

**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.

LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN GROUP 3 INSECTICIDE

# Labamba

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Lambda-cyhalothrin: [1 $\alpha$ (S\*), 3 $\alpha$ (Z)]-(±)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate ..... 12.9%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 87.1%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

Contains 1 pound of active ingredient per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**WARNING/AVISO**

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

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,  
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

**Manufactured For:**

**Sharda USA LLC** 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A  
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-138

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

**Net Contents: 1 Gallon**

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Do not give any liquid to person.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at <b>1-800-222-1222</b> .	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

## **PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

### **HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

#### **WARNING/ADVISO**

May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Wear appropriate protective clothing and eye wear as specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this label. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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 - 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.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton<sup>®</sup>  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, or loading
- For exposures in enclosed areas, use a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any R, P, or HE prefilter.
- For exposures outdoors, use a NIOSH approved respirator with any R, P, or HE filter.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

## USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

### Users should:

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

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

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

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions for Use on this label. 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 regulations.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.**

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, or Viton<sup>®</sup>  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

#### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Non-crop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Labamba** can be used for the control of the listed insects on: Alfalfa, Alfalfa grown for seed, Beans and Peas, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Canola, Cabbage, Cavalo Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cereal Grains, Chinese Broccoli (gai lon), Chinese Cabbage (napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy), Corn (Field, Seed, Sweet, Popcorn), Cotton, Cucurbits, Eggplant, Garlic, Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay, Ground Cherry, Kohlrabi, Lettuce (Head and Leaf), Onions (Bulb), Peanuts, Peppers (Bell and Non-Bell), Pepinos, Pome Fruits (Apples, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pears, Quince), Rice and Wild Rice, Sorghum (grain), Soybeans, Stone Fruits (Apricot, Plums, Nectarine, Peach, Prune, Cherries), Sugarcane, Sunflowers, Tobacco, Tomato and Tomatillo, Tree Nuts, Tuberos and Corn Vegetables, Wheat (Wheat Hay and Triticale), Turf and Ornamentals, and Non-Agricultural Uses (Conifer and Deciduous Trees).

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

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

#### Rate Conversion Chart

Lb. A.I. Per Acre	Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Pints Per Acre	Treated Acres Per Gal.
0.015	1.92	0.12	66
0.02	2.56	0.16	50
0.025	3.20	0.20	40
0.03	3.84	0.24	33
0.04	5.12	0.32	25

#### RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Labamba** contains a Group 3 insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Labamba** and other Group 3 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if this group of insecticides/acaricides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Labamba** or other Group 3 insecticides/acaricides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides/acaricides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - o Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - o Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - o When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - o Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - o The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.

- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide/acaricides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Sharda USA LLC. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

#### **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

##### **Aerial Applications:**

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For aerial applications: Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of field.
- Nozzles must be oriented, so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

##### **Ground Boom Applications:**

- Users must only apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 ft. above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 ft. above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES**

**THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.

### **IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure advised for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

#### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's instructions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### **BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom**

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

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

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

#### OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS 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.

- Do not apply by ground within 25 ft. or by air within 150 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, potholes, or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds. Increase the buffer zone to 450 ft. when ultralow volume (ULV) application is made.
- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers
- For aerial applications, the spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter.
- Use the largest droplet size consistent with good pest control. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible, and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure.
- Spray at lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not make applications more than 10 ft. above the crop canopy.
- Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3-10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Avoid applications when wind gusts approach 15 mph.
- Do not cultivate within 10 ft. of the aquatic area so as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
- Do not make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. See **SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES** section of this label for the definition of temperature inversion.
- **In the State of New York**, a 25 ft. vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip untraversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft. vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 150 ft. buffer strip (or 450 ft. buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.
- **In the State of New York**, this product may not be applied to turf within 100 feet of a coastal marsh or streams that drain into a coastal marsh.

### SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

#### OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING RESTRICTIONS 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.

- Risk of exposure to aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.
- Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of increased spray drift to aquatic areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperature.

### TANK MIXTURES

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Fill the spray tank at least 1/3 full of clean water or diluents. With the pump and agitator running continuously, add the specified amount of each product in the tank mix to the spray tank and allow to fully disperse, adding **Labamba** last. Add the remainder of water or diluent to the spray tank.



**Compatibility Testing for Tank Mixing Partners:** Test compatibility of the intended tank mixture by adding proportionate amounts of each ingredient to a pint or quart jar, cap, shake, and let set for 15 minutes. Formation of precipitates that do not readily redisperse indicates an incompatible mixture that must not be used.

## CHEMIGATION

### Sprinkler Irrigation Application

Apply **Labamba** at rates and timing described elsewhere in this label. Consult your local State Extension Service or other local experts for specifications on adjuvant or diluent types, rates, and mixing instructions. These specifications must be proven, through university and extension field trials, to be effective with **Labamba** applied by chemigation.

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

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

If application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, inject the specified rate of **Labamba** for the area covered into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

Do not apply **Labamba** through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

### Use Precautions - Sprinkler Irrigation Applications

- A. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- B. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- C. If you have any questions about calibration, you must contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- D. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- E. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- F. The system must contain a functional check-valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back-flow.
- G. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check- valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

- H. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- I. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- J. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- K. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- L. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.
- M. **Do not** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- N. **Do not** apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

**SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS**

**AGRICULTURAL USES**

**Alfalfa and Alfalfa - Grown For Seed**

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Alfalfa Caterpillars	Looper species	1.92 - 3.20
Army Cutworms	Threecornered Alfalfa Hoppers	(0.015 - 0.025)
Cutworm species	Velvetbean Caterpillars	
Green Cloverworms	Webworm species	
Leafhopper species		
Alfalfa Seed Chalcids (Adults)	Grasshopper species	2.56 - 3.84
Alfalfa Weevils	Green June Beetles (Adults)	(0.02 - 0.03)
Armyworms	Green Peach Aphids <sup>3</sup>	
Bean Leaf Beetles (Adults)	Japanese Beetles (Adults)	
Blister Beetle species	Meadow Spittlebugs	
Blue Alfalfa Aphids	Mexican Bean Beetles	
Clover Leaf Weevil species	Pea Aphids	
Clover Root Borer (Adults)	Pea Weevils (Adults)	
Clover Root Curculio species (Adults)	Plant Bug species including	
Clover Stem Borers (Adults)	Lygus species <sup>3</sup>	
Corn Earworms	Spotted Alfalfa Aphids	
Cowpea Aphids	Stink Bug species	
Cowpea Curculios (Adults)	Sweet Clover Weevils (Adults)	
Cowpea Weevils (Adults)	Thrips species <sup>4</sup>	
Cucumber Beetle species (Adults)	Western Yellowstriped Armyworms	
Egyptian Alfalfa Weevils	Whitefringed Beetle species (Adults)	
Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Yellowstriped Armyworms	
Grape Colaspis (Adults)		
Beet Armyworms <sup>1,3</sup>	Spider Mites <sup>2</sup>	3.84
Blotch Leafminers <sup>3</sup>		(0.03)

<sup>1</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.  
<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.  
<sup>3</sup> See **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section.  
<sup>4</sup> Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

*(continued)*

### **Alfalfa and Alfalfa - Grown For Seed (continued)**

#### **Application Instructions:**

- Apply only to fields planted to pure stands of alfalfa.
- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications must 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 gals. per acre by air or 10 gals. per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high, 5 - 10 gals. per acre by air or 20 gals. per acre by ground and higher use rates are needed. Use higher specified rates for increased residual control.
- Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2 - 3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.

#### **Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) of **Labamba** per acre per cutting.
- **Do not** apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 4 applications at maximum use rate.
- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.

**Canola**

<b>Target Pests</b>		<b>Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)</b>
Armyworm species	Flea Beetles	1.92 - 3.84
Cabbage Seedpod Weevils	Grasshoppers	(0.015 - 0.03)
Cutworm species	Looper species	
Diamondback Moths	Lygus Bugs	
Cabbage Aphids		3.84 (0.03)
<b>Application Instructions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.</li><li>• Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.</li></ul>		
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per application.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 11.52 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3 applications per year at highest use rate.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 7 days of harvest.</li></ul>		

## Cereal Grains

Corn (At-Plant): Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn, and Sweet Corn

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)				
Corn Rootworms (Larvae): Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species	Lesser Cornstalk Borers Red Imported Fire Ants <sup>1</sup> Seedcorn Beetles Seedcorn Maggots White Grub species Wireworm species	0.66 fl. oz. per 1,000 ft. of row <sup>2</sup> (0.005 lb. a.i. per 1,000 ft. of row <sup>2</sup> )				
<sup>2</sup> Lbs. A.I. and Fl. Oz./A of Labamba Applied at 0.66 Fl. Oz./1,000 Ft. of Row for Various Row Spacings						
Row Spacing	40"	38"	36"	34"	32"	30"
Linear Ft./A	13,068	13,756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424
Lbs. A.I./A	0.067	0.07	0.075	0.079	0.084	0.09
Fl. Oz./A	8.6	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.5
<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.						
<b>Application Instructions:</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Banded Applications</b> - Apply at-planting as a 5- to 7-inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow openers and the press wheels or as a band application behind the press wheel.</li> <li>• <b>In-Furrow Applications</b> - Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow openers and in front of the press wheel.</li> <li>• Apply a minimum of 3 gals. finished spray per acre.</li> </ul>						
<b>Restrictions:</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at-plant application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 11.52 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop at-plant.</li> <li>• For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn, <b>do not</b> apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications per year.</li> <li>• For sweet corn, <b>do not</b> apply more than 61.44 fl. oz. (0.48 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications per year.</li> </ul>						

## Cereal Grains

Corn (Foliar): Field Corn, Popcorn, and Seed Corn

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Corn Earworms <sup>1</sup> Cutworm species Green Cloverworms	Meadow Spittlebugs Western Bean Cutworms <sup>1</sup>	1.92 - 3.20 (0.015 - 0.025)
Armyworms <sup>2</sup> Bean Leaf Beetles Bird Cherry-Dat Aphids <sup>3</sup> Cereal Leaf Beetles Corn Leaf Aphids <sup>3</sup> Corn Rootworm Beetles (Adults): Mexican Northern Southern Western English Grain Aphids <sup>3</sup> European Corn Borers <sup>1</sup> Fall Armyworms <sup>2</sup>	Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Hop Vine Borers <sup>1</sup> Japanese Beetles (Adults) Lesser Cornstalk Borers Sap Beetles (Adults) Seedcorn Beetles Southwestern Corn Borers <sup>1</sup> Stalk Borers <sup>1</sup> Stink Bug species Tobacco Budworms <sup>1,4</sup> Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>2</sup>	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
Beet Armyworms <sup>4</sup> Chinch Bugs Greenbugs <sup>3,4</sup> Mexican Rice Borers <sup>1</sup>	Rice Stalk Borers <sup>1</sup> Southern Corn Leaf Beetles <sup>3</sup> Sugarcane Borers <sup>1</sup>	3.84 (0.03)
<sup>1</sup> For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or ear. <sup>2</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae. <sup>3</sup> Suppression only. <sup>4</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.		

(continued)

## Cereal Grains *(continued)*

Corn (Foliar): Field Corn, Popcorn, and Seed Corn

### Application Instructions:

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally specified 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 gals. 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. **Labamba** 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 a minimum of 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre.

### Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment.
- **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 7.68 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. a.i.) per acre after silk initiation.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).



## Cereal Grains

### Sweet Corn (Foliar)

Target Pests	Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)	
Aphid species <sup>2,3</sup> Armyworms <sup>1</sup> Aster Leafhoppers Beet Armyworms <sup>1,3</sup> Chinch Bugs Common Cornstalk Borers Corn Earworms Corn Rootworm Beetles (Adults): Mexican Northern Southern Western Cutworm species European Corn Borers	Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup> Flea Beetle species Grasshopper species Japanese Beetle (Adults) Sap Beetles (Adults) Southern Armyworms <sup>1</sup> Southwestern Corn Borers Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup> Stink Bug species Tarnished Plant Bugs Webworm species Western Bean Cutworms Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
Corn Silk Flies (Adults) <sup>2</sup>	3.84 (0.03)	
<p><sup>1</sup>Use higher rates for large larvae. <sup>2</sup>Suppression only. <sup>3</sup>See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally specified methods and must be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear.</li><li>• 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 gals. of water per acre.</li><li>• For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (<i>Diabrotica</i> species) as part of an aerial applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 3.2 fl. oz. (0.025 lb. a.i.) per acre.</li></ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 1 day of harvest.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. <b>Do not</b> feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 61.44 fl. oz. (0.48 lb. a.i.) per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications each year.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li></ul>		

## Cereal Grains

### Rice and Wild Rice

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Bird Cherry-Oat Aphids Chinch Bugs Fall Armyworms Grasshopper species Greenbugs Leafhopper species Rice Stink Bugs	Rice Water Weevils (Adults) Riceworms Sharpshooter species True Armyworms Yellow Sugarcane Aphids Yellowstriped Armyworms	3.20 - 5.12 (0.025 - 0.04)
European Corn Borers <sup>1</sup> Mexican Rice Borers <sup>1</sup> Rice Seed Midges <sup>1</sup>	Rice Stalk Borers <sup>1</sup> Sugarcane Borers <sup>1</sup>	3.84 - 5.12 (0.03 - 0.04)
<p><sup>1</sup> For control before the larvae bores into the plant stalk.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of application must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5 - 7 days, by scouting.</li><li>• <b>Labamba</b> can be safely used when propanil products are being used for weed control.</li><li>• 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 gals. of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. In addition, adding an emulsified crop oil (e.g., 1 pt. per acre) when lower aerial application volumes are used is advised to help improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy.</li><li>• For control of rice water weevil in dry-seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0 - 5 days after permanent flood establishment. <b>Do not</b> 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.</li><li>• 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" above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3 - 5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7 - 10 days of the first application. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.</li></ul>		

*(continued)*

## Cereal Grains *(continued)*

### Rice and Wild Rice

#### **Application Instructions:** *(continued)*

- **California:** In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, **Labamba** 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.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. **Labamba** may only provide suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of **Labamba**, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.
- For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near panicle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2" panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.
- Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to wild rice at a rate of 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre and treating 1,200 acres (or more) per day must wear dust-mist respirator.

#### **Restrictions:**

- **Do not** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- **Do not** apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 3 applications at highest use rate.
- **Do not** apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre within 21 - 27 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustacea.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

## Cereal Grains

### Sorghum (Grain)

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species	Sorghum Midges	1.92 - 2.56 (0.015 - 0.02)
Armyworms	Grasshopper species	2.56 - 3.84
Beet Armyworms <sup>3</sup>	Lesser Cornstalk Borers <sup>2</sup>	(0.02 - 0.03)
Corn Earworms	Southwestern Corn Borers <sup>2</sup>	
European Corn Borers <sup>2</sup>	Stink Bug species	
Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Webworm species	
Flea Beetle species	Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	
Chinch Bugs	Rice Stalk Borers <sup>2</sup>	3.84
Mexican Rice Borers <sup>2</sup>	Sugarcane Borers <sup>2</sup>	(0.03)

<sup>1</sup>Use higher rates for large larvae.  
<sup>2</sup>For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk.  
<sup>3</sup>See **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section.

**Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. 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 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. **Labamba** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 10.24 fl. oz. (0.08 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 7.68 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. a.i.) per acre per season after crop emergence.
- **Do not** apply more than 2.56 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per acre per season once crop is in soft-dough stage.
- **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.

## Cereal Grains

Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat, and Wheat Hay

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Army Cutworms	Cutworm species	1.92 - 3.20 (0.015 - 0.025)
Armyworms Bird Cherry-Oat Aphids <sup>1</sup> Cereal Leaf Beetles English Grain Aphids <sup>1</sup> Fall Armyworms Flea Beetle species	Grasshopper species Hessian Flies <sup>4</sup> Orange Blossom Wheat Midges Russian Wheat Aphids <sup>1</sup> Stink Bug species Yellowstriped Armyworms	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
Grass Sawflies		3.20 - 3.84 (0.025 - 0.03)
Chinch Bugs Corn Leaf Aphids <sup>2</sup>	Greenbugs <sup>1,3</sup> Mite species <sup>2</sup>	3.84 (0.03)

<sup>1</sup>Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once crop has started to boot, **Labamba** may provide suppression only. Higher rates and increased coverage will be necessary.

<sup>2</sup>Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup>See **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section.

<sup>4</sup>Make applications when adults emerge.

### Application Instructions:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must 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 gals. of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. **Labamba** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. **Labamba** may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.

### Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. **Do not** feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 7.68 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.

**Cole Crops (Head and Stem *Brassica*)**

Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Ion), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), and Kohlrabi

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Alfalfa Loopers	Cutworm species	1.92 - 3.20
Cabbage Loopers	Imported Cabbageworms	(0.015 - 0.025)
Cabbage Webworms	Southern Cabbageworms	
Aphid species <sup>2,3</sup>	Meadow Spittlebugs	2.56 - 3.84
Armyworms	Plant Bug species including	(0.02 - 0.03)
Beet Armyworms <sup>1,3</sup>	Lygus species <sup>3</sup>	
Corn Earworms	Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup>	
Diamondback Moths <sup>3</sup>	Stink Bug species	
Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Thrips species <sup>2</sup>	
Flea Beetle species	Vegetable Weevils (Adults)	
Grasshopper species	Whitefly species <sup>2,3</sup>	
Japanese Beetles (Adults)	Yellowstriped Armyworms	
Leafhopper species		
<p><sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instar only.  <sup>2</sup> Suppression only.  <sup>3</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>• 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 gals. of water per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 1 day of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 30.72 fl. oz. (0.24 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 8 applications per season at highest use rate.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.</li> </ul>		

## Cotton

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species Soybean Thrips	Tobacco Thrips	1.92 - 2.56 (0.015 - 0.02)
Cabbage Loopers Cotton Fleahoppers Cotton Leafperforators Cotton Leafworms	Lygus Bug species <sup>3</sup> Pink Bollworms Saltmarsh Caterpillars	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
Bandedwing Whiteflies <sup>2,3</sup> Beet Armyworms <sup>1,3</sup> Boll Weevils Brown Stink Bugs Cotton Aphids <sup>2,3</sup> Cotton Bollworms European Corn Borers	Fall Armyworms Green Stink Bugs Southern Green Stink Bugs Sweet Potato Whiteflies <sup>2,3</sup> Tobacco Budworms <sup>3</sup> Twospotted Spider Mites <sup>2</sup>	3.20 - 5.12 (0.025 - 0.04)
<p><sup>1</sup> For control of the first and second instar only.  <sup>2</sup> Suppression only.  <sup>3</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 - 7 days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>• Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage.</li> <li>• Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. <b>Labamba</b> may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least 1 qt. of finished spray per acre.</li> <li>• Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 2.56 fl. oz. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per acre may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring.</li> <li>• For boll weevil control, spray on a 3 - 5 day schedule.</li> <li>• When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, <b>Labamba</b> also provides ovicidal control of unhatched <i>Heliothine</i> species eggs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 21 days of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> graze livestock in treated areas.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 25.6 fl. oz. (0.2 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 5 applications per year at highest use rate.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of 1 product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in 1 growing season.</li> </ul>		

### Cucurbit Vegetables

Chayote (Fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese Preserving Melon), Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible), *Lagenaria* species (includes: hyotan, cucuzza *Luffa acutangula*, *L. cylindrical* - includes: hechima, Chinese okra), *Momordica* species (includes: balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo* - includes: true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), Pumpkin, Summer Squash (*Cucurbitis pepo* var. *meloepo* - includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), Winter Squash (*Cucurbita maxima*; *C. moschata* (includes: butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash), *C. mixta*; *C. pepo* (includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash)), and Watermelon (includes: hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrullus lanatus*)

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Armyworm species <sup>1</sup>	Melonworms	2.56 - 3.84
Blister Beetle species	Pickleworms	(0.02 - 0.03)
Cabbage Loopers	Plant Bug species	
Corn Earworms	Rindworm species complex	
Cricket species	Saltmarsh Caterpillars	
Cucumber Beetle species (Adults)	Squash Beetles	
Cutworm species	Squash Bug species	
Flea Beetle species	Squash Vine Borer species	
Grasshopper species	Stink Bug species	
June Beetle species	Thrips species <sup>1,2</sup>	
Leaffooted Bugs	Tobacco Budworms <sup>1</sup>	
Leafhopper species	Webworm species	
Lygus Bug species <sup>1</sup>		
Aphid species <sup>1</sup>	Whitefly species <sup>1,3</sup>	3.84
Leafminer species <sup>1,3</sup>	Spider Mite species <sup>3</sup>	(0.03)
<sup>1</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section. <sup>2</sup> Does not include Western Flower Thrips. <sup>3</sup> Suppression only.		

(continued)



### Cucurbit Vegetables (*continued*)

#### Application Instructions:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. total solution per acre. When applying by ground, use a minimum of 10 gals. total solution per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of **Labamba**.

#### Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 23.04 fl. oz. (0.18 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 6 applications at highest use rate.
- **Do not** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.

## Fruiting Vegetables

Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Pepino, Peppers (Bell and Non-Bell), Tomatillo, and Tomato

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cabbage Loopers	Hornworm species	1.92 - 3.20
Cutworm species		(0.015 - 0.025)
Aphid species <sup>2,3</sup>	Plant Bug species	2.56 - 3.84
Beet Armyworms <sup>1,3</sup>	Southern Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	(0.02 - 0.03)
Blistar Beetle species	Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup>	
Colorado Potato Beetles <sup>3</sup>	Stalk Borers <sup>4</sup>	
Cucumber Beetle species (Adults)	Stink Bug species	
European Corn Borers <sup>4</sup>	Thrips <sup>5</sup>	
Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Tobacco Budworms <sup>5</sup>	
Flea Beetle species	Tomato Fruitworms	
Grasshopper species	Tomato Pinworms	
Japanese Beetles (Adults)	Tomato Psyllids <sup>2,3</sup>	
Leafhopper species	Vegetable Weevils (Adults)	
Leafminer species <sup>2</sup>	Whitefly species <sup>2,3</sup>	
Meadow Spittlebugs	Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	
Pepper Weevil (Adults) <sup>2</sup>		
<p><sup>1</sup>For control of first and second instar only.  <sup>2</sup>Suppression only.  <sup>3</sup>See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.  <sup>4</sup>For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or fruit.  <sup>5</sup>Does not include Western Flower Thrips.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>• 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 gals. of water per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 5 days of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 46.08 fl. oz. (0.36 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 12 applications at highest use rate.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.</li> </ul>		

**Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay**

Pasture and Rangeland Grass, Grass Grown for Hay or Silage, and Grass Grown for Seed

<b>Target Pests</b>		<b>Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)</b>
Army Cutworms Cutworm species Essex Skippers	Range Caterpillars Striped Grass Loopers	1.92 - 3.2 (0.015 - 0.02)
Beet Armyworms Billbug species <sup>3</sup> Bird Cherry-Oat Aphids <sup>1</sup> Black Grass Bugs Black Turfgrass Beetles (Adults) Blue Stem Midges Cereal Leaf Beetles Chinch Bugs Crane Fly species Cricket species English Grain Aphids <sup>1</sup> Fall Armyworms Flea Beetle species Grass Mealybugs Grass Sawflies (Adults) Grasshopper species	Green June Beetles (Adults) Greenbugs <sup>1,2</sup> Japanese Beetles (Adults) Katydid species Leafhopper species Mite species <sup>3</sup> Russian Wheat Aphids <sup>1</sup> Southern Armyworms Spittlebug species Stink Bug species Sugarcane Aphids Thrips species Tick species True Armyworms Webworm species Yellowstriped Armyworms	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
<sup>1</sup> Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. <sup>2</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section. <sup>3</sup> Suppression only.		

*(continued)*

### **Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay (continued)**

Pasture and Rangeland Grass, Grass Grown for Hay or Silage, and Grass Grown for Seed

#### **Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications must 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 gals. total solution per acre. When applying by ground, use a minimum of 7 gals. total solution per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large and/or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- For chinch bug control, **Labamba** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. **Labamba** may provide suppression only. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage 0 days after application. **Do not** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application.
- Grass Grown for Seed:
  - Straw, hay, and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage, or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.

#### **Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland and grasses grown for seed.
- **Do not** make sequential applications within 30 days for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb. a.i. per acre which have not been cut between applications.
- **Do not** apply more than 11.52 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.

**Legume Vegetables (Beans and Peas)****Edible Podded (Only):** *Canavalia ensiformis* (jackbean), *Canavalia gladiata* (sword bean), *Glycine max* (soybean, immature seed)**Edible Podded, Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:** *Cajanus cajan* (pigeon pea), *Phaseolus* species (includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary, and wax beans), *Pisum* species (includes: dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow, and sugar snap peas), *Vigna* species (includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd, and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, cat-jang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, and Southern pea)**Succulent Shelled or Dried Shelled:** *Vicia faba* (broadbean, favabean)**Dried Shelled (Only):***Cicer arietinum* (chickpea, garbanzo bean), *Cyamopsis tetragonoloba* (guar), *Lablab purpureus* (Lablab bean, hyacinth bean), *Lupinus* species (includes: grain, sweet, white, and sweet white lupines), *Lens esculata* (Lentils)

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species Green Cloverworms Imported Cabbageworms	Mexican Bean Beetles Saltmarsh Caterpillars Velvetleaf Caterpillars	1.92 - 3.20 (0.015 - 0.025)
Alfalfa Caterpillars Aphid species <sup>4</sup> Armyworms <sup>2</sup> Bean Leaf Beetles Bean Leaf Skeletonizers Blister Beetle species Corn Earworms Corn Rootworm Beetle species (Adults) Cucumber Beetle species (Adults) Curculio and Weevil species <sup>1</sup> (Foliage and Pod Feeding Adults and Larvae) European Corn Borers Fall Armyworms <sup>2</sup> Flea Beetle species (Adults) Flea Hopper species Grasshopper species	Japanese Beetles (Adults) Leafhopper species Leaf-tier species Looper species Meadow Spittlebugs Painted Lady Butterflies (Larvae) Plant Bug species including Lygus species <sup>4</sup> Stalk Borers <sup>4</sup> Stink Bug species Threecornered Alfalfa Hoppers Thrips species <sup>4,5</sup> Tobacco Budworms <sup>4</sup> Webworm species Western Bean Cutworms Western Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>2</sup> Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>2</sup>	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
<sup>1</sup> For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or pods. <sup>2</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae. <sup>3</sup> For suppression only. <sup>4</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section. <sup>5</sup> Does not include Western Flower Thrips.		

(continued)

**Legume Vegetables (Beans and Peas) (continued)**

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Beet Armyworms <sup>3,4</sup> Leafminer species <sup>3,4</sup> Lesser Cornstalk Borers <sup>3</sup>	Soybean Loopers <sup>3,4</sup> Spider Mite species <sup>3</sup> Whitefly species <sup>3,4</sup>	3.84 (0.03)
<p><sup>3</sup>For suppression only.</p> <p><sup>4</sup>See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>• 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 gals. of water per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, <b>do not</b> apply within 7 days of harvest.</li> <li>• For dried shelled legume vegetables, <b>do not</b> apply within 21 days of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 4 applications at highest use rate per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.</li> <li>• For succulent and dried shelled peas and beans, <b>do not</b> graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.</li> </ul>		

## Legume Vegetables

### Soybeans

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Bean Leaf Beetles	Mexican Bean Beetles	1.92 - 3.20
Cabbage Loopers	Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillars	(0.015 - 0.025)
Corn Earworms	Potato Leafhoppers	
Corn Rootworm Beetles (Adults):	Saltmarsh Caterpillars	
Mexican	Soybean Aphids <sup>4</sup>	
Northern	Threecornered Alfalfa Hoppers	
Southern	Thrips species <sup>5</sup>	
Western	Velvetbean Caterpillars	
Cutworm species	Woollybear Caterpillars	
Green Cloverworms		
Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Plant Bug species	3.20 - 3.84
Blistar Beetle species	Silverspotted Skippers	(0.025 - 0.03)
European Corn Borers	Stink Bug species	
Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Tobacco Budworms <sup>3</sup>	
Grasshopper species	Webworm species	
Japanese Beetles (Adults)	Yellowstriped Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	
Beet Armyworms <sup>2,3</sup>	Soybean Loopers <sup>2,3</sup>	3.84
Lesser Cornstalk Borers <sup>2</sup>	Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup>	(0.03)
<sup>1</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae. <sup>2</sup> Suppression only. <sup>3</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section. <sup>4</sup> Use lower rates for early season applications and/or lighter populations. <sup>5</sup> Does not include Western Flower Thrips.		

(continued)

## Legume Vegetables (continued)

### Soybeans

#### Application Instructions:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. 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. (0.02 lb. a.i.) per acre.

#### Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 7.68 fl. oz. (0.06 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 2 applications per season at highest rate.
- **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.



**Lettuce (Head and Leaf)**

<b>Target Pests</b>		<b>Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)</b>
Alfalfa Loopers	Green Cloverworms	1.92 - 3.20
Cabbage Loopers	Imported Cabbageworms	(0.015 - 0.025)
Cutworm species	Saltmarsh Caterpillars	
Aphid species <sup>2,3</sup>	Leafhopper species	2.56 - 3.84
Armyworms	Meadow Spittlebugs	(0.02 - 0.03)
Beet Armyworms <sup>1,3</sup>	Plant Bug species including Lygus species <sup>3</sup>	
Corn Earworms	Southern Armyworms	
Diamondback Moths <sup>3</sup>	Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup>	
European Corn Borers	Stink Bug species	
Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup>	Tobacco Budworms <sup>3</sup>	
Flea Beetle species	Vegetable Weevils (Adults)	
Grasshopper species	Whitefly species <sup>2,3</sup>	
Japanese Beetles (Adults)		
<sup>1</sup> For control of first and second instar only. <sup>2</sup> Suppression only. <sup>3</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section. <b>Application Instructions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>• 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 gals. of water per acre.</li> </ul> <b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 1 day of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 38.4 fl. oz. (0.3 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 10 applications per season at highest use rate.</li> </ul>		

## Onion (Bulb) and Garlic

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species	Onion Maggots (Adults)	1.92 - 3.20
Leafminer species (Adults)	Seedcorn Maggots (Adults)	(0.015 - 0.025)
Aphid species <sup>2</sup>	Plant Bug species	2.56 - 3.84
Armyworm species <sup>1</sup>	Stink Bug species	(0.02 - 0.03)
Flower Thrips <sup>2,3</sup>	Tobacco Thrips <sup>3</sup>	
Onion Thrips <sup>3</sup>	Western Flower Thrips <sup>2,3</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>For control of the first and second instar only.  
<sup>2</sup>Suppression only.  
<sup>3</sup>See **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section.

**Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must 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 gals. of water per acre.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 30.72 fl. oz. (0.24 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 8 applications per season at highest use rate.

## Peanuts

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species Green Cloverworms Potato Leafhoppers	Rednecked Peanut Worms Threecornered Alfalfa Hoppers Velvetbean Caterpillars	1.92 - 3.20 (0.015 - 0.025)
Bean Leaf Beetles Corn Earworms Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup> Grasshopper species Southern Corn Rootworms (Adults)	Stink Bug species Tobacco Thrips Vegetable Weevils Whitefringed Beetles (Adults)	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
Aphid species <sup>2</sup> Beet Armyworms <sup>2,3</sup> Lesser Cornstalk Borers <sup>2</sup>	Soybean Loopers <sup>2,3</sup> Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup>	3.84 (0.03)
<p><sup>1</sup>Use higher rates for large larvae.  <sup>2</sup>Suppression only.  <sup>3</sup>See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Do not</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.</li> <li><b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li><b>Do not</b> apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li><b>Do not</b> make more than 4 applications per season at highest use rate.</li> </ul>		

## Pome Fruits

Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear, and Quince

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Apple Aphids	Pear Sawflies	2.56 - 5.12
Apple Maggots (Adults)	Periodical Cicadas	(0.02 - 0.04)
Cherry Fruit Fly species (Adults)	Plant Bug species	
Codling Moths	Plum Curculios	
Green Fruitworms	Rosy Apple Aphids	
Japanese Beetles	San Jose Scales (Fruit Infestations Only)	
Leafhopper species	Spirea Aphids <sup>1</sup>	
Leafroller species	Stink Bug species	
Lesser Appleworms	Tent Caterpillar species	
Omnivorous Leafrollers	Tentiform Leafminer species	
Orange Tortrix	Tree Borer species	
Oriental Fruit Moths	Tufted Apple Budworms	
Pear Psylla <sup>1</sup>	Webworm species	

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

**Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM specifications.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 25.6 fl. oz. (0.2 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 20.48 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. a.i.) per acre per year post-bloom.
- **Do not** make more than 5 applications per season at highest use rate.

**Stone Fruits**

Apricot, Cherry (Sweet and Tart), Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Plumcot, and Prune

<b>Target Pests</b>		<b>Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)</b>
American Plum Borers	Peach Twig Borers	2.56 - 5.12 (0.02 - 0.04)
Apple Maggots (Adults)	Peachtree Borer species	
Black Cherry Aphids	Pear Sawflies	
Cherry Fruit Fly species (Adults)	Periodical Cicadas	
Codling Moths	Plant Bug species	
Green Fruitworms	Plum Curculios	
Japanese Beetles	Rose Chafers	
June Beetles	Stink Bug species	
Leafhopper species	Tent Caterpillar species	
Leafroller species	Thrips species	
Oriental Fruit Moths		
<b>Application Instructions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold and IPM specifications.</li> <li>• Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.</li> </ul>		
<b>Restrictions:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 25.6 fl. oz. (0.2 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 20.48 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. a.i.) per acre per year post-bloom.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 5 applications per year at highest use rate.</li> </ul>		

## Sugarcane

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Mexican Rice Borers <sup>1</sup>	Sugarcane Beetles (Adults) <sup>2</sup>	3.20 - 5.12
Pygmy Mole Crickets	Sugarcane Borers <sup>1</sup>	(0.025 - 0.04)
Rice Stalk Borers <sup>1</sup>	West Indian Crane Flies	
Sugarcane Aphids <sup>3</sup>	Yellow Sugarcane Aphids <sup>3</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk.  
<sup>2</sup>Suppression only of beetles active above ground.  
<sup>3</sup>See **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section.

**Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 20.48 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 4 applications per season at highest use rate.

## Sunflower

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species	Sunflower Beetles	1.92 - 3.20 (0.015 - 0.025)
Banded Sunflower Moths Fall Armyworms <sup>1</sup> Grasshopper species Head-Clipper Weevils (Adults) Japanese Beetles (Adults) Leafhopper species Meadow Spittlebugs Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillars	Seed Weevils (Adults) Spotted Cabbage Loopers Stem Weevils (Adults) Stink Bug species Sunflower Maggots (Adults) Sunflower Moths Woollybear Caterpillars	2.56 - 3.84 (0.02 - 0.03)
Beet Armyworms <sup>2,3</sup>	Spider Mite species <sup>2</sup>	3.84 (0.03)
<p><sup>1</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.  <sup>2</sup> Suppression only.  <sup>3</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section.</p> <p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.</li> <li>• 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 gals. of water per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 45 days of harvest.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. ( 0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 11.52 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) per acre per season after bloom initiation.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 4 applications per season at highest use rate.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.</li> </ul>		

## Tobacco

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Armyworm species <sup>1</sup>	Saltmarsh Caterpillars	1.92 - 3.84
Blister Beetle species	Stinkbug species	(0.015 - 0.03)
Cabbage Loopers	Tobacco Aphid species <sup>2,3</sup>	
Corn Earworms	Tobacco Budworms <sup>3</sup>	
Cucumber Beetle species (Adults)	Tobacco Flea Beetles (Adults)	
Cutworm species	Tobacco Hornworms	
Grasshopper species	Tobacco Thrips species <sup>2</sup>	
Japanese Beetles (Adults)	Tomato Hornworms	
Katydid species	Tree Cricket species	
Plant Bug species <sup>3</sup>	Vegetable Weevils (Adults)	
Potato Tuberworms	Webworm species	

<sup>1</sup>For control of first and second instars only.  
<sup>2</sup>Suppression only.  
<sup>3</sup>See **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section.

**Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply within 40 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 11.52 fl. oz. (0.09 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Do not** make more than 3 applications per year at highest use rate.



### Tree Nuts

Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory Nut, Macadamia Nut (Bush Nut), Pistachio, Walnut Black, and Walnut English (Persian)

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Ants	Navel Orangeworms	2.56 - 5.12
Chinch Bugs	Peach Twig Borers	(0.02 - 0.04)
Codling Moths	Plant Bug species	
Filbertworms	Stink Bug species	
Leaffooted Bugs	Walnut Aphids	
Leafroller species	Walnut Husk Fly species (Adults)	
<b>Application Instructions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.</li><li>• Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.</li></ul>		
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 20.48 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per year post-bloom.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.</li></ul>		

**Tree Nuts**

## Pecan

<b>Target Pests</b>		<b>Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)</b>
Hickory Shuckworms Pecan Aphid species Pecan Casebearer species Pecan Phylloxera species	Pecan Spittlebugs Pecan Weevils Stink Bug species	2.56 - 5.12 (0.02 - 0.04)
<b>Application Instructions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.</li><li>• Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gals. of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.</li></ul>		
<b>Restrictions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 20.48 fl. oz. (0.16 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per year post-bloom.</li><li>• <b>Do not</b> make more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.</li></ul>		

### Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Potato, Sweet Potato, Yams and Related)

Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Bitter and Sweet), Chayote (Root), Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, and Yam (Bean and True)

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Cutworm species	Sweet Potato Hornworms	1.92 - 3.20
Leafhopper species	Woollybear Caterpillar species	(0.015 - 0.025)
Saltmarsh Caterpillars		
Aphid species <sup>1</sup>	Lygus Bug species <sup>1</sup>	2.56 - 3.84
Armyworm species <sup>1</sup>	Plant Bug species	(0.02 - 0.03)
Blister Beetle species	Potato Psyllids	
Colorado Potato Beetles <sup>1</sup>	Potato Tuberworms	
Corn Earworms	Stink Bug species	
Cricket species	Sweet Potato Leaf Beetles (Adults)	
Cucumber Beetle species (Adults)	Sweet Potato Vine Borers	
European Corn Borers	Thrips species <sup>1,2</sup>	
Flea Beetle species (Adults)	Tortoise Beetle species	
Grasshopper species	Webworm species	
Looper species <sup>1</sup>	Weevil species (Adults)	
Leafminer species <sup>1,3</sup>	Whitefly species <sup>1,3</sup>	3.84
Spider Mite species <sup>3</sup>		(0.03)
<sup>1</sup> See <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section. <sup>2</sup> Does not include Western Flower Thrips. <sup>3</sup> Suppression only.		

(continued)

**Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Potato, Sweet Potato, Yams and Related) (continued)**

Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Bitter and Sweet), Chayote (Root), Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Leren, Potato, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, and Yam (Bean and True)

**Application Instructions:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of all above ground plant parts. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. total solution per acre. When applying by ground, use a minimum of 10 gals. total solution per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and/or rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, weather conditions are adverse and/or as plant size increases. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers, or corms must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of **Labamba**.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **Do not** apply more than 3.84 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply more than 15.36 fl. oz. (0.12 lb. a.i.) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than 4 applications per season at higher use rate.

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## TURF AND ORNAMENTALS

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Make applications of **Labamba** to ornamentals grown in commercial greenhouses, shade houses, and nurseries, and turf grown on sod farms or for commercial seed production.

Make applications of **Labamba** to maintain indoor or outdoor areas where turf and ornamentals grow, such as non-residential landscapes around institutional, public, commercial, and industrial buildings, parks, recreational areas, golf courses, and athletic fields.

Make applications of **Labamba** to golf course fairways, greens, greens aprons, and tee areas.

**IMPORTANT:** Time application to flowering plants during periods when pollinating insects are not present, such as early morning or late evening.

### Restrictions:

- In the State of New York, this product may not be applied to turf within 100 feet of a coastal marsh or streams that drain into a coastal marsh.
- **Do not** apply this product through any type of irrigation system for turf and ornamental uses.
- **Do not** apply this product to edible crops or crops grown for food/feed when applied to turf or ornamentals.
- **Do not** apply this product by aerial application for turf and ornamental uses.

### Spray Drift Precautions

Observe restrictions found elsewhere on this label. Do not make applications when wind speed is 15 mph or greater. Low humidity and high temperatures increase the likelihood of spray drift to sensitive areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperature.

Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when the wind direction is toward the aquatic area. Do not make outdoor applications during temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperature with height above 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.

### Application

**Labamba** mixes easily with water and may be used in all types of application equipment. Mix product with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute application to the point of runoff. Apply product using spray nozzles which produce a coarse droplet size. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. For application to plants like holly, pine, or ivy which have hard-to-wet foliage, add a spreader-sticker to enhance knockdown and increase residual activity. If application is made as a concentrate or mist-type application, use the same amount of product as would be used in a dilute application.

### Mixing

**Labamba** is to be diluted with water for spray application and may be used in all types of application equipment. First fill application tank with 1/2 - 3/4 volume of water. It is suggested that the pH of the water be between 5 and 7; use a buffering agent if necessary to adjust the pH. Next slowly add **Labamba** to the applicator tank water with maximum agitation. Finally, fill tank to desired volume and continue to agitate while making applications. If application is interrupted, agitate, or re-suspend spray solution before resuming sprays. Always add **Labamba** last if other chemicals are to be added to the applicator tank. If mixed with EC formulations or oils, use within 24 hours. Make up only amount of application volume as required. See mixing charts below.

**Labamba Mixing Chart for Ornamental Insect Pest Control**

Use Rate per 100 Gallons	1.3 Fl. Oz.	2.6 Fl. Oz.	4.4 Fl. Oz.
Spray Tank Volume (Gallons)	Amount of Labamba to Use		
25	0.33	0.65	1.1
50	0.65	1.3	2.2
100	1.3	2.6	4.4
200	2.6	5.2	8.8
300	4.0	7.9	13.3

**Labamba Mixing Chart for Turf Insect Pest Control**

Use Rate per Acre	4.4 Fl. Oz.	8.8 Fl. Oz.	17.6 Fl. Oz.
Application Volume (GPA)	Amount of Labamba to Use per 100 Gallon Spray Tank		
2	5.0	10.0	20.0
4	2.5	5.0	10.0
6	1.7	3.3	6.7
8	1.2	2.5	5.0
10	1.0	2.0	4.0

**Conversion Rate:** 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.) equals 29.6 milliliters (mL).

**Compatibility**

Labamba has been found to be compatible with most commonly used fungicides, miticides, liquid fertilizers, and other insecticides. Use a jar test to check physical compatibility using the correct proportion of products if local experience is unavailable.

**Note:** While phytotoxicity testing has been carried out on a wide range of ornamental plants under various environmental conditions, and no phytotoxicity has been observed, certain cultivars may be sensitive to the final spray solution. It is advised to pre-spray a selection of ornamental plants and observe them for 7 - 10 days prior to treating large areas if local use experience is unavailable.

## ORNAMENTALS

Ornamentals in Greenhouses, Shadehouses, and Nurseries

Ornamentals (including Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Evergreens, Foliage Plants, and Ground Covers) in Landscaped Areas Around Institutional, Public, Commercial, and Industrial Buildings, Parks, Recreational Areas, Golf Courses, and Athletic Fields

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per 100 Gallons
Ants (Including Imported Fire Ants)	Leafhoppers	1.3 - 4.4 (38 - 128 mL)
Aphids	Leafminers (Adults)	
Armyworms	Leafrollers	
Azalea Caterpillars	Leaf Skeletonizers	
Bagworms <sup>1</sup>	Midges	
Black Vine Weevils (Adults)	Mosquitoes	
Boxelder Bugs	Oleander Moths (Larvae)	
Budworms	Pillbugs	
California Oakworms	Pine Sawflies	
Cankerworms	Pine Shoot Beetles	
Cockroaches	Pine Tip Moths	
Crickets	Plant Bugs	
Cutworms	Root Weevils	
Eastern Tent Caterpillars	Sawflies	
Elm Leaf Beetles	Scale Insects (Crawlers) <sup>2</sup>	
European Sawflies	Spiders	
Fall Webworms	Spittlebugs	
Flea Beetles	Striped Beetles	
Forest Tent Caterpillars	Striped Oakworms	
Gypsy Moths (Larvae)	Thrips	
Japanese Beetles (Adults)	Tip Moths	
June Beetles (Adults)	Tussock Moths (Larvae)	
Lace Bugs	Wasps	
Leaf-Feeding Caterpillars		
Broad Mites	Mealybugs	2.6 - 4.4 (75 - 128 mL)
Brown Soft Scales	Pine Needle Scales (Crawlers)	
California Red Scales (Crawlers)	Spider Mites	
Clover Mites	Whiteflies	
<p><sup>1</sup> <b>Bagworm:</b> Apply <b>Labamba</b> when bagworm larvae begin to hatch and spray directly on the larvae. Control will be best if the larvae are young.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> <b>Scale:</b> Cover the plant thoroughly with <b>Labamba</b> spray, including trunks, stems, twigs, and foliage.</p>		

*(continued)*

### ORNAMENTALS (continued)

Ornamentals in Greenhouses, Shadehouses, and Nurseries

Ornamentals (including Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, Evergreens, Foliage Plants, and Ground Covers) in Landscaped Areas Around Institutional, Public, Commercial, and Industrial Buildings, Parks, Recreational Areas, Golf Courses, and Athletic Fields

**Application Instructions:**

- Begin application to ornamentals before high insect pest populations become established. Reapply as necessary to keep pest populations under control, using higher rates as pest pressure increases.
- Good spray coverage is necessary to provide the most effective level of control. For ornamentals with waxy, hard-to-wet foliage, add a spreader-sticker at specified rates to enhance the control of insects.
- For spot treatments, use 0.44 fl. oz. **Labamba** per 1 - 2.5 gals. of water.
- Apply at 7-day intervals if retreatment is necessary.
- Consult your State university or local Cooperative Extension Service office for specific pest control application timing in your area.

**Restrictions:**

- **Do not** apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.36 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 4.4 fl. oz. (0.034 lb. a.i.) per 100 gallons per application.

### TURFGRASS

Lawns around Institutional, Public, Commercial, and Industrial Buildings, Parks, Recreational Areas, Golf Courses, and Athletic Fields, Golf Course and Athletic Field Turf

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per 100 Gallons
Ants (Including Imported Fire Ants) Armyworms Centipedes Crickets Cutworms Earwigs Fleas (Adults) Grasshoppers	Japanese Beetles (Adults) Millipedes Mites Pillbugs Sod Webworms Sow Bugs Ticks (Including species which Transmit Lyme Disease)	4.4 - 8.8 (2.9 - 6 mL/1,000 sq. ft.)
Bluegrass Billbugs (Adults) Black Turfgrass Ataenius (Adults) Chiggers Fleas (Adults)	Grubs (Suppression) Hyperodes Weevils (Adults) Mole Crickets (Nymphs and Young Adults)	8.8 (6 mL/1,000 sq. ft.)
Chinch Bugs*	Mole Crickets (Mature Adults*)	17.6 (12 mL/1,000 sq. ft.)
* Not for use on mature adult mole crickets and chinch bugs in New York State.		



### TURFGRASS (continued)

Lawns around Institutional, Public, Commercial, and Industrial Buildings, Parks, Recreational Areas, Golf Courses, and Athletic Fields, Golf Course and Athletic Field Turf

#### Application Instructions:

- Begin application to turf before the establishment of high insect pest populations and before significant turf damage has occurred. Reapply as necessary to keep pest populations under control, using higher rates as pest pressure increases. Apply at 7-day intervals if retreatment is necessary.
- For spot treatments, use 0.44 fl. oz. of **Labamba** per 1 - 2.5 gals. of water.
- **Armyworms, cutworms, Fleas, and other Surface Insects:** For best results, apply **Labamba** in 2 - 5 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. If high rainfall amounts are forecast, a spreader-sticker may be useful; otherwise the addition of adjuvants is not necessary under normal conditions for surface insect control in turf. Delay watering or mowing for 12 - 24 hours for optimum control of surface-feeding insect pests.
- **Chinch Bugs, Billbugs, and other Thatch Inhabiting Insects:** For best results, apply **Labamba** in 2 - 10 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Use a nonionic wetting agent, penetrant, or similar adjuvant at label rates. Irrigate lightly after application with up to 0.5" of water to move the **Labamba** into the thatch layer. If irrigation is not available, then use high water application rates for optimum results.
- **Mole Crickets, Grubs, and other Subsurface Insects:** For best results, apply **Labamba** in 4 - 10 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Use a nonionic wetting agent, penetrant, or similar adjuvant following label rates. Use the highest water application rates possible with your sprayer. Apply **Labamba** to turf which is wet with dew, rain, or irrigation. Water-in immediately after application with 0.25" - 0.5" of water for optimum results.
- **Fire Ants:** Treat individual mounds with a drench application by means of a watering can. Use 0.32 fl. oz. of **Labamba** per 2.5 gals. of water. Thoroughly soak each mound as well as a 3 ft. diameter circle around each mound. Apply the mixture gently to avoid disturbing the mound; disturbing the mound may cause the ants to migrate and reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. For best results, apply in early morning or late evening hours. Make additional treatments if necessary, but not more than every 7 days.
- **Mosquitoes:** Apply as a general spray around landscape plantings, turf, and building foundations to control mosquitoes. For best results, apply **Labamba** in 2 - 5 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

#### Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.36 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 17.6 fl. oz. (0.14 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply when turfgrass is waterlogged or when soils are saturated with water (i.e., will not accept irrigation).
- Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried following the application.

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**NON-FOOD AGRICULTURAL USES**

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**Conifer and Deciduous Trees**

Plantations and Nurseries

Target Pests	Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Bagworms	2.56 - 5.12 (0.02 - 0.04)
Balsam Twig Aphids	
Balsam Woolly Aphids	
Birch Leafminers	
Black Pine Weevils	
Elm Leaf Beetles	
European Elm Bark Beetles	
Gypsy Moths	
Japanese Beetles	
June Beetle species	
Leaf Beetle species	
Leafroller species	
May Beetle species	
Mealybug species <sup>1</sup>	
Pales Weevils	
Pine Chafers	
Pine Colaspis Beetles	
Pine Conelet Bugs	
Pine Leaf Chermids	
Pine Needle Scales	
Pine Sawfly species	
Pine Tip Moth species	
Pine Tortoise Scales	
Pine Weevil species	
Poplar Aphid species	
Sawfly species	
Spittlebug species	
Spruce Budworms	
Tent Caterpillar species	
Tussock Moth species	
Webworm species	

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

**Application Instructions:**

- To control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed, and bark feeding insects, apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications must be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not** apply more than 30.72 fl. oz. (0.24 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- Do not** apply more than 5.12 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.

**Conifer and Deciduous Trees**

## Seed Orchards

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Coneworm species Seed Bug species	Thrips species	See below <b>Application Instructions</b> .
<p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For high volume sprayers, dilute 5.12 fl. oz. per 100 gals. of water and apply 5 - 10 gals. of finished spray per tree.</li> <li>• For low volume sprayers, dilute 20 fl. oz. per 100 gals. of water and apply 100 gals. of finished spray per acre.</li> <li>• For aerial applications, apply 15 fl. oz. in a minimum of 10 gals. finish spray per acre.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restriction:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 64 fl. oz. (0.5 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.</li> </ul>		

**Non-Cropland (Excluding Public Land)**

Target Pests	Labamba Rate
See specific crop sections on this label for target pests and rates.	
<p><b>Application Instructions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects, which may threaten crops.</li> <li>• Follow application instructions, rates, and spray specifications found elsewhere in this label for the adjacent crop outlet and target pests.</li> <li>• Use highest specified rates for dense/large foliage, high insect populations and larger larval stages.</li> <li>• Repeat as necessary to maintain control.</li> </ul> <p><b>Restrictions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Do not</b> apply more than 25.6 fl. oz. (0.2 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.</li> <li>• <b>Do not</b> graze livestock in treated areas.</li> </ul>	

## Sod Farms

Target Pests		Labamba Rate Fl. Oz. per Acre (lb. a.i./A)
Ants (Including Imported Fire Ants) Armyworms Centipedes Crickets Cutworms Earwigs Fleas (Adults) Grasshoppers	Japanese Beetles (Adults) Millipedes Mites Pillbugs Sod Webworms Sow Bugs Ticks (Including species which Transmit Lyme Disease)	4.4 - 8.8 (2.9 - 6 mL/1,000 sq. ft.)
Bluegrass Billbugs (Adults) Black Turfgrass Ataenius (Adults) Chiggers Fleas (Adults)	Grubs (Suppression) Hyperodes Weevils (Adults) Mole Crickets (Nymphs and Young Adults)	8.8 (6 mL/1,000 sq. ft.)
Chinch Bugs*	Mole Crickets (Mature Adults*)	17.6 (12 mL/1,000 sq. ft.)
* Not for use on mature adult mole crickets and chinch bugs in New York State.		

(continued)

## Sod Farms (continued)

### Application Instructions:

- Begin application to turf before the establishment of high insect pest populations and before significant turf damage has occurred. Reapply as necessary to keep pest populations under control, using higher rates as pest pressure increases. Apply at 7-day intervals if retreatment is necessary.
- For spot treatments, use 0.44 fl. oz. of **Labamba** per 1 - 2.5 gals. of water.
- **Armyworms, Cutworms, Fleas, and other Surface Insects:** For best results, apply **Labamba** in 2 - 5 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. If high rainfall amounts are forecast, a spreader-sticker may be useful; otherwise the addition of adjuvants is not necessary under normal conditions for surface insect control in turf. Delay watering or mowing for 12 - 24 hours for optimum control of surface-feeding insect pests.
- **Chinch Bugs, Billbugs, and other Thatch Inhabiting Insects:** For best results, apply **Labamba** in 2 - 10 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Use a nonionic wetting agent, penetrant, or similar adjuvant at label rates. Irrigate lightly after application with up to 0.5" of water to move the **Labamba** into the thatch layer. If irrigation is not available, then use high water application rates for optimum results.
- **Mole Crickets, Grubs, and other Subsurface Insects:** For best results, apply **Labamba** in 4 - 10 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Use a nonionic wetting agent, penetrant, or similar adjuvant following label rates. Use the highest water application rates possible with your sprayer. Apply **Labamba** to turf which is wet with dew, rain, or irrigation. Water-in immediately after application with 0.25" - 0.5" of water for optimum results.
- **Fire Ants:** Treat individual mounds with a drench application by means of a watering can. Use 0.32 fl. oz. of **Labamba** per 2.5 gals. of water. Thoroughly soak each mound as well as a 3 ft. diameter circle around each mound. Apply the mixture gently to avoid disturbing the mound; disturbing the mound may cause the ants to migrate and reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. For best results, apply in early morning or late evening hours. Make additional treatments if necessary, but not more than every 7 days.
- **Mosquitoes:** Apply as a general spray around landscape plantings, turf, and building foundations to control mosquitoes. For best results, apply **Labamba** in 2 - 5 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

### Restrictions:

- **Do not** apply more than 46 fl. oz. (0.36 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 17.6 fl. oz. (0.14 lb. a.i.) per acre per application.
- **Do not** apply when turfgrass is waterlogged or when soils are saturated with water (i.e., will not accept irrigation).

Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried following the application.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**Greater Than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple 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. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

**For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**NOTICE:** Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

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

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# 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.

LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN GROUP 3 INSECTICIDE

## Labamba

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Lambda-cyhalothrin: [1α(S\*), 3α(Z)]-(±)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate . . . . . 12.9%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: . . . . . 87.1%

TOTAL: . . . . . 100.0%

WT. BY %

Contains 1 pound of active ingredient per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING/AVISO

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

### FIRST AID

**IF SWALLOWED:** • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to person. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **IF IN EYES:** • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF INHALED:** • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **HOTLINE NUMBER:** Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Contains petroleum distillates. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - WARNING/ADVISO.** May be fatal if swallowed. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Wear appropriate protective clothing and eye wear as specified in the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) section of this label. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum or using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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 - 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. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - This pesticide is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems. This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS** - Combustible liquid. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

- Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed, or seed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. **CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!**

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-138

EPA Est. No. 11773-IA-001

Net Contents: 1 Gallon