

GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE - SODDING

General Information

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DIBROM 8 Emulsive is a short residual contact insecticide for control of insect and mite adults and larvae present at the time of application. DIBROM 8 Emulsive is for use in agriculture, commercial pest control and public health or pest abatement programs. Not for homeowner use.

APPLICATION TIMING: Begin application at first sign of insects. Repeat applications may be made up to the maximum seasonal amount indicated, but may not be made at less than 7 day intervals except in greenhouses as stated below. Do not apply this product when air temperature is above 90°F as crop phytotoxicity may occur on some sensitive crops.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: This product may be applied by ground or aerial spray equipment. Aerial application must be made with closed cockpit aircraft. Do not use backpack spray equipment when treating agricultural crops. See below for spray drift management precautions and recommendations.

MIXING DIRECTIONS: Add to spray tank when $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ full with agitator running and maintain agitation until spraying is completed. Make new dilution for each use. Do not use with highly alkaline materials such as lime or bordeaux. Buffer the spray solution within the pH range of 5.0 to 6.0 to ensure maximum efficacy of the product. Wash metal equipment thoroughly after use to avoid corrosion.

SPRAY VOLUME: Use designated amount of product in the following gallons of water per acre unless otherwise noted.

GROUND APPLICATION: Vegetable and Field Crops 30 to 250 gallons

AIR APPLICATION: Vegetable and Field Crops 3 to 10 gallons

CROP RESPONSE: A crop response (i.e., spotting, bronzing, or localized burning) can occur under some climatic conditions such as, but not limited to, slow drying and

high humidity or stress caused by drought or high temperature. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Collard, Cotton, Eggplant, Grapes, Kale, Melons, Peppers, Strawberries, Summer Squash, Trees and other ornamental plants. User should apply this material with caution.

- This product should not be tank mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers without first testing the tank mix on a small area of the crop and observing the crop for injury for 3 to 5 days after application.
- This product should not be applied to ornamentals without first applying the product to a small area of the crop and observing the crop for injury for 3 to 5 days after application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT: 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 these factors when making application decisions. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING PRECAUTIONS WHEN MAKING ANY APPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL CROP PEST CONTROL IN THE VICINITY OF AQUATIC AREAS SUCH AS LAKES, RESERVOIRS, RIVERS, PERMANENT STREAMS, MARSHES OR NATURAL PONDS, ESTUARIES AND COMMERCIAL FISH FARM PONDS.

Precautions (aerial, ground and air-assisted/airblast applications):

- All aerial, ground and air-assisted/airblast application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using water as the carrier.
- Do not cultivate within 10 feet of the aquatic area so as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip to alleviate drift and mitigate runoff.
- Use the largest droplet size consistent with pest control. Formation of very small drops may be minimized by (1) using a nozzle-type designed for the intended application, (2) selecting high flow rate nozzles, (3) avoiding spray pressure which exceeds the nozzle manufacturer's recommendation, (4) using the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage, and (5) orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible (for aerial and air-assisted/airblast application). Do not increase spray volume by increasing spray pressure.
- Risk of exposure to aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when

wind direction is toward the sensitive areas.

- When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Precautions (aerial applications only): The first two drift management requirements listed below must be followed to reduce off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications or public health uses. Where states have more stringent requirements, it is the operator's responsibility to be aware of these and to comply.

- NOZZLES MUST ALWAYS POINT BACKWARD PARALLEL WITH THE AIR STREAM, AND NEVER DISCHARGE DOWNWARDS MORE THAN 45 DEGREES ON FIXED WING AIRCRAFT OR FORWARD OF THE PREVAILING AIR FLOW ON ROTARY WINGED AIRCRAFT.

- THE DISTANCE OF THE OUTERMOST NOZZLES ON THE BOOM MUST NOT EXCEED $\frac{3}{4}$ THE LENGTH OF THE WINGSPAN OR ROTOR.

- Do not apply this product as an Ultra Low Volume (ULV) spray ($<\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per acre), or in any carrier other than water.

- For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

- Aerial applications must not be made 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.

- Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph if variable wind direction and high inversion potential exist. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

- Applications must not occur during local, low-level temperature inversions.

Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with altitude. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog, or, by the movement of smoke that layers

and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions). The applicator may use a smoke generator or other smoke source to determine whether an inversion is present.

Precautions specific to field and vegetable crops (beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, chard, collards, cotton, eggplant, hops, kale, melons, peas, peppers, safflower, strawberry, summer squash, and sugar beets):

- Ground Application: Do not apply by ground within 25 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds, where wind is blowing or gusting toward these areas.

- Aerial Application: Do not apply by air within 150 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds, where wind is blowing or gusting toward these areas.

Precautions specific to air-assisted (airblast, mist blower, etc.) applications to tree and vine crops (almond, citrus, grape, peach, and walnut):

- Do not apply by air-assisted/airblast application to almonds or peaches (dormant / delayed dormant use) within 100 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds where wind is blowing or gusting toward these areas.

- Do not apply by air-assisted/airblast application to grapes, citrus or walnuts within 50 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds, where wind is blowing or gusting toward these areas.

- Spray the outside two rows using nozzles directed toward the inside of the orchard/vineyard only. Shut off nozzles when turning at the ends of rows. Further reduction of spray drift may be obtained by shutting the nozzles off (manually or automatically) when passing gaps between adjacent or missing trees or vines.

- Sprayer air deflectors and nozzle orientation should be adjusted to ensure that the spray pattern is properly directed toward the desired canopy location. Avoid spraying over the tops of trees by adjusting or turning off the top nozzles. Turn off as many nozzles as necessary to direct spray to small trees.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Use of hand-held foggers and back-pack sprayers is prohibited.

Use in and around the home by residents/homeowners and by professional applicators is prohibited.

Use in apartments, motels, hotels, and drive-in theatres is prohibited.

Aerial Application restrictions:

Aerial applications to almonds and peaches is prohibited.

Greenhouse Restrictions:

Manual activation of hotplates and ventilation is prohibited.

Application by heat/steam pipe painting is prohibited

For use in commercial greenhouses only. Use in residential greenhouses or other indoor plant sites is prohibited.

Do not apply this product to a greenhouse that is attached to another structure, including another greenhouse, unless the greenhouse to be treated is entirely sealed off from the other structures.

Do not apply this product in any greenhouse that is located within 100 feet in any direction of a residential area (e.g., homes, apartments, schools, playgrounds, recreation areas).

Food Processing Area Prohibitions

Use in areas where food is processed or prepared is prohibited. For use in non-food areas of food processing establishments, including garbage rooms, lavatories, floor drains (to sewers), entries and vestibules, offices, locker rooms, machine rooms, boiler rooms, garages, mop closets and storage areas where canned or bottled food is stored.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not re-treat a site more than once in 24 hours. No more than 3.75 ounces per week should be made to a site and no more than 180 ounces (10.4 lb.) per year. More frequent treatments may be made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health as determined by a state, tribal or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurrence of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort.

Ground-Based Application:

Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter (VMD) is less than 60 microns ($Dv\ 0.5 < 60\ \mu m$) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 115 microns ($Dv\ 0.9 < 115\ \mu m$).

Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant, or a test facility using a laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be tested at least annually to confirm that pest pressure at the nozzle and nozzle flow rate(s) are properly calibrated.

Aerial Application:

Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter (VMD) is less than 75 microns ($Dv\ 0.5 < 75\ \mu m$) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 145 microns ($Dv\ 0.9 < 145\ \mu m$). The effects of flight speed and, for non-rotary nozzles, nozzle angle on the droplet size spectrum must be considered. Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant, or a test facility using a wind tunnel and laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be tested at least annually to confirm that pressure at the nozzle and nozzle flow rate(s) are properly calibrated.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

GARDEN AND LANDSCAPE

Maintenance

Sodding: After laying sod, broadcast 2.5 lbs of AQUEDUCT/1000 sq ft or 110 lbs/acre (1.25 kg/100 sq m or 125 kg/ha).

Method

[Broadcast](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

[field_rates 2](#)

[field_rates 3](#)

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Timings

[Apply after laying sod.](#)