

FIELD CORN (GRAIN AND SILAGE), POPCORN, FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (FOLIAR USE) - BANKS GRASS MITE, CARMINE MITE, TWOSPOTTED SPIDER MITE

General Information

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Resistance:

Any insect/mite population may contain individual insects that may develop resistance to a specific pesticide product used in consecutive generations to control these pests. Prediction of resistance development is uncertain. Follow appropriate resistance management strategies. Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance management and/or Integrated Pest Management recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, you may find reduced control from this product or other products with a similar mode of action. If poor performance cannot be related to improper application methods or extreme weather, it is possible that a resistant strain of insect may be present. If poor control occurs and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult with your local UPI representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

Chemigation Use Directions

Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.

Use a minimum of 0.75 inch of water per acre for LEPA irrigation. Use 1 to 2 pints per acre of non-emulsified oils when used as the diluent. The set up and calibration of chemigation equipment are important to achieve control of target insect pests. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. Contact your State Agricultural Extension

Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts for advice on the suitability of the equipment set up for optimum control of the target insect pests.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operations, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Failure to cease application during a mechanical stoppage may result in undesirable residues to adjacent areas.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

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.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Apply Bifenture EC Agricultural Insecticide continuously for the duration of the water application. Dilute Bifenture EC Agricultural Insecticide in sufficient volume to ensure accurate application over the area to be treated. Use a minimum of 0.5 inch per acre of irrigation water for application by chemigation. No agitation is required if a suitable diluent is used. Conduct a diluent test to check that phase separation will

not occur during dilution and application. If uniform dilution is not achieved during the entire period of application, undesirable residues or less than desirable control may occur.

Rotation Crop Restrictions

Crops for which bifenthrin tolerances exist may be rotated at any time. All other crops may be rotated 30 days after the last application.

Instructions for Application

The following Directions for Use tables provide, in some cases, rate ranges. Use the lower application rates when insect pressure is light to moderate. Use the higher application rates when insect populations are high, when treating mites and when climate is arid.

Cultivation within 10 feet of a water body is prohibited to allow for the growth of a vegetated filter strip.

In New York State this product may not be applied within 100 feet (using ground equipment) to 300 feet (using aerial equipment) of coastal marshes or permanent streams that drain into coastal marshes.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

FIELD CORN (GRAIN AND SILAGE), POPCORN, FIELD CORN GROWN FOR SEED (FOLIAR USE)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply in water in a minimum of 10 gallons/A by ground or in a minimum of 2-5 gallons/A by air. For heavy infestations, use 5 gallons of finished spray per acre by aircraft. Substitute 1-2 quarts of emulsified oil for 1-2 quarts water if desired.
- For best control thorough coverage is necessary.
- Banks Grass Mites: Apply when colonies first form before leaf damage or discoloration and prior to movement above the bottom third of the plant.
- Twospotted Spider Mite and Carmine Mite: Apply when colonies first form before leaf damage or discoloration and before wide-spread mite movement throughout the canopy. Use the higher rates if heavier insect pressure is noted and corn is under heat or drought stress. Tank mixtures with dimethoate at 0.50 lb. a.i. per acre are effective under these conditions.
- Mite Control in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona: Apply in water in a

minimum of 10 gallons/A ground or in a minimum of 5 gallons/A by air.

- Repeat applications as necessary to maintain control.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply more than 0.3 lb. a.i. (19.2 fl. oz. of product) per acre per season including PRE & PPI, at plant plus foliar applications.

- Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crops for feed within 30 days of the last application.

- Do not apply by ultra low volume (ULV) application on corn.

- If heavy rainfall is imminent, do not make aerial or ground applications to corn.

For Mite Control in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona:

- Do not apply more than 0.3 lb. a.i. (19.2 fl. oz. product) per acre per season, including all methods of application.

- Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

30 days

Rates

[field rates 0](#)

[field rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

[Other Insect Pests: When insects first appear and repeat as needed.](#)

[Twospotted Spider Mite and Carmine Mite: When colonies first form before leaf damage or discoloration and before wide-spread mite movement throughout the canopy.](#)