

FIELD CORN (GRAIN OR SILAGE), SEEDCORN SWEET, CORN POPCORN - EARLY SEASON

General Information

SPRAY DRIFT PRECAUTIONS

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR AND GROWER.

WHEN SPRAYING IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS:

- Do not apply by ground within 50 feet or by air within 75 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.
- The above excludes irrigation canals and wasteways as well as man-made irrigation conveyance structures and impoundments, unless an exclusion contains water year-round.
- Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by making applications when the wind direction is away from the aquatic area.

Wind direction and speed

- Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on target deposition.
- Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.

Temperature inversion

- Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions.
- Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet size

- For ground and aerial applications apply the coarsest droplet size spectrum that provides sufficient coverage and mite control.

Additional Requirements for Ground Applications

- 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.
- 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 downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the downwind edge of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

FOR CHEMIGATION APPLICATION, refer to Chemigation Use Precautions for Corn section; Dosage Instructions table exhibits application rate range.

RUNOFF PRECAUTIONS

Under some conditions, propargite may have a high potential for runoff into surface water for several days after application. Do not apply in the following areas:

- frequently flooded areas (excluding crop irrigation areas).
- areas where intense or sustained rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Care should be taken when making applications where the following conditions exist:

- poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface water.
- areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water.
- areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter.

Consult your soil conservation service for recommendations in your use area.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply in spray solution above pH 10.
- It is best to use COMITE II at pH 7 or lower.

Unless the rotated crop is a registered use for propargite, the following applies:

- Do not plant any root crop in rotation within 6 months after last application of

propargite to labeled crops.

- Do not plant other crops in rotation within 2 months after last application of propargite to labeled crops.

- Registered-labeled field and vegetable uses for propargite are:

Beans, dry

Corn (sweet, field and popcorn)

Cotton

Hops

Jojoba

Mint

Peanuts

Potatoes

Sorghum

Seed crops only:

Alfalfa

Carrot

Clover

Sugar Beets

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

COMITE II is a liquid emulsifiable concentrate for preparing sprays to control mites.

COMITE II is not systemic in action, therefore complete coverage of both upper and lower leaf surfaces and of fruit is necessary for effective control. COMITE II can be used in concentrate sprays as directed by label.

COMITE II performance is best when day temperatures average above 70°F.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

After spray tank is three-quarters full of water, add recommended dosage (from table) of COMITE II to the spray tank. Fill tank, agitate and spray thoroughly to cover foliage and fruit for best results.

COMPATIBILITIES

Do not use penetrating surfactants. Under certain conditions a non-penetrating surfactant can be added. Rely on your prior use experience or consult your local

surfactant supplier for specific recommendations.

Do not apply in combination with petroleum based foliar spray oils as phytotoxicity may occur.

COMITE II is not compatible with alkaline materials such as lime, lime sulfur or Bordeaux. The effectiveness of COMITE II will be reduced.

Except as noted, COMITE II is compatible with many pesticides. Observe all cautions and limitation of labeling of all products used in mixtures. However, due to variations in water quality, e.g. hardness and pH, it is required that users conduct small scale trials under local conditions to ensure compatibility prior to large scale use.

Contact your supplier or Chemtura representative for additional information on compatibility.

CHEMIGATION USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CORN

- A. Apply this product only through sprinkler systems, 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.
- B. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.
- C. If you have 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 the 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 backflow.
- 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 drawn 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 capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

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

M. Constant agitation must be maintained in the chemical supply tank during the entire period of insecticide application.

N. Inject the product with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn, to insure adequate mixing.

O. Application of more than label recommended quantities of irrigation water per acre may result in decreased product performance by removing the chemical from the zone of effectiveness.

P. Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

Q. Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume of more dilute mixture per hour. Pesticide should be applied continuously for the duration of the water addition.

R. Where sprinkler irrigation patterns do not overlap sufficiently unacceptable mite control may result. Where sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively crop injury may result.

S. Check with state lead agencies for state specific chemigation requirements.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

FIELD CORN (Grain or Silage), SEEDCORN, SWEET CORN, POPCORN

APPLICATION INFORMATION

- Apply a single high rate application to areas with high mite infestation and to

areas which historically have had high mite infestations. At least 48 fl . oz. per acre should be used under conditions of severe mite pressure. Treat early. Best results are achieved when mite populations are low, before the mites have damaged the plants. Treatment is recommended when mite populations are just beginning to build, and the corn is still small enough (usually 3 to 4 feet) to allow good coverage. Ensure application is made only when corn leaves are dry. This is especially true for white corn varieties which are the most susceptible to plant injury. See COMPATIBILITIES section.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons total volume per acre.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 3 gallons total volume per acre.

Chemigation Application: Apply in 0.1-0.2 acre inches of water. (See CHEMIGATION USE PRECAUTIONS FOR CORN)

FIELD CORN, SEED CORN, SWEET CORN AND POPCORN RESTRICTIONS: A 2nd application may be made as necessary if the corn was initially sprayed early; the minimal spray interval is 21 days. However, do not exceed 2.53 lbs. (54 fl . oz. COMITE II) propargite a.i. per acre per year. The Restricted Entry Interval (REI) is 13 days. See AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS for general REI exemptions. There is no exception allowed for hand weeding.

Pre-harvest Interval: Do not harvest within 30 days of the last application. Similarly, the grazing or cutting for silage within 30 days after treatment is prohibited.

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

13 days

Timings

Early season

When mite populations are low, before the mites have damaged the plants.