

# PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT - CUTWORM

## General Information

## Product Information

Govern 4E insecticide is an emulsifiable concentrate for use in listed crops. This product resists washoff once it is dry. Target pests and application rates are provided in the accompanying tables.

## Use Precautions and Restrictions

Insect control may be reduced at low spray volumes under high temperature and wind conditions.

Some reduction in insect control may occur under unusually cool conditions.

Flood irrigation: To avoid contamination of irrigation tail waters, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours following a soil surface or foliar application of Govern 4E.

Do not aerially apply this product in Mississippi.

## Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Govern 4E contains a Group 1B insecticide. Insect/mite biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 1B may eventually dominate the insect/mite population if Group 1B insecticides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Govern 4E or other Group 1B insecticides.

To delay development of insecticide resistance:

- Avoid consecutive use of insecticides with the same mode of action (same insecticide group) on the same insect species.
- Use tank mixtures or premix products containing insecticides with different modes of action (different insecticide groups) provided the products are registered for the intended use.
- Base insecticide use upon comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs.
- Monitor treated insect populations in the field for loss of effectiveness.

- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and or manufacturer for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact 800-258-3033.

## Spray Drift Management

Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland sites, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

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 of these factors when making the decision to apply this product.

Observe the following precautions when spraying Govern 4E adjacent to permanent bodies of water such as rivers, natural ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds.

The following treatment setbacks or buffer zones must be utilized for applications around the above-listed aquatic areas with the following application equipment given in the table in the label.

Making applications when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas is the most effective way to reduce the potential for adverse effects.

The buffer distances specified in the below table are the distances in feet that must exist to separate sensitive sites from the targeted application site. Buffers are measured from the edge of the sensitive site to the edge of the application site.

Sensitive sites are areas frequented by non-occupational bystanders (especially children). These include residential lawns, pedestrian sidewalks, outdoor recreational areas such as school grounds, athletic fields, parks and all property associated with buildings occupied by humans for residential or commercial purposes. Sensitive sites include homes, farmworker housing, or other residential buildings, schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, and hospitals. Non-residential agricultural buildings, including barns, livestock facilities, sheds, and outhouses are

not included in this prohibition.

Only pesticide handlers are permitted in the setback area during application of this product. Do not apply this product if anyone other than a mixer, loader, or applicator, is in the setback area. Exception: Vehicles and persons riding bicycles that are passing through the setback area on public or private roadways are permitted.

Follow these spray drift best management practices to avoid off-target drift movement from applications.

### Aerial Application

- The boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade.
- Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream, and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- Nozzles must produce a medium or coarser droplet size (255 to 340 microns volume median diameter) per ASABE Standard 572.1 under application conditions. Airspeed, pressure, and nozzle angle can all effect droplet size. See manufacturer's catalog or USDA/NAAA Applicator's Guide for spray size quality ratings.
- Do not make applications at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the target 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.
- Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Do not apply product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph.
- If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

### Ground Boom Application

The following mandatory spray drift best management practices are required to reduce the likelihood of off-target drift movement from ground applications.

- Choose only nozzles and pressures that produce a medium or coarse droplet size (255 to 400 microns volume median diameter) per ASABE Standard 572.1. See manufacturer's catalog or USDA/NAAA Applicator's Guide for spray size quality ratings.
- Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Do not apply product when wind speed exceeds 10 mph as measured by an anemometer.

### Orchard Airblast Application

The following mandatory spray drift best management practices are required to reduce the likelihood of off-target drift movement from airblast applications.

- Direct nozzles so spray is not projected above the canopies.
- Apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph at the application site as measured by an anemometer outside of the orchard/ vineyard on the upwind side.
- Outward pointing nozzles must be shut off when turning corners at row ends.

The applicator should take into account the following best management practices to reduce off-site spray drift. This section is advisory and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Number of nozzles, nozzle orientation and spray volume, air speed and wind direction are key factors in adjusting airblast spray delivery to match the height and density of the crop canopy. Adjust airblast equipment to provide uniform coverage while minimizing the amount of spray movement over the top or completely through the crop canopy.

- High air volumes deliver spray more efficiently than air at high speed. Reducing forward travel speed decreases the air speed necessary to deliver the spray to the top of the crop canopy.
- Use air guides along with the number and orientation of spray nozzles to achieve the desired spray coverage and directional control.

Take the following steps to minimize drift and the amount of non-target spray:

- Orient nozzles and adjust air speed/volume/direction to force the spray through

the crop canopy but not allow drift past the canopy.

- Shut off spray delivery when passing gaps in crop canopy within rows.
- Spray the outside rows of orchards from outside in, directing the spray into the orchard and shutting off nozzles on the side of the sprayer away from the orchard.
- When treating smaller trees, vines or bushes, shut off top nozzles to minimize over-the-top spray movement.

## Application Directions

### Broadcast Foliar Application

Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment using nozzles and spray pressures specified for insecticides. Apply Govern 4E in a spray volume of not less than 2 gallons per acre (gpa) for aerial application equipment (fixed wing or helicopter) or not less than 10 gpa for ground equipment, unless otherwise specified. Increase spray volume to ensure adequate coverage with increased density and height of crop canopy. Ground Application: Orient the boom and nozzles so that uniform coverage is obtained. The swath width should not be wider than the boom. Follow nozzle manufacturer's specifications for insecticide nozzles with respect to nozzle type, pressure, and spacing.

### Broadcast Soil Application

Apply with conventional power-operated spray equipment that will apply the product uniformly to the soil surface. Use nozzles that produce medium or coarse droplets (255 to 400 microns). Unless otherwise indicated, a spray volume of 10 gpa or more is needed. For band application, use proportionally less spray volume.

### Aerial Application

Use a minimum spray volume of 2 gpa. Mark swaths by mechanical flagging, permanent markers or use of GPS equipment.

### Chemigation Application

Apply Govern 4E through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in alfalfa, almond (orchard floors only), citrus (orchard floors only), corn (field and sweet), cotton, cranberry, peppermint, sorghum, soybeans, spearmint, sugarbeet, tree nut orchard floors (pecan and walnut only), and wheat, or other crops as specified in supplemental labeling. Do not apply this product by chemigation unless

specified in crop specific directions in this label or supplemental labeling. Do not apply to labeled crops through any other type of irrigation system.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated in specific use directions, the application rates for chemigation are the same as those specified for broadcast application.

Directions for Sprinkler Chemigation: Apply this product only through the following sprinkler irrigation systems: center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Chemigation Equipment Preparation: The following use directions must be followed when Govern 4E is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the chemigation system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injection system with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of Govern 4E needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the Mixing Directions section and bring mixture to desired volume. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing and throughout the application period.

Chemigation Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing Govern 4E, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Calculate the amount of product required and premix; 3) Determine the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 4) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes (minus time to flush out) to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector or eductor must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute if needed. 5) Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the timed output of the injector pump be checked at least twice before operation, and the system monitored during operation.

Chemigation Equipment Requirements:

- The system must contain an air gap, an approved backflow prevention device, a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve (including inspection port), and low-

pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information or state specific regulations.

- 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 that 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.
- To ensure uniform mixing of the insecticide into the water line, inject the mixture through a nozzle placed in the fertilizer injection port or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence will assist in mixing. The injection point must be located after all back-flow prevention devices on the water line.
- The tank holding the insecticide mixture must be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector point.

Chemigation Operation: Start the water pump and irrigation system, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Check for leaks and uniformity and make repairs before any chemigation takes place. Start the injector system and calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, flush and clean the entire irrigation and injector system prior to shutting down the system.

Chemigation Precautions:

- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

- If you have questions about calibration, contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall operate the system and make necessary adjustments should the need arise and continuously monitor the injection.

#### Chemigation Restrictions:

- Do not add crop oil when Govern 4E is applied by chemigation.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must 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, or in cases where there is no water pump, 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. End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate non-target areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or runoff and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

#### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions



## Peppermint and Spearmint

(Not for use in Mississippi)

Apply as a broadcast spray using a total spray volume of 10 gpa or more using ground equipment.

Chemigation: Govern 4E may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems at specified broadcast application rates to control listed foliar pests. See Chemigation Application section.

### Pest-Specific Use Directions

Cutworms: Apply during May and June when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present. When larvae are less than 3/4 inch in length, use the 2 pint rate; otherwise, use a higher rate in the rate range.

### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Make only one application of Govern 4E or other product containing chlorpyrifos during the growing season.
- Do not make more than one preplant incorporated application in the spring.
- Make only one postharvest application of Govern 4E or other product containing chlorpyrifos per season.
- Maximum single application rate is 2 lb ai chlorpyrifos (4 pints of Govern 4E) per acre.
- Do not use in conjunction with a broadcast foliar application of Govern 4E for cutworm control.

### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

### Pre-Harvest Interval

90 days

### Rates

## field\_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Exception: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Timings

Cutworm: During May and June when field counts indicate damaging insect populations are developing or present.