.0125 - 0.02	3.20 - 5.12

[1] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or ear.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pint) per acre per season. **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb active ingredient (0.64 pint) per acre within 28 days of harvest or more than 0.02 lb active ingredient (0.32 pint) per acre within 21 days of harvest.

- **Do not** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days, by scouting.
- Proaxis can be used safely 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 gallons of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. The addition of emulsifiable crop oil at 1 pint per acre when lower aerial application volumes are used is recommended to 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 to 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 to 5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7 to 10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce over-wintering populations.
- **California:** In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, Proaxis may be applied at the 1 to 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.
- 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 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.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. Proaxis may provide only suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of Proaxis, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.

Sorghum (Grain)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cutworm spp. sorghum midge	0.0075 - 0.01	1.92 - 2.56
armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm European corn borer (2) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. lesser cornstalk borer (2) southwestern corn borer (2) stink bug spp. webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
chinch bug Mexican rice borer (2) rice stalk borer (2) sugarcane borer (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[2] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb active ingredient (0.64 pint) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.48 pint) per acre per season after crop emergence.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.01 lb active ingredient (0.16 pint) per acre per season once crop is in soft dough stage.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons 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. Proaxis may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.

Soybean		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper corn earworm cutworm spp. green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) painted lady (thistle) caterpillar potato leafhopper saltmarsh caterpillar southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) soybean aphid (4) threecornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. (5) velvetbean caterpillar western corn rootworm beetle (adult) woollybear caterpillar	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
armyworm (1) blister beetle spp. European corn borer fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) plant bug spp. silverspotted skipper stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.0125 - 0.015	3.20 - 3.84

(continued)

Soybean		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
beet armyworm (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

[4] Use a rate in the lower end of the rate range for early season applications and/or lighter populations.

[5] **Does not include western flower thrips.**

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.48 pint) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons 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 2.56 fl oz per acre (0.01 lb active ingredient per acre).

Stone Fruits Apricot, sweet and tart cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, chickasaw plum, damson plum, Japanese plum, plumcot, prune		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
American plum borer apple maggot (adult) black cherry aphid cherry fruit fly spp. (adult) codling moth green fruitworm Japanese beetle june beetle leafhopper spp. leafroller spp. oriental fruit moth peach twig borer peachtree borer spp. pear sawfly periodical cicada plant bug spp. plum curculio rose chafer stink bug spp. tent caterpillar spp. thrips spp.	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb active ingredient (1.6 pints) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (1.28 pints) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

Sugarcane		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
Mexican rice borer (1) pygmy mole cricket rice borer (1) sugar cane aphid (3) sugarcane beetle (adult) (2) sugarcane borer (1) yellow sugarcane aphid (3) west Indian cranefly	0.0125 - 0.02	3.2 - 5.12

[1] For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

[2] Suppression only of beetles active above ground.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (1.28 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. 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 the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

Sunflower		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
cutworm spp. sunflower beetle	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
banded sunflower moth fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. head-clipper weevil (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug painted lady (thistle) caterpillar seed weevil (adult) spotted cabbage looper stem weevil (adult) stink bug spp. sunflower maggot (adult) sunflower moth woollybear caterpillar	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
beet armyworm (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pint) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb active ingredient (0.72 pint) per acre per season after bloom initiation.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.

Tobacco (Air Dried) Burley tobacco and flue-cured tobacco		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm spp. (1) blister beetle spp. cabbage looper corn earworm cucumber beetle spp. (adult) cutworm spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) katydid spp. plant bug spp. (3) saltmarsh caterpillar stink bug spp. thrips spp. (2) tobacco budworm tobacco flea beetle (adult) tobacco hornworm tree cricket spp. vegetable weevil (adult) webworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.015	1.92 - 3.84

[1] For control of first and second instars only.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb active ingredient (0.72 pint) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 40 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. 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 the foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

Tree Nuts Including Pecans Almond, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia nut (bush nut), black walnut, English walnut (Persian)		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
ants chinch bug codling moth filbertworm leaffooted bug leafroller spp. navel orangeworm peach twig borer plant bug spp. stink bug spp. walnut aphid walnut husk fly spp. (adult)	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12
Pecans		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
hickory shuckworm pecan aphid spp. pecan casebearer spp. pecan phylloxera spp. pecan spittlebug pecan weevil stink bug spp.	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (1.28 pints) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.96 pints) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.

Wheat, Wheat Hay, and Triticale		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
army cutworm cutworm spp.	0.0075 - 0.0125	1.92 - 3.20
armyworm cereal leaf beetle English grain aphid (1) fall armyworm flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Hessian fly (4) oat bird-cherry aphid (1) orange blossom wheat midge Russian wheat aphid (1) stink bug spp. yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84
grass sawfly	0.0125 - 0.015	3.20 - 3.84
chinch bug corn leaf aphid (2) greenbug (1) (3) mite spp. (2)	0.015	3.84

[1] Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once wheat has started to boot, Proaxis may provide suppression only. Higher rates and increased coverage will be necessary.

[2] Suppression only.

[3] See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

[4] Make applications when adults emerge.

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.48 pint) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: 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 last treatment. Do not feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. 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 gallons of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. Proaxis may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. Proaxis may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.

Non-Agricultural Uses

Conifer and Deciduous Trees Plantations, nurseries and seed orchards		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
bagworm balsam twig aphid balsam wooly aphid birch leafminer black pine weevil European elm bark beetle gypsy moth Japanese beetle june beetle spp. leaf beetle spp. leafroller spp. mealybug spp. (1) may beetle spp. pales weevil pine chafer	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12

(continued)

Conifer and Deciduous Trees Plantations, nurseries and seed orchards		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
pine colaspis beetle pine conelet bug pine leaf chermid pine needle scale pine sawfly spp. pine tip moth spp. pine tortoise scale pine weevil spp. poplar aphid spp. sawfly spp. spittlebug spp. spruce budworm tent caterpillar spp. tussock moth spp. webworm spp.	0.01 - 0.02	2.56 - 5.12
coneworm spp. seed bug spp.	See below for pest-specific use directions	

[1] Suppression only

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb active ingredient (1.92 pints) per acre per year.
- 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 or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

Coneworm/Seed Bug/Thrips spp. in Seed Orchards:

- **Do not** apply more than 0.25 lb active ingredient (4 pints) per acre per year.
- For high volume sprayers, dilute 5.12 fl oz per 100 gallons of water and apply 5 to 10 gallons of finished spray per tree.
- For low volume sprayers, dilute 20 fl oz per 100 gallons of water and apply 100 gallons of finished spray volume per acre.
- For aerial application, apply 15 fl oz per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.

Non-Cropland Areas Adjacent to Crops (Excluding Public Land)		
Target Pests	**Rate**	
	lb ai/acre	**fl oz/acre**
Refer to crop-specific use directions	Use rates in crop-specific use directions	Use rates in crop-specific use directions

Restrictions and Precautions

- **Do not** exceed 0.1 lb active ingredient (1.6 pints) per acre per year.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.
- Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects that may threaten crops.
- When treating areas adjacent to crops, refer to the specific use directions for the adjacent crop for target pests, rates, and spray recommendations.
- Use highest labeled rates for dense/tall foliage, high insect populations and/or larger larval stages.
- Repeat as necessary to maintain control.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

FMC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. FMC MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of FMC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at FMC's election, one of the following:

(1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
(2) Replacement of amount of product used

FMC shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless FMC is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent allowed by law, FMC shall not be liable for special, indirect or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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PROAXIS®
INSECTICIDE

Precautionary Statements
Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category F or G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥14 mils. Shoes plus socks. Protective eyewear

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: Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. 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.

Note to Physician: Induced vomiting as first aid for this substance may result in increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent. Vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.

Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2 to 30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-331-3148 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. 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 neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

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

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Sold By
FMC Corporation
2929 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104

FMC