

Restricted Use Pesticide. Due to toxicity to aquatic invertebrate animals. 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.

GROUP 15 INSECTICIDE

Micromite® 80WGS

**Net Contents:
1.95 lb**

Insect Growth Regulator
For Use on Citrus Fruits, Crop Group 10-10
Not for Homeowner/Residential Use

Water Dispersible Granule
Water Soluble Package - 10 x 3.125 oz. pouches per bag.
One water soluble pouch contains 3.125 ounces (0.156 lb. ai
See Precautions for water soluble package

Active Ingredient: (% by weight)
Diflubenzuron
N-[[[4-Chlorophenyl)amino]carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide..... 80%
Other Ingredients:..... 20%
Total:..... 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

FIRST AID

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| IF IN EYES | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lens 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE: Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

MEDICAL EMERGENCY	800-292-5898
TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY (CHEMTREC)	800-424-9300
PRODUCT SAFETY DATA (MSDS)	800-423-8569

For PRODUCT USE INFORMATION: Call 800-423-8569

EPA REG. NO. 400-487
EPA EST. NO.
012/072414

Manufactured for:
MacDermid Agricultural Solutions, Inc.
245 Freight Street
Waterbury, CT 06702-1818

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and Other Handlers Must Wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl, nitrile, neoprene rubber or viton; shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems (including water soluble bags), 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.

Water-soluble packets when used correctly qualify as a closed loading system under the WPS. Handlers handling this product while it is enclosed in intact water-soluble packets may elect to wear reduced PPE of long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and socks. **IMPORTANT:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic invertebrate organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. This product has a potential for runoff for several months or more after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. A level, well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for contamination or water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's contribution to surface water contamination.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a foliar application.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE — Store in a dry location.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING — Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Offer for recycling, if available.

Recycling: Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer or contact the Ag Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at 1-877-952-2272 (toll free) or www.acrecycle.org.

Precautions for water soluble package:

Do not sell individual water soluble packages.

Do not handle inner package with wet hands or gloves.

Do not allow packages to become wet prior to adding to the spray tank.

Handle outer container carefully to avoid breakage of inner water soluble packages.

Always reseal outer container in a manner that protects remaining water soluble packages from moisture.

Do not remove the water soluble packages from the container except for immediate use.

Use the entire contents of a water soluble package, do not break open to use partial contents of water soluble package.

Water soluble package must be completely dissolved before adding products containing boron to spray mixtures. If adding MICROMITE 80WGS to spray solutions already containing boron, the water soluble packages must be pre-dissolved in water in a separate container, and then added to the spray solution.

Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

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 12 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- chemical-resistant footwear and chemical-resistant gloves (such as Nitrile, Butyl, Neoprene, Barrier Laminate or Viton)
- shoes plus socks.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the [Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information](#).

Information on Droplet Size

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

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572.

- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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

Boom Length

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

Application Height

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Do not make applications during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

Only apply the pesticide when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

INFORMATION

Consult local agricultural authorities such as county and university extension specialists on their current best use recommendations.

MICROMITE 80WGS is compatible with many commonly used citrus pesticides, crop oils, and nutritional sprays. However, because of the large number of possible tank mixes, pre-test to assure that there is physical and non-phytotoxic compatibility of any proposed mixtures with MICROMITE 80WGS.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

When used as directed MICROMITE 80WGS provides control of a number of important insect pests. MICROMITE 80WGS must be part of an IPM program that follows good management practices that include:

- Scouting regularly and use MICROMITE 80WGS against early immature stages for best results
- Always follow the label rate and timing directions
- Use chemical alternatives such as oil and preserve beneficial arthropods as part of an IPM program
- Maintain good coverage of all leaf surfaces with adequate water volume
- Alternate treatments to classes of insecticides with different modes of action

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Rotational crops:** Do not plant food or feed crops in diflubenzuron treated soils within 1 month following last application, unless diflubenzuron is authorized for use on these crops.
- **Maximum Micromite 80WGS allowed per year:** Do not apply more than 18.75 ounces (0.939 lb. ai) of MICROMITE 80WGS per acre per year. Micromite 80WGS may be applied as three full rate applications of 6.25 ounces per acre each (0.313 lb. ai/A) per year, or six split applications of 3.125 ounces each per acre (0.156 lb. ai/A) per year or a combination of full and split applications.
- **Maximum number of applications allowed per year:** 3 full-rate applications or 6 split-rate applications or a combination of both, not to exceed 18.75 ounces (0.939 lb. ai) per acre per year.
- **Retreatment Interval:** Repeat applications no closer than 30 days apart, except where split applications are used. See pest specific sections below for split application directions.
- **Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- Do not harvest cover crops for animal feed or graze livestock in treated groves.

Ground application: Micromite may be applied by ground using hand held, hand gun, air blast or air assisted equipment.

- Do not apply within 25 feet of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. **In the State of Florida**, do not apply within 100 feet of estuarine/marine bodies of water. Spray last three rows windward of surface water using nozzles on one side only, with spray directed away from surface water. Avoid spray going over tops of trees by adjusting or turning off top nozzles. Shut off nozzles on the side away from the grove when spraying the outside row. Shut off nozzles when turning at ends of rows and passing tree gaps in rows.

Aerial application: Micromite 80WGS may be applied using fixed-wing or rotary equipment.

- Do not apply within 150 feet of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. **In the State of Florida**, do not apply within 1000 feet of estuarine/marine bodies of water.
- All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

Spray volumes: Use sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage of leaf surfaces. For High Volume: Ground = 50 to 1,000 gallons per acre; Aerial = 5 to 20 gallons per acre. For Low Volume: see pest specific sections below.

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (ozs./acre)	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
<p>CITRUS FRUIT GROUP 10-10 Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliolate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) <i>(Diaphorina citri)</i></p>	<p>6.25</p>	<p>Apply 6.25 ounces of Micromite 80WGS per acre (2 water soluble pouches) when very early-feather leaf flush is present, or oviposition by Asian citrus psyllid (ACP) is expected or seen, or leaf distortion is evident.</p> <p>Split Application: Applying split applications of Micromite will maximize spray coverage of the citrus leaf flush. Spray 3.125 ounces per acre (1 water soluble pouch) when very early-feather leaf flush is present, or oviposition by ACP is expected or seen, or leaf distortion is evident. Apply the second application of Micromite at 3.125 ounces per acre as needed to protect new flushes of growth. Do not apply subsequent applications of Micromite for at least 30 days.</p> <p>Low Volume Application: Except in California, apply in 3.0 to 5.0 gallons of finished spray solution per acre by ground using air-blast or air-assisted spray equipment. Spray nozzles that produce a droplet size with a volume median diameter of 90 microns or larger are required. In California, do not apply in a volume of less than 10 gallons per acre.</p> <p>The addition of petroleum spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances spray coverage and penetration of Micromite into ACP eggs, nymphs, and adults; improving activity on each life stage.</p> <p>Micromite’s activity on ACP is through contact, ingestion and/or absorption. It has direct activity on eggs and nymphs of ACP. Micromite prevents eggs from hatching and nymphs from molting when exposed to treated surfaces. Adult female ACP that feed on or contact treated surfaces produce fewer eggs able to hatch. Micromite reduces the reproductive potential of an existing ACP population. Micromite does not control adult ACP.</p>

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (ozs./acre)	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
CITRUS FRUIT GROUP (cont.)	Citrus Rust Mite (<i>Phyllocoptruta oleivora</i>)	6.25	<p>Apply Micromite 80WGS at 6.25 ounces per acre (2 water soluble pouches) when citrus rust mites (CRM) are first observed on citrus leaves and/or fruit. Rotate to a product with a different mode of action before reapplying Micromite in a CRM control program.</p> <p>The addition of petroleum spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances spray coverage and penetration of Micromite into immature CRM; improving activity on each stage of instar. Petroleum spray oil also aids knockdown of the CRM population present at application.</p> <p>Micromite's activity is on immature stages of CRM and has its greatest activity on late-instar CRM. Micromite prevents immature CRM from molting. The full effect of Micromite on a CRM population may not be apparent for up to 14 days after application. Micromite does not control CRM eggs or adults.</p>
	Lepidopterous Miners: Citrus Leafminer (CLM) (<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i>)	6.25	<p>Apply 6.25 ounces of Micromite 80WGS per acre (2 water soluble pouches) when leaf flush is present and the oldest leaf is approximately one-quarter expanded, or when oviposition by citrus leafminer (CLM) is expected or seen, or when leaf mining is evident.</p> <p>Split Application: Applying a split application of Micromite will maximize spray coverage of the citrus leaf flush. Spray 3.125 ounces per acre (1 water soluble pouch) when leaf flush is present and the oldest leaf is approximately one-quarter expanded, or when oviposition by CLM is expected or seen, or leaf mining is evident. Apply the second application of Micromite at 3.125 ounces per acre as needed to protect new flushes of growth. Do not apply subsequent applications of Micromite for at least 30 days.</p> <p>Low Volume Application: Apply in 3.0 to 5.0 gallons of finished spray solution per acre by ground using air-blast or air-assisted spray equipment. Spray nozzles that produce a droplet size with a volume median diameter of 90 microns or larger are required. In California, do not apply in a volume of less than 10 gallons per acre.</p> <p>The addition of petroleum spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances spray coverage and penetration of Micromite into CLM mines, eggs, larvae, and pupae; improving activity on each life stage.</p> <p>Micromite's activity on CLM is through contact, ingestion and/or absorption. It has direct activity on eggs, larvae and pupae of CLM by preventing eggs from hatching, larvae from molting, and moths from emerging from pupae exposed to treated surfaces. Micromite reduces the reproductive potential of an existing CLM population. Micromite does not control CLM moths.</p>
	Lepidopterous Miners: Citrus Peel Miner (CPM) (<i>Marmara spp.</i>)	6.25	<p>Apply 6.25 ounces of Micromite 80WGS per acre (2 water soluble pouches) when oviposition on citrus peel surfaces by citrus peel miner (CPM) is expected or seen.</p> <p>Split Application: Applying a split application of Micromite will maximize spray coverage of the fruit surface. Spray 3.125 ounces per acre (1 water soluble pouch) when peelminer oviposition begins. Apply the second application of Micromite at 3.125 ounces per acre as needed to protect expanded fruit growth. Do not apply subsequent applications of Micromite for at least 30 days.</p> <p>The addition of petroleum spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances spray coverage and penetration of Micromite into CPM eggs; improving activity on this life stage.</p> <p>Micromite's activity on CPM is through absorption into eggs. It prevents eggs from hatching. Protection from fruit damage by CPM larvae may last up to several weeks. CPM larval control will lessen over time as new, unprotected tissue develops as a result of fruit expansion. Micromite does not control CPM moths.</p>

Crops	Pests	Application Rate (ozs./acre)	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
CITRUS FRUIT GROUP (cont.)	<p>Citrus Root Weevil Complex:</p> <p>West Indian Sugar-cane Rootstalk Borer Weevil (<i>Diaprepes abbreviatus</i>),</p> <p>Southern Blue-green Citrus Root Weevil (<i>Pachnaeus litus</i>)</p> <p>Blue-green Citrus Weevil (<i>Pachnaeus opalus</i>)</p> <p>Fuller Rose Beetle (<i>Asynonychus godmani</i>),</p> <p>Little Leaf Notcher (<i>Artipus floridanus</i>)</p>	6.25	<p>Apply 6.25 ounces of Micromite 80WGS per acre (2 water soluble pouches) to citrus leaf flush when the oldest leaf is approximately one-half expanded, or when adult citrus root weevils (CRW) are seen, or recent leaf feeding is evident.</p> <p>The addition of petroleum spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances coverage and penetration of Micromite into adult CRW and eggs; improving activity on each life stage. Petroleum spray oil also reduces the attachment of CRW egg masses to citrus leaf surfaces.</p> <p>Micromite's activity is through contact, ingestion, and/or absorption. It has direct activity on eggs laid on treated surfaces by preventing them from hatching. Adult female CRW that feed on or contact treated surfaces produce fewer eggs able to hatch. Micromite reduces the reproductive potential of citrus root weevil populations. Micromite does not control adult citrus root weevils.</p>
	<p>Katydids</p> <p>Grasshoppers</p>	6.25	<p>Apply 6.25 ounces of Micromite 80WGS per acre (2 water soluble bags) when katydids or grasshoppers are first observed or recent leaf and/or fruit feeding is seen.</p> <p>Split Application: Applying a split application of Micromite may be useful in maximizing spray coverage and protection of fruit and leaves from katydid and/or grasshopper damage. Spray 3.125 ounce per acre (1 water soluble bag) when katydids and/or grasshoppers are first observed, or recent leaf and/or fruit feeding is seen. Apply the second application of Micromite at 3.125 ounces per acre as needed to protect new growth. Do not apply subsequent applications of Micromite for at least 30 days.</p> <p>The addition of petroleum spray oil, such as FC435-66, enhances spray coverage and penetration of Micromite into katydid and grasshopper eggs, nymphs, and adults; improving activity on each life stage.</p> <p>Micromite's activity on katydids and grasshoppers is through contact, ingestion, and/or absorption. It has direct activity on eggs and nymphs by preventing eggs from hatching and nymphs from molting. Adult female katydids and grasshoppers that feed on or contact treated surfaces produce fewer eggs able to hatch. Micromite reduces the reproductive potential of an existing katydid and/or grasshopper population. Micromite does not control adult katydids or grasshoppers.</p>
<p>MICROMITE 80WGS may be applied to citrus during any time of the year, but will have greatest impact on the largest spectrum of pests when new flush is emerging and/or present.</p>			

IMPORTANT NOTICE—To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions and instructions specified on the label under normal conditions of use, **but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product, contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, the buyer assumes the risk of any such use.**

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