

PEANUTS

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 use in hopper box, planter box, slurry box, or other farmer applied applications. Apply CruiserMaxx Peanuts in commercial seed treatment facilities only.

Do not make any soil or foliar application of products containing thiamethoxam to peanuts grown from seed treated with CruiserMaxx Peanuts (thiamethoxam).

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR INSECT AND/OR DISEASE CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

Treatment of highly mechanically scarred or damaged seed or seed known to be of low vigor and poor quality may result in reduced germination and or reduction of seed and seedling vigor. Treat a small quantity of seed using equipment similar to that planned for treating the total seed lot. Conduct germination tests on a small portion of seed before committing the total seed lot to a selected seed treatment. Due to seed quality, crop or variety, and seed storage conditions beyond the control of Syngenta, no claims are made to guarantee the germination of carryover seed or propagating material for all crop seed.

USE INFORMATION

CruiserMaxx Peanuts contains a systemic seed treatment insecticide, thiamethoxam which belongs to the neonicotinoid class of chemistry. CruiserMaxx Peanuts provides protection against listed chewing and sucking insects following contact and ingestion. CruiserMaxx Peanuts also contains mefenoxam, fludioxonil and azoxystrobin which are broad-spectrum, preventative seed treatment fungicides with systemic and contact properties specified for the control of many important plant diseases. CruiserMaxx Peanuts is a ready to apply seed treatment formulation developed for dry application to peanut seed.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

CruiserMaxx Peanuts contains thiamethoxam, a Group 4A insecticide.

Thiamethoxam is a systemic insecticide belonging to the neonicotinoid class of chemistry which includes nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) agonists.

Insect populations may contain individuals naturally resistant to Group 4A insecticides and if used repeatedly in the same fields, then resistant members may eventually dominate the population. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, use sound resistance management strategies established for the crop and use area.

Base seed treatment on an integrated pest management program that includes field sanitation, historical information related to pesticide use, careful selection of pest-tolerant crop varieties, scouting, and management practices which optimize populations of natural enemies of insect pests such as within-field refugia (untreated areas). Sound management programs also consider cultural and biological control practices.

In order to maintain susceptibility to this class of chemistry:

- Use products at their full, specified doses.
- Use appropriate, well-maintained equipment. Use specified water volumes and apply at optimal temperatures in order to obtain optimal treatment.
- When rate ranges are given, use the higher rate within the listed rate range when insect pressure is expected to be high.
- Avoid using a single active ingredient or mode of action (same insecticide group) exclusively for season long control of insect species with more than one generation per crop season.
- For insect species with successive or overlapping generations, use a treatment window approach. A treatment window is a period of time defined by the stage of crop development and the biology of the pests of concern. Within the treatment window, depending on the length of residual activity, single or consecutive applications may be made using seed, in-furrow, or foliar treatments unless otherwise excluded by product labels. Do not exceed the maximum amount of this insecticide's mode of action allowed per growing season.
- Following a treatment window of this insecticide's mode of action, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action before making additional applications of this insecticide.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product or other products with a similar mode of action may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or weather conditions, a

resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for the crop and use area.

Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long term control of the insect pests on this label.

For additional information on Insect Resistance Management:

- Contact Syngenta representatives at 1-800-334-9481
- Contact your local Cooperative Extension Service specialist, pest control advisor, or certified crop advisor
- Visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at:

<http://www.irc-online.org>

CruiserMaxx Peanuts contains mefenoxam, a Group 4 fungicide; azoxystrobin, a Group 11 fungicide; and fludioxonil, a Group 12 fungicide. Mefenoxam belongs to the phenylamide class of chemistry which interferes with fungal RNA synthesis. Azoxystrobin belongs to the strobilurin class of chemistry which disrupts cellular respiration and energy generation. Fludioxonil belongs to the phenylpyrrole class of chemistry which interferes with osmotic signal transduction.

Fungal populations may contain individuals naturally resistant to Group 4, 11, or 12 fungicides and if used repeatedly in the same fields, then resistant members may eventually dominate the population. Because resistance development cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to sound resistance management strategies such as alternation with fungicides with a different mode of action and/or tank mixes established for the crop and use area.

Use should be based on an IPM program that includes field sanitation, scouting, historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation.

The IPM program should also consider cultural, biological, and other chemical control practices.

Syngenta encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long term control of the fungal diseases on this label.

For additional information on Fungicide Resistance Management:

- Contact Syngenta representatives at 1-800-334-9481
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor
- Visit the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) on the web at:
<http://www.frac.info>

SEED BAG LABEL REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Seed Act requires that bags containing treated seed shall be labeled with the following statements:

- This seed has been treated with thiamethoxam insecticide and fludioxonil, mefenoxam and azoxystrobin fungicides.
- Do not use for feed, food, or oil purposes.
- User is responsible for ensuring that the seed bag meets all requirements under the Federal Seed Act.

In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires the following statements on bags containing seed treated with CruiserMaxx Peanuts:

- GroundWater Advisory:

Azoxystrobin can be persistent for several months or longer. Azoxystrobin, Mefenoxam and a degradate of Azoxystrobin are known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Fludioxonil and Thiamethoxam have properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. These chemicals may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

- Pollinator Precautions: Thiamethoxam is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects, and effects are possible as a result of exposure to translocated residues in blooming crops.
- Store away from food and feedstuffs.
- Do not allow children, pets, or livestock to have access to treated seeds.
- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and waterproof gloves when handling treated seed.
- Treated seed must be planted into the soil at a depth greater than 1 inch.
- Treated seeds exposed on soil surface may be hazardous to wildlife. Cover or collect treated seeds spilled during loading.
- Dispose of all excess treated seed. Left over treated seed may be double-sown around the headland or buried away from water sources in accordance with local

requirements. Do not contaminate water bodies when disposing of planting equipment washwater or rinsate.

- Dispose of seed packaging in accordance with local requirements.

- In the event of crop failure or harvest of a crop grown from Cruiser-Maxx Peanuts treated seed, the field may be replanted immediately to alfalfa, Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables, cereal grains (including barley, buckwheat, corn, pearl millet, proso millet, oats, popcorn, rice (dry-seeded), rye, sorghum, teosinte, triticale, wheat and wild rice), canola, cotton, cucurbit vegetables, dry bulb onions, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, legume vegetables, mint (peppermint and spearmint), oil seed crops (black mustard seed, borage seed, crambe seed, field mustard seed, flax seed, Indian mustard seed, Indian rapeseed seed, peanuts, rapeseed seed, and safflower seed), root vegetables, soybeans, strawberry, sunflowers, tobacco, and tuberous and corm vegetables. For any other crop, the minimum plant back interval is 120 days from the date the CruiserMaxx Peanuts treated seed was planted. A cover crop other than the crops listed above that is planted for erosion control or soil improvement may be planted sooner than the 120-day interval; however, the crop may not be grazed or harvested for food or feed.

- Do not make any soil or foliar application of products containing thiamethoxam to crops grown from seed treated with CruiserMaxx Peanuts (thiamethoxam).

- Do not use at a rate that will result in more than 0.08 lb thiamethoxam per acre (35.0 grams thiamethoxam/A) per calendar year.

Contains milligrams thiamethoxam per seed.

- Plant CruiserMaxx Peanuts-treated peanuts based on specified planting dates and soil temperatures made by your state agricultural extension agent.

- Excess treated seed may be used for ethanol production only if (1) by-products are not used for livestock feed, and (2) no measurable residues of pesticide remain in ethanol by-products that are used for agronomic practice.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

PEANUTS

When applied according to the following CruiserMaxx Peanuts Rate Table, CruiserMaxx Peanuts provides early season insect protection of seedlings against injury by thrips, aphids, wireworm, white grubs, leaf hopper and the suppression of threecornered alfalfa hopper, and early disease protection of seedlings against seed borne and soil-borne fungi causing decay, damping-off and seedling blight, soil

borne fungi: Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium spp., Seed-borne fungi: Cylindrocladium black rot (CBR) and the suppression of Aspergillus Crown Rot (Aspergillus niger) and White Mold/Stem Rot (Sclerotium rolfsii).

Remarks

The specified rate range provides the following amount of each of the active ingredient components (mg active ingredient per seed):

0.180 - 0.240 thiamethoxam

0.004 - 0.005 mefenoxam

0.020 - 0.027 fludioxonil

0.032 - 0.043 azoxystrobin

- Each ounce of CruiserMaxx Peanuts contains 5.10 grams of thiamethoxam, 0.11 grams of mefenoxam, 0.57 grams of fludioxonil, and 0.91 grams of azoxystrobin.

Plant Cruiser Maxx Peanuts-treated peanuts based on specified planting dates and soil temperatures made by your state agricultural extension agent.

Restrictions:

Do not use a CruiserMaxx Peanuts rate that will result in more than 0.08 lb thiamethoxam per acre (35.0 grams ai/A), based on a maximum seeding rate of 120,700 seeds/acre.

Method

[Seed Treatment](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Timings

[N.A.](#)