

# RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to toxicity to fish and aquatic organisms.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.



# CONSERO<sup>®</sup>

## INSECTICIDE

CONSERO<sup>®</sup> is a broad-spectrum insecticide that utilizes two active ingredients for dual mode-of-action insect control for use in corn, cotton, peanut, soybean and legume vegetables. This 1 gallon co-pack contains 1/2 gallon of Spinosad and 1/2 gallon of Gamma-cyhalothrin. Do not use either component separately.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Spinosad (a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	44.2%
INERT INGREDIENTS	55.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 4 lbs of active ingredient per gallon.  
U.S. Patent No. 5,362,634 and 5,496,931

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Gamma-cyhalothrin: Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl, cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester	14.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	85.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

Contains 1.25 lb of active ingredient per gallon  
Contains petroleum distillate.

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION—PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID	
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Immediately call a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>Do not give any liquid to the person.</li><li>Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Move person to fresh air.</li><li>If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>Note to Physician:</b> Induced vomiting as first aid for this substance may result in increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent. Vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision.	
Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2 to 30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
<b>FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:</b> 1-844-944-8565.	

**Notice:** Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-844-944-8565. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at [www.uap.com](http://www.uap.com)

Shake Well Before Use -- Avoid Freezing

EPA REG. NO. 34704-953  
EPA EST. NO. 34704-MS-1  
NET CONTENTS 1 GAL. (3.78 L) (128 OZ.)

100708 V3D 08R11

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful if Swallowed, Inhaled or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction in Some Individuals.

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category F or G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:** Long-sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton  $\geq$  14 mils, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### Engineering Controls Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

### PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton  $\geq$  14 mils, shoes plus socks.

# CONSERO

## EPA REG. NO. 34704-953

### GENERAL INFORMATION

CONSERO contains of ½ gallon of Spinosad and ½ gallon of Gamma-cyhalothrin packaged in a divided 1 gallon container. The two products should be mixed with water and applied to the labeled crops with aerial or ground sprayers equipped for conventional insecticide spraying. **The products must be used together and must be mixed with water.**

Spinosad is a fermentation-derived insect control agent for insect control and management.

Gamma-cyhalothrin is a microencapsulated synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that controls insects by contact and ingestion.

**CONSERO is intended for control of insect pests in corn, cotton, peanut, soybean, legume vegetables.**

### GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

**CONSERO is NOT for use in the following states: AZ, CA, HI, ID, NV, OR, or WA. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs:**

CONSERO is recommended as the foundation of an IPM program in labeled crops. CONSERO should be applied when field scouting indicates that target pest densities have reached the economic threshold, i.e., the point at which the insect population must be reduced to avoid economic losses beyond the cost of control. When preserved, the feeding activities of these beneficial arthropods aid in the extended natural control of other insects and reduce the likelihood of secondary pest outbreaks for which additional insecticide treatments may be needed.

#### Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) Recommendations:

Always consult with your local agricultural specialist or Loveland Products Representative (1-800-356-7202) for guidance and information on how Consero will fit into area resistance management program.

Any insect control agent will become less effective over time if target insects develop resistance to its mode of action. Adherence to the following IRM strategy should prolong the usefulness of CONSERO and conventional insecticides:

- CONSERO or any insect control product from the same class or mode of action should not be used on consecutive generations of tobacco budworm or cotton bollworm. However, up to three applications to reduce a "single" insect generation below the economic threshold are permitted. [Note: Cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*) and tobacco budworm (*Heliothis virescens*) are different species. If the initial infestation is predominately (greater than 80%) cotton bollworm or tobacco budworm, then a subsequent infestation which is predominantly the "other" species should not be considered a "sequential" generation.] If uncertain of the generation cycle, do not make more than three consecutive applications of an insect control product from the same product class, rotate to a different class of insect control product, or use no treatment for the next 30 days.
- Do not use less than labeled rates of any insect control product when applied alone or in tank mixtures and target applications against small larvae and eggs.
- Include multiple non-chemical tactics (e.g. cultural or biological controls) within an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program where available and appropriate.

### MIXING

**Always shake well before use. Avoid freezing.**

#### Mixing CONSERO Alone

Fill the spray tank about one-half full of water. Start agitation and add the required amount of CONSERO. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray solution. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into water source.

#### Tank Mixing

CONSERO may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated; (2) tank mixing with CONSERO is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product; and (3) the tank mix combination is compatible as determined by a "jar test" described in the "Tank Mix Compatibility Testing" section. See "Tank Mixing Precautions" below.

#### Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed recommended application rates. Do not tank mix products with the same active ingredient unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosage that may be used.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment has been thoroughly cleaned.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** When tank mixing CONSERO with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture. Do not use acidifying buffering agents in tank mixes with CONSERO.

**Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:** Fill the spray tank with water to ¼ to ⅓ of the total spray volume required. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product. Allow extra mixing and dispersion time for dry flowable products.

Different formulation types **MUST BE** added in the following order:

1. Products in water soluble packaging;
2. Water dispersible granules;
3. Wettable powders;

4. CONSERO and aqueous suspensions;

5. Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to ¾ of total spray volume. Then add:

6. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions.

7. Adjuvants or additives, including surfactants, oils, soluble fertilizers or drift retardants.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

**Premixing:** Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurred) and added to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

**Use of Adjuvants:** In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve such as closed canopy, dense foliage, or less than optimum application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance. If adjuvants are used the following guidelines should be followed:

- Use only adjuvant products labeled for agricultural use and follow directions on the manufacturer's label. A nominal concentration of 1 to 2 qt/100 gal (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is generally sufficient.
- Use only emulsified crop oil, methylated crop oil plus organosilicone combination products or nonionic surfactants.
- When using adjuvants, always conduct a jar test to determine the compatibility of the various components in the spray mixture. Crop safety should be evaluated in a small area of the crop whenever there is a significant change in spray mixture ingredients or source of water for the spray mixture.
- Recommended adjuvant for ground application is TACTIC™ and for air application, use INTAC® PLUS.

If adjuvants other than TACTIC or INTAC PLUS are used, use only: nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent or non-phytotoxic 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 non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with CONSERO on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

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

- Non-emulsifiable oils
- Diesel fuel
- Straight mineral oil
- Fertilizer products containing the micronutrient boron.

### APPLICATION

#### 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 gamma-cyhalothrin 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:

*Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. USDA, NRCS. 2000. Fort Worth, Texas. 21 pp.*

<http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/agronomy/newconbuf.pdf>

##### Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation, or air-blast)

Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, 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, streams, marshes, 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, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

#### SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

##### 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

Use only Medium or coarser spray nozzles (for ground and non-ULV aerial application) according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size.

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

### Ground Application

Apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons of water per acre. Use power-operated ground spray equipment capable of thorough coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform coverage of the crop. Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required to obtain uniform coverage. Use hollow cone, disc-core hollow cone or twin jet flat fan nozzles suitable for insecticide spraying. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure. Minimize boom height to optimize coverage uniformity, maximize deposition, and reduce spraydrift.

**Band Application:** Band application may be appropriate when the crop is small. Nozzle selection, placement, or shielding to compensate for windy conditions is critical to ensure adequate coverage.

### Aerial Application

Apply in a total spray volume of 2 to 5 gallons per acre using a nozzle configuration that will provide a median droplet size of 200-300 microns (for example: D4-D6 or 6504-6508 nozzles - recommended nozzle angle is 0 degrees straight back to 45 degrees down; or CP nozzles - recommended nozzle angle zero degrees straight back, orifice setting 0.125, deflector medium, speed 120). Boom length must be less than 75% of wing or rotor span. Observe minimum safe application height (should not exceed 12 feet above crop canopy). Use swath markers or flagging. The aircraft boom nozzle configurations used should be patterned previously (e.g., at NAAA Fly-In) for both crosswind and near parallel winds. If application is made parallel to the wind direction, swath width should be adjusted downward. Use some swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for increasing crosswinds. Do not apply under completely calm wind conditions. Rather, make application when wind speed is between 2 - 10 mph. Under conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, adjust spray volume and droplet size upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets.

### Application by Chemigation

CONSERO may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in corn. Follow use directions for these crops in the "Approved Uses" section of this label. Do not apply CONSERO by chemigation to other labeled crops.

### General Directions for Chemigation:

CONSERO may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that will apply water uniformly, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units are not recommended. For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing CONSERO must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

**Preparation:** The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injector with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of CONSERO needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the "Mixing" section above. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

**Equipment Calibration:** In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing CONSERO, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) 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 to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injector pump be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation.

**Operation:** Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and cal-

ibrate the injector system according to Special Use Precautions. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

### Precautions:

- 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, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 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.
- 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.

### Specific Equipment Requirements:

1. 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. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer's Engineering Practice 409 for more information.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. 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.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. 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.
6. 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. The metering pump must provide a greater pressure than that of the irrigation system at the point of injection. The pump must meet Section 675 for
- Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines" NEC 70 and must contain Viton or Teflon seals.
7. To insure 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 created at those points will assist in mixing. It is suggested that the injection point be higher than the insecticide tank to prevent siphoning.
8. The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be large enough to allow the system to complete a revolution with 1 filling. It should be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector pump.

## ACRES TREATED AND EQUIVALENT COMPONENT USE RATE PER CONSERO CONTAINER

The chart below shows the amount of active ingredient spinosad and Gamma-cyhalothrin that will be delivered per acre at the various use rates per container:

Acres Per Container:	64	45	42	32
Spinosad (lb a.i./ac)	0.031	0.044	0.048	0.063
Gamma-cyhalothrin (lb a.i./ac)	0.010	0.014	0.015	0.020

### Maximum Seasonal Use Rates for Gamma and Lambda Cyhalothrin on Labeled Crops:

Crop	Maximum Rate for Either Product Used Alone (lb/ai/acre) †	
	Gamma-cyhalothrin (e.g., Prolex®)	Lambda-cyhalothrin ††
cotton	0.10	0.20
corn (field, pop, seed)	0.06	0.12
corn (sweet)	0.24	0.48
peanut	0.06	0.12
Grain sorghum, pearl millet, proso millet, and grain amaranth	0.04	0.08
soybean	0.03	0.06
vegetables (legume)	0.06	0.12

† Note: If both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin are used on a crop during the same crop growing season, the amounts of each that can be used can be calculated as shown in the following examples:

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**Example 1:** If the maximum use rate for lambda-cyhalothrin = 0.12 lb ai/acre/year and 0.06 lb ai has been applied,  $(0.12 - 0.06) \div 2 = 0.03$  lb ai of gamma-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop use season.

**Example 2:** If the maximum use rate for gamma-cyhalothrin = 0.06 lb ai/acre/year and 0.03 lb ai has been applied,  $(0.06 - 0.03) \times 2 = 0.06$  lb ai of lambda-cyhalothrin could be applied during the remainder of the crop use season.

†† Includes any lambda-cyhalothrin product approved for crop uses.

### APPROVED USES

#### COTTON

*(Acres Treated Per Container)*

##### Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
cabbage looper cotton bollworm cotton fleahopper cotton leafperforator cotton leafworm cutworm spp. European corn borer fall armyworm lygus bug spp. (1) pink bollworm (adult) saltmarsh caterpillar soybean thrips tobacco budworm tobacco thrips	45	32	<b>General Considerations for Spraying:</b> Choose the higher rate within the rate range and higher spray volume when one or more of the following is true: 1. Tobacco budworms or bollworms are more than ¼ inch in length; 2. Target pest population is 2X above state threshold level; 3. Foliage canopy is tall/dense and worms are present in the lower part of the canopy.
beet armyworms green stink bug southern green stink bug soybean looper	32	N/A	

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

##### Specific Use Directions

**Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 14.4 fl oz of Spinosad 0.45 lb active ingredient) or more than 10.2 fl oz. of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.1 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.

**Re-application Interval:** A minimal of 5 days for high rates of application.

**Do not** make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season.

**Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.

**IPM Considerations (Tobacco budworm and/or Cotton bollworm):** Where early season conservation of beneficial insects is practical, use CONSERO to control the first and third generation of tobacco budworm and/or cotton bollworm. Where conservation of beneficial insects is not as critical (for example, fields have received non-selective early season treatments for lygus bugs), use CONSERO to control either the second or third generation of tobacco budworm and/or cotton bollworm.

**Scouting and Application Timing (Tobacco Budworm and/or Cotton Bollworm):** For the most effective control, fields should be scouted twice per week and application of CONSERO made when the majority of the population is within the time of blackhead egg stage to 1/8-inch larval length. The following table illustrates the size of development of worms in relation to age and stage of development (instar) as a guide to timing treatments for optimum control:

Age (Days)	Average Size	Instar †
Hatch	1/16"	1st
3	¼"	2nd
5	½"	3rd
8	7/8"	4th
10	1"	5th

† **Note:** A scouting schedule of only once per week is risky since hatching worms will have grown to third instar before the next scouting observation has determined the need to spray.

**Beet Armyworm:** Economic thresholds vary with local conditions and sampling methods. The following is an example of one such method: Apply CONSERO when field scouting reveals three or more occurrences of egg hatch or larval feeding per 100 feet of row.

**Loopers:** Economic thresholds vary with local conditions and sampling methods. The following is an example of one such method: Apply CONSERO when field scouting reveals 4 larvae per 1 foot of row or 25% defoliation.

#### CORN (Field, Popcorn, Seed Corn)

*(Acres Treated Per Container)*

##### Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
corn earworm (1) cutworm spp. European corn borer fall armyworm green cloverworm meadow spittlebug true armyworm western bean cutworm (1)	64	42	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
bean leaf beetle beet armyworm cereal leaf beetle chinch bug corn leaf aphid (3) English grain aphid (3) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. greenbug (3) (4) hop vine borer (1) Japanese beetle (adult) lesser cornstalk borer (1) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) Mexican rice borer (1) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) oat bird-cherry aphid (3) rice stalk borer (1) sap beetle (adult) southern corn leaf beetle (3) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer (1) stalk borer (1) stink bug spp. sugarcane borer (1) tobacco budworm (1) (4) webworm spp. western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (2)	42	N/A	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.

<sup>1</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or ear.

<sup>2</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>4</sup> See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

##### Specific Use Directions

**Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

**Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment.

**Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 28 days after the last treatment.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of Spinosad (0.188 lb active ingredient) or more than 6 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.06 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.03 lb active ingredient) after silk initiation. Do not apply more than 1.5 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.015 lb active ingredient) after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).

**Application Timing:** Scout for **European corn borer** and **armyworms** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch. Applications of CONSERO should be timed to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation.

**Spray Delivery:** For control of first generation **European corn borer**, apply broadcast or as a directed spray into the leaf whorls. For control of second generation **European corn borer**, apply as a broadcast spray.

**Chemigation:** CONSERO may be applied to corn at recommended broadcast rates through sprinkler irrigation systems. Equipment should be calibrated to deliver the treatment in no more than 0.25 inch of water.

#### CORN (Sweet)

*(Acres Treated Per Container)*

##### Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
aphid spp. (2) (3) aster leafhopper beet armyworm (1) (3) chinch bug common cornstalk borer (1) corn earworm (1) cutworm spp. European corn borer (1) fall armyworm flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) sap beetle (adult) southern armyworm (1) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer (1) spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. tarnished plant bug true armyworm webworm spp. western bean cutworm (1) western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	64	42	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.

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**CORN (Sweet) cont'd.:**

- <sup>1</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.
- <sup>2</sup> Suppression only.
- <sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

**Specific Use Directions**

**Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after last treatment. Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 28 days after the last treatment.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 14.5 fl oz of Spinosad (0.45 lb active ingredient) or more than 24.6 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.24 lb active ingredient) per acre per year.

Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods and should be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear.

Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**Application Timing:** Scout for **European corn borer** and **armyworms** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch. Applications of CONSERO should be timed to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation.

**Spray Delivery:** For control of first generation **European corn borer**, apply broadcast or as a directed spray into the leaf whorls. For control of second generation **European corn borer**, apply as a broadcast spray.

**Chemigation:** CONSERO may be applied to corn at recommended broadcast rates through sprinkler irrigation systems. Equipment should be calibrated to deliver the treatment in no more than 0.25 inch of water.

**PEANUTS**

(Acres Treated Per Container)

**Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:**

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper corn earworm cutworm spp. European corn borer grasshopper spp. green cloverworm potato leafhopper red-necked peanut worm saltmarsh caterpillar southern corn rootworm (adult) soybean looper stink bug spp. three cornered alfalfa hopper tobacco thrips vegetable weevil velvetbean caterpillar whitefringed beetle (adult)	64	45	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe infestations and/or larger plant volume.
Armyworms, including: beet armyworm fall armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm lesser cornstalk borer (1)	45	N/A	

<sup>1</sup> Suppression only.

**Specific Use Directions**

**Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply within 14 days of forage.

**Grazing Restrictions:** Do not allow grazing of crop residue or harvest of crop residue for hay until 14 days after the last application.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 9.0 fl oz of Spinosad (0.28 lb active ingredient) or more than 6.1 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.06 lb active ingredient) per acre per year or make more than 3 applications per year.

**Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications of CONSERO less than 7 days apart. Timing and Frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**Application Timing:** Regularly monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae.

**Resistance Management:** Do not apply CONSERO more than 3 times in any 30 day period. Whenever CONSERO is applied three times in succession, this should be followed by no use of CONSERO for a 30 day period or rotation to another insecticide class.

**SORGHUM, MILO, PEARL MILLET, PROSO MILLET, and GRAIN AMARANTH**

(Acres Treated Per Container)

**Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:**

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm (headworm) cutworm spp. European corn borer (2) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. lesser cornstalk borer (2) sorghum midge southwestern corn borer (2) stink bug spp. webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	64	42	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.
chinch bug Mexican rice borer (2) rice stalk borer (2) sugarcane borer (2)	42	NA	

<sup>1</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.

<sup>2</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

**Specific Use Directions**

**Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 14.4 fl oz of Spinosad (0.45 lb active ingredient) or more than 4 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.04 lb active ingredient) per acre per year. Do not apply more than 3 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.03 lb active ingredient) per acre per year after crop emergence. Do not apply more than 1 fl oz of Gamma-cyhalothrin (0.01 lb active ingredient) per acre per year once crop is in soft dough stage.

Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.

For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. This product may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.

**Application Timing:** Scout for **armyworms** and **headworms** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch. Applications of CONSERO should be timed to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation.

**SOYBEANS**

(Acres Treated Per Container)

**Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:**

Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper cutworm spp. green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) painted lady (thistle) caterpillar potato leafhopper southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) soybean aphid (4) three-cornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. velvetbean caterpillar western corn rootworm beetle (adult) woollybear caterpillar blister beetle spp. corn earworm (podworm) European corn borer fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) plant bug spp. saltmarsh caterpillar silverspotted skipper stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	64	42	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in rate range for heavy infestations and/or difficult spray coverage situations.
beet armyworm (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (3)	64	42	
beet armyworm (3) lesser cornstalk borer (2) soybean looper (3)	42	32	

<sup>1</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.

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**SOYBEANS cont'd.:**

- <sup>2</sup> Suppression only.  
<sup>3</sup> See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.  
<sup>4</sup> Use a rate in the lower end of the rate range for early season applications and/or lighter populations.

**Specific Use Directions**

**Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 6 fl oz of Spinosad (0.186 lb active ingredient) or more than 3 fl oz (0.03 lb Gamma-cyhalothrin) per acre per year.

**Feeding Restrictions:** Do not feed treated forage or hay to meat or dairy animals. Do not graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed. Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**Application Timing:** Treat when field counts or crop injury indicates damaging pest populations are present or developing. Time applications to treat small larvae and use sufficient spray volume to ensure good coverage.

**VEGETABLES (Legume)**

(Acres Treated Per Container)

**Crop/Variety, Pests, Application Rates and Restrictions:**

Crop/Variety	Pests Controlled	Light to Moderate Infestation	Heavy Infestation	Recommendations and Restrictions
<b>Edible podded (only)</b> <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> - sword bean <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> - jackbean <i>Glycine max</i> - soybean - immature seed	alfalfa caterpillar bean leaf beetle bean leafskeltonizer blister beetle spp. cabbage looper corn earworm corn rootworm beetle spp. (adult) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) curculio and weevil spp. <sup>(1)</sup> (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) cutworm spp. diamondback moth European corn borer <sup>(1)</sup> fall armyworm <sup>(2)</sup> flea beetle spp. (adult) flea hopper spp. grasshopper spp. green cloverworm green stink bug imported cabbageworm Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leaf-tier spp. meadow spittlebug Mexican bean beetle plant bug (lygus) spp. <sup>(4)</sup> saltmarsh caterpillar southern green stink bug stalk borer <sup>(1)</sup> three-cornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. <sup>(4)</sup> tobacco budworm <sup>(4)</sup> velvetleaf caterpillar webworm spp. western bean cutworm	64	42	<b>General:</b> Use a higher rate in rate range for heavy infestations, advanced growth stages of target pests, and/or difficult spray coverage situations.
<b>Edible podded, succulent shelled or dried shelled</b> <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. - includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans <i>Vigna</i> spp. - includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, and southern pea <i>Pisum</i> spp. - includes: dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas <i>Cajanus cajan</i> - pigeon peas	<b>succulent shelled or dried shelled</b> <i>Vicia faba</i> - broadbean (fava bean)			
<b>dried shelled (only)</b> <i>Lupinus</i> spp. - includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines <i>Cicer arietinum</i> - chickpea (garbanzo bean) <i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> - guar <i>Labiab purpureus</i> - lablab bean (hyacinth bean) <i>Lens esculata</i> - lentils	beet armyworm <sup>(3) (4)</sup> leafminer spp. <sup>(3) (4)</sup> lesser cornstalk borer <sup>(3)</sup> soybean looper <sup>(3) (4)</sup> western yellowstriped armyworm <sup>(2)</sup> yellowstriped armyworm <sup>(2)</sup>	32	NA	

- <sup>1</sup> For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or pods.  
<sup>2</sup> Use higher rates for large larvae.  
<sup>3</sup> Suppression only.  
<sup>4</sup> See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

**Specific Use Directions**

**Preharvest Intervals:** For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For dried shelled legume vegetables: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. For succulent and dried shelled peas and bean: Do not graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.

**Maximum Use Rate:** Do not apply more than 14.4 fl oz of Spinosad (0.45 lb active ingredient) or more than 6 fl oz (0.06 lb Gamma-cyhalothrin) per acre per year.

Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by the addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See use of Adjuvants section under mixing.

**Spinosad Resistance Management:** For resistance management, do not apply CONSERO more than 3 times in a 21 day period. Rotate to a different class of chemistry for the next 21 days. Do not apply more than 6 treatments per crop. If CONSERO is used more than 3 times in succession, do not apply again for at least 21 days.

Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.

Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**PROHIBITIONS:** Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area. Do not allow product to freeze.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). After emptying and cleaning, it may be allowable to temporarily hold rinsate or other pesticide-related materials in the container. Contact your state regulatory agency to determine allowable practices in your state. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact The Agricultural Container Recycling Council (ACRC) at [www.acrecycle.org](http://www.acrecycle.org). If not recycled, then puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

**For packages up to 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain

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***Storage & Disposal cont'd.:***

for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC – 1-800-424-9300.**

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