CITRUS FRUIT GROUP 10-10 - KATYDIDS AND GRASSHOPPERS

General Information

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.

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.

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 manufacture'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 steam 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.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

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.

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.

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.

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.

- 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.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings
When katydids or grasshoppers are first observed or recent leaf and/or fruit feeding is seen.