GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Initial and residual control are contingent upon thorough crop coverage. Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gal per acre by air or 10 gal per acre by ground unless otherwise specified in this label. When foliage is dense or pest pressure is high (heavier insect or egg pressure, larger larval stages), use of higher application volumes and/or higher use rates may improve initial and residual control.

For cutworm control, PROVINCE II Insecticide may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil-incorporated applications, use higher rates for improved control.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT
PROVINCE II Insecticide is a Group 3 Insecticide (contains the active ingredient lambda-cyhalothrin). Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

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 extreme 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 your area.

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

BUFFER ZONES
Vegetative Buffer Strip
Construct and maintain a minimum 10-foot-wide vegetative filter strip of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and down gradient aquatic
habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing PROVINCE II Insecticide onto fields where a maintained vegetative buffer strip of at least 10 feet exists between the field and down gradient aquatic habitat.

For guidance, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers:


www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/agronomy/newconbuf.pdf

In the State of New York, a 25 ft vegetated, non-cropped buffer strip untraversed by drainage tiles must be maintained between a treated field and a coastal salt marsh or stream that drains into a coastal salt marsh, for both aerial or ground application. For aerial applications, the 25 ft vegetated non-cropped buffer strip for runoff protection would be part of the larger 150 ft buffer strip (or 450 ft buffer strip for ULV application) required for spray drift.

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation, or airblast)
Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes; natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for ULV Aerial Application
Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes; natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application
Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes; natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish ponds).
Additional Requirements for Ground Applications
Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

For ground boom applications, apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

For airblast applications, turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying the outer two rows. To minimize spray loss over the top in orchard applications, spray must be directed into the canopy.

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications
The spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. The minimum practical boom length should be used and must not exceed 75% of the wing span or 80% rotor diameter.

Flight speed and nozzle orientation must be considered in determining droplet size.

Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety.

When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downward. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

TANK MIX APPLICATION
When tank-mixing with any other agricultural products, always add PROVINCE II Insecticide last. Fill the tank with 1/2 - 2/3 volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of PROVINCE II Insecticide to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. It is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation for best results. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.
While PROVINCE II Insecticide has good flexibility for tank mixing with other agricultural products, a jar test for physical compatibility is recommended for untried mixtures, using proper ratios and mixing sequences of all ingredients to be included in the mixture.

PROVINCE II Insecticide is an aqueous-based formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with PROVINCE II Insecticide. If adjuvants are used, use only:

- Nonionic Surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent, or

- Nonphytotoxic Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), including once-refined Vegetable Oil Concentrate (VOC), or,

- Methylated Sunflower Oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

Adjuvants other than NIS or COC may be used providing the product meets the following criteria:

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.

2. Is nonphytotoxic to the target crop.

3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)

4. Is supported locally for use with PROVINCE II Insecticide on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:

- Crop Oil Concentrate
- Methylated Sunflower Oils
- Urea-Ammonium Nitrate

It is recommended that the following not be used in combination with PROVINCE II Insecticide as diluents or adjuvants:

- Nonemulsifiable oils
- Diesel Fuel
- Straight Mineral Oil
CHEMIGATION

Sprinkler Irrigation Application
Apply PROVINCE II Insecticide at rates and timing described elsewhere in this label. As local recommendations differ, consult your local State Extension Service or other local experts for recommendations on adjuvant or diluent types, (see TANK MIX APPLICATION) rates and mixing instructions. These recommendations should be proven, through university and extension field trials, to be effective with PROVINCE II Insecticide applied by chemigation.

Check the irrigation system to insure uniform application of water to all areas. Thorough coverage of foliage is required for good control. Good agitation in the pesticide supply tank should be maintained prior to and during the entire application period.

Apply by injecting the recommended rate of PROVINCE II Insecticide into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1-0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. It is recommended that the product be injected into the main irrigation line ahead of a right angle turn in the line to insure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system.

In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of PROVINCE II Insecticide for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

It is not recommended that PROVINCE II Insecticide be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Use Precautions - Sprinkler Irrigation Applications
A. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

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

C. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

D. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system, unless the pesticide label prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

E. A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

F. 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 back-flow.

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

H. 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.

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

J. 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.

K. 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 are capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

L. Any alternatives to the above required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA-approved alternative devices.

M. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or non-uniform distribution of treated water.

N. Do not apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

PEANUTS

Remarks
- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or aerial equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gal of water per acre.

Method

Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Pre-Harvest Interval

14 days

Rates

field_rates_0
field_rates_1

Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings
Upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.