

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with plenty of soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Wear protective eyewear. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves (such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, or viton, Selection Category E).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

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

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

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

- A dust/mist filtering cartridge (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or
- A canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or
- A cartridge or canister with any R, P, or HE filter.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are actively visiting the treatment area. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash-waters or rinsate. See Directions for Use for additional precautions and restrictions.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

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).

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN AND 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 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information regarding medical emergencies or pesticide incidents, call 1-888-740-8712.

azera®  Insecticide
For Organic Production 

GROUP 3A INSECTICIDE

Specimen Label



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See inside for first aid and precautionary statements.

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

OMRI™  For Organic Production

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Azadirachtin.....	1.20%
Pyrethrins, a botanical insecticide.....	1.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	97.40%
	100.00%
Contains: 0.10 lb of azadirachtin and 0.11 lb of pyrethrins per gallon.	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

- Do not contaminate food or feedstuffs.
- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Do not enter or allow others to enter until sprays have dried.
- Do not remain in treated area. Exit area immediately and remain outside the treated area until vapors, mists and aerosols have dispersed.
- Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip.
- Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains or drainage ditches. Do not apply when windy. To prevent product run-off, do not over water the treated area(s) or apply when heavy rain is expected. Rinse applicator over lawn or garden area only.
- Do not apply more than 1 time per day.
- Do not apply more than 10 times per season.
- Do not reapply within 3 days except under extreme pest pressure.
- In case of extreme pest pressure, do not reapply within 24 hours.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower. The interactions of many equipment and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 10 mph at the application site. Do not make any type of application into temperature inversions. Apply as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572).

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AERIAL APPLICATIONS:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- Aerial applicators must consider flight speed and nozzle orientation in determining droplet size.
- When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR GROUND APPLICATIONS:

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

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRBLAST APPLICATIONS:

- Direct sprays into the canopy.
- Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

azera® 

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EPA Est. No. 1021-MN-2
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 MGK®

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DIRECTIONS

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

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

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

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

RATE CHART

		<i>Most commonly used rate</i>	<i>Rates for treating high populations of adults and/or hard to kill insects</i>	
AZERA	1 Pint per acre 16 fl. oz. (473 ml)	2 Pints per acre 32 fl. oz. (946 ml)	3 Pints per acre 48 fl. oz. (1.42 L)	3.5 Pints per acre 56 fl. oz. (1.66 L)
Acres per Quart	2	1	0.67	0.57
Acres per Gallon	8	4	2.7	2.3

For growing field crop and orchard applications, do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (equivalent to 59 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / Acre) or .0012 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.42 fl. oz. AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.). For surface applications to green house grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of 0.050 lb. Pyrethrins / Acre (equivalent to 59 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / Acre) or .0012 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 sq. ft. (equivalent to 1.42 fl. oz. of AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 sq. ft.). For space spray applications to greenhouse grown crops do not exceed the maximum application rate of .00014 lb. Pyrethrins / 1,000 cu. ft. (equivalent to 0.17 fl. oz. or 5.0 ml of AZERA Insecticide / 1,000 cu. ft.).

Dilution Rates	
Conventional Equipment	In sufficient water for thorough coverage. Dilution in a minimum of 30 gallons (114 L) of water per acre is recommended
Hand Sprayers	1-2 fluid ounces (30-60 ml) of AZERA per gallon (3.8 L) of water
Arial Application	This product may be applied by air at the rate of 16-56 fluid ounces (473 mL-1.9 L) per acre in a minimum of 25 gallons (95 L) of water
Greenhouse	Dilute 53-107 fl. oz. (1567-3164 ml) with 100 gallons (378.54 L) of water for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers, or 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30-60 ml) per one gallon (3.8 L) of water, or applications with compressed sprayers. Use 2.3 gallons (8.71 L) of spray solution per 1,000 square feet (93 m²).

MIXING DIRECTIONS

USED ALONE:

- Mix only enough for immediate use.
- Shake AZERA well before using.
- Dilute AZERA in sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage.
- Fill clean spray tank ½ to ¾ of the water to be sprayed and begin agitation.
- Add the appropriate amount of AZERA to the spray tank.
- Fill the tank with the remaining water and agitate thoroughly.
- Adjust spray solution to pH of 5.5-7.0, if outside of that range.
- Apply product promptly after mixing.
- Complete coverage of all leaf surfaces is essential for optimum results.
- If the mixture is not applied immediately after mixing, agitate before application.

USED IN A TANK MIX:

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

COMPATIBILITY:

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS:

Spraying should begin when listed insects first appear. Do not wait until plants are heavily infested. Repeat application as required to maintain effective kill, but not more than every 5-7 days. For foliar application, apply AZERA in sufficient spray volume and with adequate

spray pressure to ensure complete and thorough coverage of all plant surfaces including both the top and bottom of leaves. Do not wet plants to the point of runoff or drip. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. When pest pressure is extreme or plant canopy is dense, use higher rates and do not reapply within 24 hours. If possible, apply in the early morning or evening hours. The reduced UV exposure and lower temperatures will increase the performance and reduce the impact on pollinators. AZERA may be applied using any powered or manual pesticide application equipment including: high volume, low volume, ultra-low volume, electrostatic, foggingand chemigation. Follow the original manufacturer’s instructions when using these types of equipment.

SOIL DRENCH DIRECTIONS:

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

CHEMIGATION DIRECTIONS:

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

- Plant injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the plant can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for the operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the pump motor stops. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure valve which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute suspension per unit of time.

To Kill the Following Listed Insects:			
Aphids including:	Caterpillars and Loopers including:	Grapefruit Worms	Armyworms
Apple Aphids	Alfalfa Caterpillars	Grape Leaf Skeletonizers	Walnut Caterpillars
Alfalfa Aphids	Artichoke Plume Moths	Green Fruit Worms	Webworms
Artichoke Aphids	Bagworms	Hickory Shuckworms	Western Yellow-Striped Armyworms
Bean Aphids	Beet Armyworms	Hornworms	Western Grapeleaf Skeletonizers
Black Maringed Aphids	Black Cutworms	Imported Cabbageworms	Beetles and Weevils including:
Black Bean Aphids	Budworms	Lawn Armyworms	Alfalfa Weevils
Black Peach Aphids	Cabbage Loopers	Lesser Webworm	Asparagus Beetles
Blue Alfalfa Aphids	Cankerworms	Loopers	Bean Beetles
Cabbage Aphids	Carpenterworms	Melonworms	Bean Leaf Beetles
Cotton / Melon Aphids	Citrus Cutworms	Navel Orangeworms	Black Vine Weevils
Cowpea Aphids	Corn Earworms	Oriental Fruit Moths	Blister Beetles
European Asparagus Aphids	Cross-striped Cabbageworms	Pecan Nut Case bearers	Boll Weevils
Filbert Aphids	Cutworms	Rindworms	Carrot Weevils
Foxglove Aphids	Diamondback moths	Sod Webworms	Chestnut Weevils
Green Peach Aphids	Eastern Tent Caterpillars	Southern Armyworms	Clover Weevils
Lettuce Aphids	Lettuce Aphids	Soybean Loopers	Colorado Potato Beetles
Lettuce Root Aphids	Melon Aphids	Fall Armyworms	12-Spotted Cucumber Beetles
Pea Aphids	Pea Aphids	Fall Cankerworms	Tobacco Budworms
Potato Aphids	Potato Aphids	Fall Webworms	Tomato Hornworms
Rose Aphids	Rose Aphids	Filbert Worms	Tomato Fruitworms
Spotted Alfalfa Aphids	Spotted Alfalfa Aphids	Fireworms	Tomato Pinworms
Willow Carrot Aphids	Willow Carrot Aphids	Forest Tent Caterpillars	Yellow striped
Armyworms,	Maring,	Garden Webworms	Yellow striped

Weevils	Flies:	Silverfish	and Fire Ants)
Elm Leaf Beetles	Australian Sod Flies	Skippers	Apple Maggots
Flea Beetles	Caribbean Fruit Flies	Soft Scales	Billbugs
Fuller Rose Beetles	Crane Flies	Spider Mites	Brown Marmorated Stinkbugs
Grape Bud Beetles	Fruit Flies	Sowbugs	Cabbage Maggots
Japanese Beetles	Fungus Gnats	Spiders (except Black Widow and Brown Recluse Spiders)	Clover Mites
June Beetles	Hessian Flies	Springtails	Cutworms
Mexican Bean Beetles	Mediterranean Fruit Flies	Squash Bugs	Crickets
Navel Orangeworms (NOW)	Melon Flies	Stink Bugs	Dichondra Flea Beetles
Pecan Weevils	Mushroom Flies	Tarnished Plant Bugs	Earwigs
Pink Bollworms	Oriental Fruit Flies	Firebrats	Firebrats
Potato Flea Beetles	Olive Fruit Flies	Spittle Bugs	False Chinch Bugs
Rice Weevils	Sawflies	Wireworms	Garden Symphytan
Rose Chafers	Shore Flies	European Chafers	Garden Tortrix
Saw-Toothed Grain Beetles	Vinegar Flies	Northern Masked Chafers	Glassy Winged Sharpshooters
Strawberry Beetles	Walnut Husk Flies	Southern Masked Chafers	Grasshoppers
Twig Girdlers		Leafhoppers & Sharpshooters:	Harlequin Bugs
All other beetles and weevils		Aster Leafhoppers	Grape Phylloxera
		Beet Leafhoppers	Katydids
Leafrollers:		Glassy-winged Sharpshooters	Leaffooted Plant Bug
Blueberry Leafrollers		Grape Leafhoppers	Lace Bugs
Filbert Leafrollers		Potato Leafhoppers	Leaf tiers
Fruit Tree Leafrollers		Variegated Leafhoppers	Lice
Grape Leafrollers		Three-Cornered Alfalfa hoppers	Lygus
Oblique Banded Leafrollers		Leafminers:	Lace bug
Omnivorous Leafrollers		Citrus Leafminers	Mealybugs (all)
Orange Tortrix		Holly Leafminers	Psyllids:
Western Avocado Leafrollers		Sepentine Leafminers	Pear Psylla
Borers such as:		Vegetable Leafminers	Thrips:
European Corn Borers		Midges (plant pests):	Avocado thrips
Pacific Flatheaded Borers		Millipedes	Citrus Thrips
Peach Tree Borers		Onion Maggots	Flower Thrips
Peach Twig Borers		Plant Bugs	Greenhouse Thrips
Squash Vine Borers		Proba Bugs	Thrips Palmi
Shotbole Borers		Scale Insects	Northern Masked Chafers
Branch and Twig Borers			Southern Masked Chafers
			Western Flower Thrips

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

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

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

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

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

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Broccoli raab (Rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Collards, Kale (Flowering, Chinese), Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES: Including: Blackberry, Blueberry, Boysenberries, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Guava, Grape, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Olallie Berry, Raspberry (black & red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OIL SEED GROUP: Including: Cottonseed, Jojoba.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple Rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling if available for reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.