# Wrath

## INSECTICIDE

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | |
|---|---|
| Geraniol | 30.00% |
| Peppermint oil | 1.00% |
| Cottonseed oil | 0.10% |
| Rosemary oil | 0.01% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS:*** | 68.89% |
| **TOTAL:** | **100.00%** |

*Canola oil, Water

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

*May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
*May cause an allergic skin reaction
*Causes skin and eye irritation

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE**
When Used as Directed

**NET CONTENTS:** ■ **2.5 Gal** (9.5 L)

This product has not been registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. GroPro represents that this product qualifies for exemption from registration under FIFRA 25(b) FIFRA 40.

**How can we help?**
**1-833-476-7761**

**MANUFACTURED BY:**

GroPro

900 128th Street West
Burnsville, MN 55337
Phone: 1-833-476-7761
www.groproag.com

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For Organic Use - OMRI.org

IRAC UNE

AGRI LINE

GroPro

## FIRST AID

**IF SWALLOWED:** Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**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.

**IF IN EYES:** Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

**Note to Physician:** 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.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
## HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
## CAUTION

- Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- In case of inadequate ventilation, wear respirator protection.
- Avoid release to environment
- Applicators and other handlers must wear:
  - Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes plus socks, protective eyewear.
  - Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of workplace.
  - Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse in hot water.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

**FOR TERRESTRIAL USES:** Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water or rinsate.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE:** It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- User should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- User should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE –** Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid freezing.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL –** To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

**Container Handling (under 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 or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

**Container Handling (over 5 gallons):** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances.

## IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

In case of large-scale spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC
- 1-800-424-9300

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment
- Your local poison control center (hospital)

Steps to take if this material is released or spilled:

- In case of spill on floor or paved surfaces, mop and remove to chemical waste storage area until proper disposal can be made if product cannot be used according to label.
- Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal.
- Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin areas with soap and water.
- Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

WRATH® insecticide is an oil based concentrate formulation containing the various active ingredients that are natural and classified as essential oil class of chemistry. When used as directed, WRATH® provides knockdown and residual control of soft body insects on the crops listed on this label. WRATH® is a highly active contact insecticide on egg, nymph, and adult stage soft body insects. Because WRATH® is not systemic and has no translaminar activity, thorough coverage of plant surfaces is necessary for effective control. See Pests Controlled list for insects controlled.

**WRATH® is not systemic or translaminar; therefore, thorough coverage of plant surfaces is important for optimum performance.**

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Geraniol, the main active ingredient in WRATH®, belongs to the group of essential oils classified as a FIFRA 25B exempt material. Repeated use of insectides with similar modes of action can lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects.

No known resistance is known to the essential oil class but to reduce the potential for developing resistance, rotate to an insecticide with a different mode of action. Monitor treated insect populations for resistance development. Read product label before applying any insecticide and follow label directions. Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or GROPRO representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendations.

## PLANT TOLERANCE

Plant tolerance to WRATH® has been found to be acceptable in research trials for the crops listed on this label. However, due to the large number of plant species and their associated varieties or cultivars, and due to variable growing conditions, it is impossible to test every plant for tolerance to this product.

Neither the manufacturer or seller has determined whether this product can be used without injury on all varieties of plants. It is the responsibility of the user to determine if this product can be used without causing plant injury prior to commercial use. In a small test area, test the specified rates on plants for phytotoxicity prior to large-scale use. The end user assumes all risks arising from application of WRATH® in a manner inconsistent with the label requirements.

## PESTS CONTROLLED

When used according to label instructions, WRATH® is effective in controlling the following insects:

| COMMON NAME |
| --- |
| Whiteflies, Two-Spotted Mite, Strawberry Mite, Broad Mite, Mealybug species, Pacific Spider Mite, Potato Leafhopper, Caterpillars, Plant Bugs, Green Peach Aphid, Woolly Aphids, Beetles, Lygus Bugs, Leafhoppers, European Red Mite, Leafrollers, McDaniel Mites, Glassy-Winged Sharp Shooter, Navel Orange Worm, Willamette Mite, Citrus Rust Mite, Asian Citrus Psyllid, Soybean Aphid, Mushroom Flies, Diamond Back Moth, Apple Rust Mite, Avocado Brown Mite, Carmine Mite, Citricola Scale, Citrus Bud Mite, Citrus Leafminer, Citrus Red Mite, Citrus Thrips, Cyclamen Mite, Grape Leafhopper, Mint Bud Mite, Pear Psylla, Pear Rust Mite, Pecan Leaf Scorch Mite, Persea Mite, Six Spotted Mite, Texas Citrus Mite, Tomato/ Potato Psyllid, Tomato Rust Mite, Variegated Leafhopper, White Apple Leafhopper, Rosey Apple Aphid, Potato Aphid, Cabbage Aphid, Cotton Aphid, Bean Aphid, Melon Aphid, Leaf Curl Plum Aphid, Western Flower Thrip, San Jose Scale, Codling Moth, Armyworms, Melon/Palm Thrips, Tobacco Thrips, Florida Flower Thrips, Pepper Thrips, Tomato Thrips, Eastern Flower Thrips, Gladiolus Thrips, Onion Thrips, Chilli Thrips, Avocado Thrips, Pear Thrips, Bean Thrips, Greenhouse Thrips, Redbanded Thrips, Spotted Wing Drosophila,Cutworm, Corn Seed Maggot, Scales, Leafminer, Sawfly, Colorado Potato Beetle, Grubs, |

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING – USE DILUTION IMMEDIATELY**
**DO NOT STORE DILUTED SOLUTION**

**Surfactants are needed for all applications.**

**MATERIAL + WATER** – Fill a clean tank with half the amount of required clean water. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of product to the mix tank, following the application rate table. Continue agitation while filling the tank with the remaining required amount of water. Thoroughly mix until a homogeneous mixture is obtained. Start applying the solution after product has completely dispersed into the mixed water. For best results, maintain constant agitation in spray equipment.

**PRODUCT + TANK-MIXTURES** – The use of the tank mix must be in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions. Product cannot be mixed with another product with a prohibition against mixing. Do not pre-mix product with any other tank-mix component before adding to the spray tank.

**COMPATIBILITY OF SPRAY MIXTURES** – Limited compatibility testing has been conducted for product with other commonly used insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, adjuvants, and surfactants. As such, tank mixing or use of product with any other product shall be the exclusive risk and responsibility of the user. Read and follow all precautions and limitations on labeling of all products used in tank mixtures. To ensure compatibility of the tank mix combinations, always perform a compatibility jar test of product with other chemicals testing the mixture on a small scale before making large-scale applications.

**FOLIAR SPRAY APPLICATIONS** – Apply enough spray solution using clean standard sprayer equipment to achieve a uniform and complete spray coverage of both the upper and lower leaf surfaces, stems and fruit. Ensure that sufficient water volume is used to provide thorough coverage to the point of runoff. Refer to the table for application rates.

**PLANT SAFETY (PHYTOTOXICITY)** – Since plant varieties are numerous and may react differently to products, test the product on a small area to check for burn before using it on a large scale, particularly for flowering ornamentals and delicate plants. NOTE: Apply early or late in the day. DO NOT apply to plants under stress or when temperatures exceed 90°F.

## RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- **DO NOT** apply if rain is expected before the spray is dry for 1 hour. WRATH® is rainfast 1 hour after drying. Rainfastness breaks down at 1 inch of rainfall. If more than 2 inches of rain you must reapply material.
- **ALL applications must use a surfactant.**
- Cannot be applied to crops grown in shade houses, greenhouses, hoop houses, turf, ornamental, nurseries, landscapes, and edible trees, vines, fruits, and cannabis, unless nursery is specifically growing for in field plantings such as transplants, and or trees and vines.
- GroPro suggests material be used under an integrated pest management approach.
- Do not stretch application intervals longer than 14 days between applications as WRATH® has a 10-14-day residual period. If severity is high, increase rates and reduce application interval until severity is reduced.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 10-10

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime (including Australian desert, Australian finger, Australian round, Brown River finger, Mount White, Russell River, sweet, Tahiti, New Guinea wild); Mandarin (Mediterranean, satsuma); orange (sweet, sour, tachibana, trifoliate); pummelo; tangelo; tangor; uniq fruit and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for thorough coverage for all leaf and plant surfaces. Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 13-07

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wine grapes; table grapes; raisin grapes; Amur River grape; gooseberry; hardy kiwifruit; maypop; schisandra berry, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these, Any one blackberry or any one raspberry, highbush blueberry, elderberry or mulberry, grape, fuzzy kiwifruit and strawberry | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 1

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potato; sweet potato; arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem); edible canna; cassava (bitter and sweet); chayote (root); chufa; dasheen; ginger; leren; tanier; turmeric; yam bean; true yam | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 11-10

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; hook; medlar; pear (including Asian); quince (including Chinese, Japanese); tejocote; and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 25 & 26

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basil, fresh leaves and mint, fresh leaves; basil, dried leaves and mint, dried leaves, Dill seed or Celery seed Plus any additonal crops listed in this crop group even if not listed. | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 8-10

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eggplant (including african, pea, scarlet); cocona; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pepino; pepper (bell; nonbell); roselle; sunberry; tomato (including bush, currant, tree); tomatillo; and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 14-12

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 9

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citronmelon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd (edible); mormordicaspp.; muskmelon (hybrid and/or cultivars of Cucumis melo including true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); pumpkin; squash (summer and winter); watermelon | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROP 3-07

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chives, fresh leaves; Chinese chives, fresh leaves; daylily bulbs; Elegans hosta; Fritillaria leaves and bulbs; bulb garlic; great headed bulb garlic; serpent bulb garlic; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; wild leek; lily bulb; Beltsville bunching onion; bulb onion; Chinese bulb onion; freshonion; green onion; macrostem onion; pearl onion; potato bulb onion; treetops onion; Welsh onion tops; shallot bulb and fresh leaves; and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 5-16

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broccoli, Chinese broccoli (gai lon); Brussels sprouts; cabbage; Chinese Cabbage (napa); Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy); cavalo broccoli; cauliflower; kohlrabi; asparagus; artichoke | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 23

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acai; acerola; achachairu; African plum; agritos; almondette; ambarella; apak palm; appleberry; araza; arbutus berry; babaco; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; bayberry, red; bignay; bilimbi; borojo; breadnut; cabeluda; cajou, fruit; cambuca; carandas-plum; carob; cashew apple; Ceylon iron wood; Ceylon olive; cherry-of-the-Rio-Grande; Chinese olive, black; Chinese olive, white; chirauli-nut; ciruela verde; cocoplum; date; Davidson's plum; desert-date; doum palm coconut; false sandalwood; feijoa; fig; fragrant manjack | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 23

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gooseberry, Abyssinian; gooseberry, Ceylon; gooseberry, Indian; gooseberry, otaheite; governor's plum; grumichama; guabiroba; guava; guava berry; guava, Brazilian; guava, cattley; guava, Costa Rican; guava, para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; guayabillo; illawarra plum; imbe; imbu; Indian-plum; jaboticaba; Jamaica-cherry; jambolan; jelly palm; jujube, Indian; kaffir-plum; kakadu plum; kapundung; karanda; kwai muk; lemon aspen; mangaba | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 22

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agave; aloe vera; asparagus; bamboo, shoots; cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; celtuce; fennel, Florence, fresh leaves and stalk; fern, edible, fiddlehead; fuki; kale, sea; kohlrabi; palm hearts; prickly pear, pads; prickly pear, Texas, pads; rhubarb; udo; zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 24

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abiu; aisen; akee apple; atemoya; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; bael fruit; banana; banana, dwarf; binjai; biriba; breadfruit; Burmese grape; canistel; cat's-eyes; champedak; cherimoya; cupuacu; custard apple; dragon fruit; durian; elephant-apple; etambe; granadilla; granadilla, giant; ilama; inga; jackfruit; jatoba; karuka; kei apple; langsat; lanjut; longan; lucuma; lychee; mabolo; madras-thorn; mammy-apple | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 20

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Borage; calendula; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; echium; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 17

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bermuda grass, bluegrass and bromegrass or fescue | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## (ALL) CROP GROUP 4-16

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amaranth; arugula; cardoon; celery; Chinese celery; celtuce; chervil; chrysanthemum (edible leaved, garland); corn salad; cress (garden, upland); dandelion; dock; endive; florence fennel; lettuce (head, leaf); orach; parsley; purslane (garden, winter); radicchio; rhubarb; spinach (leaf, vine, New Zealand); Swiss chard | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

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## HOPS

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hops | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for proper coverage. Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 12-12

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for thorough coverage for all leaf and plant surfaces. Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 15-22

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, barley, field corn, sweet corn, rice and either grain sorghum or proso millet | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for proper coverage; Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 6-22

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bean (phaseolusspp.; includes runner bean, snap bean, wax bean, lima bean (green)); bean (vignaspp.; includes asparagus bean, chinese longbean, moth bean, yardlong bean, blackeyed pea, cowpea, southern pea)); jackbean; broad bean (succulent); pea (pisumspp.; includes dwarf pea, edible-pod pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea, English pea, garden pea, green pea)); soybean (immature seed); sword bean; pigeon pea | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for proper coverage; Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 2

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac (celery root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turnip; yam, true | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for proper coverage; Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 7-22

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Any cultivar of bean (Phaseolus spp. or cowpea (Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp)); field pea (Pisum sativum L. subsp. sativum var. arvense (L.) Poir.); and soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for proper coverage; Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## (ALL) CROP GROUP 16-22

| CROP | PEST | RATE FL OZ PER ACRE | MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (PHI) DAYS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corn, wheat and any other cereal grain crop Sorghum, forage, stover | See Pests Controlled under Product Information section | 28 to 64 | 0 |

For best results apply WRATH® as a stand-alone material in 7-14 day intervals.

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects, and before the population increases. Application should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect populations.

Apply WRATH® in enough water for proper coverage; Applying WRATH® at spray volumes lower than directed can make it harder to obtain thorough crop coverage and may reduce performance.

## SPRAY DRIFT

**SENSITIVE AREAS:** Apply ANY pesticide only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitats for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **do not** apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulation.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions on the following pages).

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - **Do not** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**BOOM LENGTH:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**APPLICATION HEIGHT:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**SWATH ADJUSTMENT:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**WIND:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:** (This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements).

**Do not** make applications during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

## CHEMIGATION USE DIRECTIONS

Apply specified rate per acre according to the instructions below unless specified differently in the SELECTED CROPS section.

## CHEMIGATION

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Apply this product only through a drip system or sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, hand move, flood (basin), furrow, border or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. 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.
5. 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.

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

## SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

**SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION**

1. Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.
2. The systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:
   a. 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.
   b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
   c. 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.
   d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
   e. 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.

f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

### SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

1. 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.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
3. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
4. 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.
5. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALL TYPES OF CHEMIGATION

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions. Product can be applied continuously or at any time during the water application.
3. Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For maximum effectiveness, apply WRATH® at the first sign of insects and mites before the population increases. Applications should be timed to coincide with locally recommended treatment threshold levels in developing insect and mite populations.

**Pre-Plant Dip Use Directions**
Product can be applied as a pre-plant dip for improved plant health and suppression of certain soil born insects. Apply material at (16-32 ounces) (1-2 pints) product per 10 gallons of water as a pre-plant dip immediately prior to transplanting, unless specified differently in the SELECTED CROPS section.

**Soil Treatment Use Directions**
Material can be applied by soil drench, in-furrow spray, or soil injection to improve plant health and to protect against certain insects. In general, material can be applied by the following methods, unless specified differently in the SELECTED CROPS section.

**Soil Drench Applications**
Apply product at a concentration of 64-128 ounces per acre, and at a sufficient rate to thoroughly soak the growing media and root zone. Make an initial application during or shortly after transplant to reduce transplant shock, suppress soilborne insects and improve root growth. Multiple drench applications can be made on a 10 -14 day interval.

## IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS**: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of GroPro Corporation. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GROPRO CORPORATION. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, GROPRO CORPORATION. DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT GROPRO CORPORATIONS ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

# CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle
(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail)

WRATH® is a registered trademark of GROPRO Inc.

# Wrath

## INSECTICIDE

| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | |
|---|---|
| Geraniol | 30.00% |
| Peppermint oil | 1.00% |
| Cottonseed oil | 0.10% |
| Rosemary oil | 0.01% |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS:*** | 68.89% |
| **TOTAL:** | **100.00%** |

*Canola oil, Water

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION**

*May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
*May cause an allergic skin reaction
*Causes skin and eye irritation

**ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE**
**When Used as Directed**

**NET CONTENTS:** ■ **2.5 Gal** (9.5 L)

This product has not been registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. GroPro represents that this product qualifies for exemption from registration under FIFRA 25(b) FIFRA 40.

**How can we help?**
**1-833-476-7761**

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