

Specimen Label

METHOXYFENOZIDE GROUP 18 INSECTICIDE



Intrepid 2F®

INSECTICIDE

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Active Ingredient:

methoxyfenozide: Benzoic acid, 3-methoxy-2-methyl-,2-(3,5-dimethylbenzoyl)-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide	22.6%
Other Ingredients.....	77.4%
Total	100.0%

Contains 2 lb active ingredient per gallon

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-442

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Harmful If Absorbed Through Skin Or Inhaled

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

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

Engineering Controls

Aerial applicators must be in enclosed cockpits. When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meet the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standards (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 hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove contaminated clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If Inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

First Aid (Cont.)

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Drift and runoff from applications of this product may be hazardous to sensitive aquatic invertebrates in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. For terrestrial uses, 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 contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Groundwater Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Surface Water Advisory

Methoxyfenozide can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, methoxyfenozide may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to overlaying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Do not cultivate within 10 feet of aquatic areas to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.

Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet, of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds.

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.

Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau County and Suffolk County in New York State.

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 4 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 made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area, but not below 32°F.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less :

Container Handling : Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **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 1/4 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 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. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger :

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Product Information

Intrepid 2F® insecticide belongs to the diacylhydrazine class of insecticides and has a novel mode of action that mimics the action of the molting hormone of lepidopterous (moths, butterflies) larvae. Upon ingestion, larval stages of the order lepidoptera undergo an incomplete and developmentally lethal premature molt. This process interrupts and rapidly halts their feeding. Feeding typically ceases within hours of ingestion, although complete mortality of the larvae may take several days. Affected larvae often become lethargic and often develop discolored areas or bands between segments.

Intrepid 2F is a narrow spectrum insecticide that specifically targets Lepidoptera, making it an ideal tool for Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

Rainfastness

As soon as dry, Intrepid 2F will resist wash-off better than most insecticides. However, efficacy or residual will be reduced with exposure to rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Use Restrictions:

Not for Sale, Use, or Distribution in Nassau County and Suffolk County in New York State.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

The following rotational crops may be planted at intervals defined below following the final application of Intrepid 2F at specified rates for a registered use.

Crop	Re-Planting Interval
crops registered use	no restrictions
all other crops grown for food or feed	7 days

Note: When using Intrepid 2F with other registered pesticides, always refer to rotational restrictions and precautions on the other product's label and comply with the most restrictive rotational guidelines.

Endangered Species

Before using this product, you must obtain any applicable Endangered Species Protection Bulletins (Bulletins) within six months prior to or on the day of application. To obtain Bulletins, go to Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins>. When using this product, you must follow all label directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s) for the area where you are applying the product, including any restrictions on application timing if applicable. It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, including this labeling instruction to follow all directions and restrictions contained in any applicable Bulletin(s). For general questions or technical help, call 1-844-447-3813, or email ESPP@epa.gov.

Insecticide Resistance Management

Intrepid 2F contains methoxyfenozide, a Group 18 insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to methoxyfenozide and other Group 18 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides is used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Intrepid 2F or other Group 18 insecticides/acaricides within a growing season or among growings, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Avoid application of more than two consecutive sprays of Intrepid 2F or other insecticides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Do not rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues (for the targeted pests) between the individual components of a mixture. In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
 - o Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
 - o Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
 - o When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
 - o Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
 - o The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Corteva Agriscience at 800-258-3033.

Application Timing

The activity of Intrepid 2F is expressed primarily through ingestion by the target larvae. Consequently, the timing of application is dependent upon the feeding behavior of the target pest. For cryptic (internal) feeding larvae, application must be made prior to the time that surface feeding occurs, i.e., just prior to initiation of egg hatch. For foliar or surface feeding larvae, application may be made while active feeding is occurring.

Reapplication may be required to protect new flushes of foliage, rapidly expanding fruit, or for extended infestations. The reapplication interval will vary depending upon how rapidly the crop is growing, the generation time of the target pest and the duration of the infestation.

Intrepid 2F is effective against all larval instars; however, it is good practice to make applications to early instars to minimize feeding damage. For best results, begin applications when threshold levels of moths, eggs or larvae occur. Consult the Cooperative Extension Service, or other qualified professional authorities, to determine the appropriate threshold and timing for application in your area.

Application Directions

Intrepid 2F must be ingested by insect larvae to be fully effective. Applications must be in a manner that assures uniform and thorough coverage. Higher water volume and increased spray pressure generally provide better coverage.

SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer rows.

Ground Boom Applications

- User must only apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENT CONDITIONS.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume – Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure – Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle – Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles – Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making application in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Spray Drift Management

Adhere to the following buffer zones when applying this product near aquatic habitats (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds):

Application Method	Buffer Zone (feet)
ground boom	25
overhead chemigation	25
airblast	25
aerial	150

Use Rate Determination

Carefully read, understand and follow label use rates and restrictions. Apply the amount specified in the following tables with properly calibrated aerial or ground spray equipment. Prepare only the amount of spray solution required to treat the measured acreage. Use the lower rates for light infestations of the target lepidopterous species and the higher labeled rates for moderate to heavy infestations. Intrepid 2F may be applied in either dilute or concentrate sprays so long as the application equipment is calibrated and adjusted to deliver thorough, uniform coverage. Use the specified amount of Intrepid 2F per acre regardless of the spray volume used.

Mixing Directions

Always shake well before use. Avoid freezing.

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Intrepid 2F (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb ai/acre)	Acres per Gallon of Intrepid 2F
4	0.06	32
6	0.09	21
8	0.12	16
10	0.16	13
12	0.19	11
16	0.25	8
24	0.38	5

Intrepid 2F – Alone

Fill the spray tank one-third to one-half full of clean water and slowly pour Intrepid 2F into the spray tank. Maintain agitation in the spray tank during mixing, loading and application. Triple rinse empty container and add rinsate to the spray tank.

Intrepid 2F – Tank Mix

Intrepid 2F is believed to be compatible with most commonly used agricultural fungicides, insecticides, growth regulators, foliar fertilizers and spray adjuvants. However, whenever preparing a new tank mix, always conduct a compatibility test by mixing proportional amounts of all spray ingredients in a test vessel (jar). Shake the mixture vigorously and allow it to stand for 15 minutes. Rapid precipitation of the ingredients and failure to re-suspend when shaken indicates that the mixture is incompatible and must not be applied.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to one-fourth to one-third of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different

formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:

1. Water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Intrepid 2F and other aqueous suspensions

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to three-fourths of total spray volume. Then add:

4. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
5. Spray adjuvants
6. Foliar fertilizers

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.

Spray Adjuvants

The addition of agricultural adjuvants to sprays of Intrepid 2F may improve initial spray deposits, redistribution and weatherability. Select adjuvants that are recommended and registered for your specific use pattern and follow their use directions. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Corteva Agriscience recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Always add adjuvants last in the mixing process.

Chemigation Application

Intrepid 2F may be applied to cranberries and ornamentals through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Do not apply this product by chemigation unless specified in crop-specific directions in this label or Corteva Agriscience supplemental labeling.

General Directions for Chemigation: Apply through a properly calibrated chemigation system that has the appropriate back flow prevention devices. See the Mixing section of the product label for specific mixing and dilution instructions. Apply Intrepid 2F in dedicated chemigation cycles only, not as a part of a regular irrigation cycle. Do not exceed 900 gallons of water per acre application volume using just enough water to thoroughly wet the plants but not the soil. Use minimum volume for flushout to avoid diluting or rinsing off product. Washout time should not exceed six (6) minutes. Set sprinkler heads in a spacing not exceeding 50 feet by 60 feet and adjusted to provide 100% overlap.

Apply this product only through solid-set sprinkler systems designed specifically for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. 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. 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. 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.

- 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.
- Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional reduced-pressure zone (RPZ), back flow preventer or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.
- 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.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 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.
- 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 not connected to a public water supply must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located in the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from back flow.
- Systems must use a positive displacement, metering 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.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Crop Uses

Bushberries (Subgroup 13-07B)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Bushberries (subgroup 13-07B) including, Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black, buffalo, native, red; elderberry; European barberry, gooseberry, honeysuckle edible; huckleberry; jostaberry, juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; salal; sea Buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre (gpa) by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm	10 – 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg laying [approximately 400 Day Degrees (DD) base 50°F] following biofix ¹ . Make a second application at 100% petal fall (usually 7 to 14 days following the first application). An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Pests (Cont.)	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
European grapevine moth light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller	10 – 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix. An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
Redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller		For control of other leafrollers, apply at early egg hatch for each generation. Make the first application before webbing and sheltering begins. Make a second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
Spanworm		Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
Green fruitworm		Apply when larvae are first detected in the clusters or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
Armyworm cutworm	8 – 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
Spongy moth		Apply to early instars (1 st , 2 nd , or 3 rd) at first signs of infestation.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Caneberry (subgroup 13-07A) including, blackberry, loganberry, black raspberry, red raspberry, wild raspberry and cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 30 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
cherry fruitworm cranberry fruitworm	10 – 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg laying [approximately 400 Day Degrees (DD) base 50°F] following biofix ¹ . Make a second application at 100% petal fall (usually 7 to 14 days following the first application). An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	• Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
Light brown apple moth obliquebanded leafroller		Spring (overwintering) generation: Make one or two applications at bloom to petal fall to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (200 to 300 DD base 43°F) following biofix. An additional application (third) no sooner than 7 days following the second application may be required under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	

Pests (Cont.)	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
Redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller	10 – 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For control of other leafrollers, apply at early egg hatch for each generation. Make the first application before webbing and sheltering begins. Make a second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	- Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 3 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
Spanworm		Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
Green fruitworm		Apply when larvae are first detected in the clusters or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
Armyworm cutworm	8 – 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	
Spongy moth	4 – 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	Apply to early instars (1 st , 2 nd , or 3 rd) at first signs of infestation.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

**Celtuce; Fennel, Florence fresh leaves and stalk; kohlrabi; Brassica Head and Stem (Crop Group 5-16)¹, Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 4-16)², Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2)³, Leaf Petiole Vegetable subgroup (22B)⁴
(Not registered for use by New York)**

¹Brassica Head and Stem Vegetable (crop group 5-16) including Broccoli; Brussels sprouts; cabbage; Chinese, napa; cauliflower; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

²Leafy vegetables (crop group 4-16) including Amaranth, Chinese; amaranth, leafy; arugula; aster, Indian; blackjack; broccoli, Chinese; broccoli raab; cabbage, abyssinian; cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; cabbage, seakale; cat's whiskers; cham-chwi; cham-na-mul; chervil, fresh leaves; chipilin; chrysanthemum, garland; cilantro, fresh leaves; collards; corn salad; cosmos; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion, leaves; dang-gwi, leaves; dillweed; dock; dol-nam-mul; ebolo; endive; escarole; fameflower; feather cockscomb; Good King Henry; hanover salad; huauzontle; jute, leaves; kale; lettuce, bitter; lettuce, head; lettuce, leaf; maca, leaves; mizuna; mustard greens; orach; parsley, fresh leaves; plantain, buckhorn; primrose, English; purslane, garden; purslane, winter;

radicchio; radish, leaves; rape greens; rocket, wild; shepherd's purse; spinach; spinach, Malabar; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, tanier; Swiss chard; turnip greens; violet, Chinese, leaves; watercress⁵; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

³Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (crop group 2) including beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac (celery root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turnip; yam, true

⁴Cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; fuki; rhubarb; udo zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

⁵Watercress: Fields must be drained at least 24 hours prior to application and water must not be reapplied to field for a minimum of 24 hours following the application

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. - Do not apply more than 16 fl oz per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
Beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	8 – 10 (0.12 – 0.16 lb ai/acre)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	
Diamondback moth (suppression only)	12 – 16 (0.19 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-10)¹

(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Citrus fruits (crop group 10-10) including Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, brown river finger lime, calamondin, citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, Mediterranean mandarin, mount white lime, New Guinea wild lime, pummelo, Russell River lime, satsuma mandarin, sour orange, sweet lime, sweet orange, tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, tangelo, tangerine (Mandarin), tangor, trifoliate orange, unqi fruit, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 50 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees more than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. For low volume applications, apply a minimum of 20 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform

coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Optimum results are achieved when higher spray volumes are used. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume. When using a new application method or product for the first time, treat a small area before applying to larger areas.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than 3 consecutive applications of Intrepid 2F. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Intrepid 2F, rotate to another class of effective insecticide mode of action for at least two applications and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your Corteva Agriscience representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
citrus leafminer citrus peelminer cutworms leafrollers orange dog worm	8 – 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at the first observation of the pests on the flushing leaves.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days

Corn (Field, Sweet, Seed)

(Not registered for use by New York)

Specific Use Directions-Field Corn (Crop subgroup 15-22C (except Popcorn))¹:

¹ Corn, field; teosinte; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Higher carrier volumes may be required to provide thorough coverage to larger, more mature crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use sufficient carrier volume to provide thorough, uniform coverage.

Specific Use Directions-Sweet Corn (Crop subgroup 15-22D)¹:

¹ Baby corn, sweet; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa after initiation of tasseling. Calibrate equipment and spray volume to assure uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
European corn borer southwestern corn borer sugarcane borer	4 – 16 (0.06 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Direct application at the whorl for early season (first generation) infestations. Apply as broadcast or multi-nozzle over the row application to mid- and late-season infestations.	• Preharvest Interval-Field Corn: Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. • Preharvest Interval-Sweet Corn: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest for ears and/or green chop (forage) and within 21 days of harvest for dry fodder. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 6 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 2 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
true armyworm western bean cutworm		Apply at first sign of egg hatch (field corn), feeding damage (sweet corn), or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or rapid crop growth and development, reapply at 5- to 10-day re-treatment interval.	

Cottonseed (Crop Subgroup 20C)¹

¹Cottonseed (Crop Subgroup 20C) including cottonseed, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Make applications by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 5 gpa.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 3 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume or heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cotton leafworm cotton leaf perforator fall armyworm ¹ saltmarsh caterpillar southern armyworm soybean looper true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 - 10 (0.06 - 0.16 lb ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate within the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult (most fall armyworm). Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than a total of 60 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.96 lb ai) per year. • Do not make more than 6 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 4 days.

¹Suppression only. Use a higher rate in the rate range and ensure thorough coverage. Tank mixing Intrepid 2F with other products registered for fall armyworm control in cotton (e.g., pyrethroids, spinosad, or others) has been shown to improve control. Consult your company representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Cranberry (Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Chemigation Application: Intrepid 2F may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
blackheaded fireworm spongy moth <i>sparganothis</i> fruitworm spanworms spotted fireworm	10 - 16 (0.16 - 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the flower bud development period depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch. Reapply 10 to 18 days later. A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae. For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. The product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1lb ai) per acre per year.

Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9) including balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, chayote (fruit), Chinese cucumber, Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), citron melon, cucumber, edible gourd (including Chinese okra, cucuzza, hechima, hyotan), gherkin, muskmelon (including cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honey balls, honeydew melon, mango melon, persian melon, pineapple melon, santa claus melon, snake melon, true cantaloupe), pumpkin, summer squash (including crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), winter squash (including acorn squash, butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, spaghetti squash), watermelon.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper melon worm pickle worm rind worm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 - 10 (0.06 - 0.16 lb ai/acre)	Apply at first sign of infestation, targeting eggs and small larvae, or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than a total of 40 fl oz (0.64 lb ai) of Intrepid 2F per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10)¹

(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Fruiting vegetables (crop group 8-10) including African eggplant, bell pepper, bush tomato, cocona, currant tomato, eggplant, garden huckleberry, goji berry, groundcherry, hot pepper, martynia, naranjilla, nonbell pepper, okra, pea eggplant, pepino, pimento pepper, roselle, scarlet eggplant, sunberry, sweet pepper, tomatillo, tomato, tree tomato, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 6 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 7- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or larval infestations subside.	
tomato fruitworm (suppression only)	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. May provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.	
tomato pinworm (suppression only)		Leafmining and infestations of leafmining phase are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Globe Artichoke

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 75 gpa of water using calibrated ground application equipment that provides thorough coverage.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa of water. Use higher water volumes for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworm plume moth	4 - 16 (0.06 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under conditions of heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply Intrepid 2F or another effective product at a minimum application interval of 7 days to protect new growth until moth flights subside.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 4 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days

Grain sorghum and millet (Crop subgroup 15-22E and Sweet sorghum)¹

(Not registered for use by New York)

¹ Fonio, black; fonio, white; grain sorghum; Job's tears; millet, barnyard; millet, finger; millet, foxtail; millet, little; millet, pearl; millet, proso; teff; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
southwestern corn borer sugarcane borer	4 – 12 (0.06 – 0.19 lb ai/acre)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Apply as broadcast or multi-nozzle over the row application to mid- and late-season infestations.	- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per acre per application or 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 21 days of grain or stover harvest, or within 3 days of forage or sweet sorghum stalk harvest. - See Rotational Crop Restrictions. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days.
beet armyworm fall armyworm		Apply at first sign of egg hatch, feeding damage, or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or rapid crop growth and development, reapply at 10-day re-treatment intervals.	

Grape

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 40 gpa by conventional airblast or over the row sprayer. If using other type of sprayer, apply in sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough, uniform coverage of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
grape berry moth	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Reapply within 10 to 18 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. - Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 5 applications per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 4 days.
European grapevine moth grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller		Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	

Please follow the use directions below for a reduced PHI for Grape to 21 days

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
grape berry moth	8 - 12 (0.12 – 0.19 lb ai/acre)	For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. - Do not apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 5 applications per season. Minimum Re-Treatment Interval: 21 days
European grapevine moth grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller		Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch.	

Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay (Crop Group 17)

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms	4 - 8 (0.06 - 0.12 lb ai/acre)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply to hay within 7 days of harvest; there is no pre-harvest interval for forage. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application. • Do not apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per cutting. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Green Onion (Subgroup 3-07B)¹, except chive (fresh leaves)
(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Green onion (subgroup 3-07B) including beltsville bunching onion, Chinese chive (fresh leaves), elegans hosta, fresh onion, fritillaria leaves, green onion, kurrat, lady's leek, leek, macrostem onion, shallot (fresh leaves), tree onion (tops), wild leek

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
lepidopteran larvae including: armyworms European corn borer loopers	4 - 8 (0.06 - 0.12 lb ai/acre)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. • Do not apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 6 applications of Intrepid 2F per acre per year. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
	8 - 12 (0.12 - 0.19 lb ai/acre)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapplication can be made at a minimum 10-day re-treatment interval to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	

Herbs (Fresh and Dried) (Subgroup 19A)¹
(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Herbs (fresh and dried) (subgroup 19A) including angelica, annual marjoram, balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, catnip, chervil (dried), chive, coriander (leaf), costmary, culantro (leaf), curry (leaf), dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage (leaf), marigold, marjoram, nasturtium, oregano, parsley (dried), pennyroyal, pot marjoram, rosemary, rue, sage, summer savory, sweet bay, sweet marjoram, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wild marjoram, wintergreen, winter savory, woodruff, wormwood

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	4 - 8 (0.06 - 0.12 lb ai/acre)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	• Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Pests (Cont.)	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
beet armyworm cabbage looper cabbage webworm cross-striped cabbageworm cutworms (suppression only) fall armyworm garden webworm imported cabbageworm southern armyworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm	8 - 10 (0.12 – 0.16 lb ai/acre)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	- Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
diamondback moth (suppression only)	12 - 16 (0.19 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Infestations and crop damage are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Legume Vegetables (Succulent or Dried) (Crop Group 6-22A^A, Crop Group 6-22B^B, Crop Group 6-22C^C, Crop Group 6-22D^D, Crop Group 6-22E^E, and Crop Group 6-22F^F) and Foliage of Legume Vegetables (Except Soybean) (Subgroup 7A)¹

(Not registered for use by New York)

^A Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.; including, but not limited to French bean, garden bean, green bean, kidney bean, navy bean, scarlet runner bean, snap bean, and wax bean); Bean (*Vigna* spp.; including, but not limited to asparagus bean, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, urd bean, and yardlong bean); goa bean; guar bean; jackbean; lablab bean; vegetable soybean (edamame); sword bean; winged pea, velvetbean; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

^B Pea (*Pisum* spp.; including, but not limited to dwarf pea, green pea, snap pea, snow pea, and sugar snap pea); grass pea; lentil; pigeon pea; chickpea; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

^C Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.; including, but not limited to lima bean, scarlet runner bean, and wax bean); Bean (*Vigna* spp.; including, but not limited to blackeyed pea, catjang bean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, and southern pea); Bean (*Lupinus* spp.; including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); broad bean (fava bean); jackbean; goa bean; lablab bean; vegetable soybean (edamame); velvetbean; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

^D Chickpea; lentil; Pea (*Pisum* spp.; including, but not limited to English pea, garden pea, and green pea); pigeon pea; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

^E African yam bean; American potato bean; Bean (*Lupinus* spp.; including, but not limited to Andean lupin, blue lupin, grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, white sweet lupin, and yellow lupin); Bean (*Phaseolus* spp.; including, but not limited to black bean, cranberry bean, dry bean, field bean, French bean, garden bean, great northern bean, green bean,

kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pink bean, pinto bean, red bean, scarlet runner bean, tepary bean, and yellow bean); Bean (*Vigna* spp.; including, but not limited to adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang bean, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, and yardlong bean); broad bean (fava bean); guar bean; goa bean; horse gram; jackbean; lablab bean; morama bean; sword bean; winged pea; velvetbean; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

^F Pea (*Pisum* spp.; including, but not limited to dry pea, field pea, green pea, yellow pea, wrinkled pea, marrowfat pea, and garden pea); chickpea; grass pea; lentil; pigeon pea; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

¹Foliage of legume vegetables (except soybean) (subgroup 7A) including any cultivar of bean and field pea (except soybean).

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than two consecutive applications of Intrepid 2F. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Intrepid 2F, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
alfalfa looper beet armyworm cabbage looper European corn borer fall armyworm southern armyworm tomato hornworm true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm western yellowstriped armyworm	4 – 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	For early season applications only to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. - Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days - Do not use adjuvants in the tank mix when applying this product to dry peas and beans. - Do not apply to dry peas by aerial ULV. - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.
	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For mid- to late-season applications, heavier infestations, and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 7- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or larval infestations subside.	
corn earworm (<i>Helioverpa/Heliothis</i>) (suppression only)	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. May provide partial control when infestations reach high levels.	
tomato pinworm (suppression only)		Leafmining and infestations of leafmining phase are reduced when applied at initiation of egg laying.	

Low Growing Berry (Except Cranberry) (Crop Subgroup 13-07G)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Low growing berry (except cranberry) (crop subgroup 13-07G) including bearberry, bilberry, cloudberry, lingonberry, lowbush blueberry, muntries, partridgeberry, strawberry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre to densely foliated or difficult to cover crops to ensure thorough coverage. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms corn earworm (suppression only) cutworms (suppression only)	6 – 12 (0.09 – 0.19 lb ai/acre)	For early season applications to young crops and small plants. Apply at first sign of feeding damage or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, a 10- to 14-day re-treatment interval is required to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	- Do not apply more than 12 fl oz (0.19 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 36 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.56 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 3 applications per year Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Nongrass Forage, Fodder, Straw and Hay (Crop Group 18)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Nongrass forage, fodder, straw and hay (crop group 18) including alfalfa, clover, crown vetch, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, milk vetch, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms, including beet fall southern striped true western yellowstriped alfalfa caterpillar alfalfa looper webworms	4 - 10 (0.06 - 0.16 lb ai/acre)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of hay harvest; there is no preharvest interval for forage. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application. - Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.156 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 1 application per cutting. - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

ALFALFA ONLY: Please follow the use directions below for a reduced PHI for Alfalfa to 3 days

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms, including beet fall southern striped true western yellowstriped alfalfa caterpillar alfalfa looper webworms	4 - 8 (0.06 - 0.12 lb ai/acre)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of hay harvest; there is no preharvest interval for forage. Livestock can enter and graze on treated area immediately after application. - Do not apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per application or a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 1 application per cutting. - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Ornamentals (Not registered for use by New York)

Intrepid 2F controls the listed pests on trees; shrubs; foliage plants and flowers grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses, in Christmas tree farms, in outdoor landscape areas such as parks, recreational areas, institutional grounds, residential property, etc., and in interior landscapes. When applied as directed, Intrepid 2F has shown excellent selectivity on a wide range of ornamental plants. It is impossible, however, to evaluate this product on all ornamentals or under all possible growing conditions. The user should exercise reasonable judgment and caution with this product; until familiar with results under user growing conditions, treat a limited number of plants.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment or hydraulic sprayers. Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by mist blowers or air blast sprayers. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Hand Sprayers: Apply in enough water to thoroughly spray plant foliage until runoff.

Intrepid 2F (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient (lb ai/acre)	Equivalent Intrepid 2F in 1 Gallon of Water (Teaspoon)
4	0.06	1/4
8	0.12	1/2
16	0.25	1

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. Intrepid 2F can be aerially applied when conditions warrant. However, this method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy. Do not make aerial applications in immediate proximity of residential, commercial, government, institutional or other structures where people may be present including homes, apartments, offices, churches, schools, and businesses. Aerial applicators should evaluate conditions existing at the time of application and make appropriate adjustments to reduce drift. In urban areas, however, use is limited to directed ground or chemical applications.

Chemigation Application: Intrepid 2F may be applied through sprinkler irrigation systems to control listed pests. Use specified broadcast application rates. See Chemigation Application section.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworm bagworms beet armyworm browntail moth codling moth cutworms eastern tent caterpillar elm spanworm eucalyptus caterpillar European grapevine moth fall armyworm fall cankerworm fall webworm Florida fern caterpillar forest tent caterpillar spongy moth hemlock looper jack pine budworm leafrollers light brown apple moth pine tip moth processionary caterpillar puss caterpillar spruce budworm tussock moth western spruce budworm western tent caterpillar yellowneck caterpillar zimmerman pine moth	4 – 16 (0.06 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Begin applications when larvae are observed or at the first sign of feeding damage. Repeat applications on a 10- to 14-day interval or as necessary based upon pest reinfestation. Uniform coverage of the foliage is essential to provide maximum protection from defoliation and reduction of egg mass deposition.	- Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 4 applications of Intrepid 2F per acre per year. - Allow at least six hours between application completion and onset of precipitation to assure thorough spray drying.

Peanut

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cabbage looper green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	6 - 10 (0.09 - 0.16 lb ai/acre)	Apply when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. - Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.16 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 30 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.47 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Pineapple

(For Use only in Hawaii)

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated to control target pests. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines.

Application volume: Apply in spray volume which will provide thorough crop coverage.

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
suppression of lepidopterous larvae such as: armyworms banana moth <i>Batrachedra commosae</i> <i>Elaphria nucicola</i> fruit borer caterpillar <i>(Thecla basilides;</i> <i>Strymon basilides)</i> pineapple caterpillar pink cornworm sugarcane bud moth	4 – 7 (0.06 - 0.10 lb ai/acre)	For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.	- Do not apply more than 7 fl oz (0.10 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 28 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.44 lb ai of methoxyfenozide) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: Do not make applications less than 7 days apart. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10)¹

¹Pome fruit (crop group 11-10) including apple, Asian pear, azarole, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, medlar, pear, quince, tejocote, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

For best protection, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation. For pests that penetrate fruit apply Intrepid 2F before the larvae hatch and penetrate the fruit. Intrepid 2F may provide 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit and/or leaves are expanding. Most effective crop protection results from an application of Intrepid 2F made at the initiation of egg hatch. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flight and egg laying, or extended egg hatch, use the maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.

Intrepid 2F may also be used in a program approach alternated or interspersed with other insecticides. Make sure the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate products and Intrepid 2F.

Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately.

Ground Application: Apply Intrepid 2F by conventional ground sprayers which are calibrated to deliver a minimum of 50 gallons per acre to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gallons per acre.

Aerial Application: Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest. Apply Intrepid 2F in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. Intrepid 2F can be applied by aerial applications when conditions warrant. However, this method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
codling moth (suppression only) For use against low to moderate infestations in conjunction with alternate control measures such as in established mating disruption blocks.	16 (0.25 lb ai/acre)	For each generation, apply at the initiation of egg lay (usually occurs at 100 to 200 DD, base 50°F, following biofix ¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later.	- Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. - Do not make more than 4 applications per year. Minimum Re-Treatment Interval: 10 days - Aerial application is allowed only for the last two applications prior to harvest.
lesser appleworm oriental fruit moth	12 – 16 (0.19 - 0.25 lb ai/acre)		
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	8 – 16 (0.12 - 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).	
eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth redbanded leafroller variegated leafroller		For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding.	
tufted apple bud moth	6 – 10 (0.09 - 0.16 lb ai/acre)	For each generation, apply at 10 to 30% egg hatch.	
spotted tentiform leafminer western tentiform leafminer	8 – 12 (0.12 - 0.19 lb ai/acre)	First generation: Apply at pink to petal fall. Second, third generation: Apply at early egg hatch for each generation.	
lacanobia fruitworm	12 (0.19 lb ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply within 10 to 14 days.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Pomegranate (Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Pests	Application Rate fl oz/acre	Application Timing	Restrictions
European grapevine moth filbert worm light brown apple moth navel orangeworm obliquebanded leafroller omnivorous leafroller	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. The higher rates in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
redhumped caterpillar		Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	

Popcorn

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa after initiation of tasseling. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

Resistance Management: To reduce the potential for resistance development in target pest species, do not make more than two consecutive applications of Intrepid 2F. If additional treatments are required after two consecutive applications of Intrepid 2F, rotate to another class of effective insecticides for at least one application and utilize Integrated Pest Management practices such as routine monitoring, treatment thresholds to time applications, and cultural and biological controls whenever possible. Consult your company representative, extension specialist, certified crop advisor, or state agricultural experiment station for information on alternative effective products to use in your area.

Pests	Application Rate fl oz/acre	Application Timing	Restrictions
European corn borer southwestern corn borer	4 – 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	Apply at first sign of egg hatch or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Direct application at the whorl for early season (first generation) infestations. Apply as broadcast or multi-nozzle over the row application to mid- and late-season infestations.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 21 days of harvest of grain and stover. There is no preharvest interval for popcorn forage. • Do not apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.48 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not apply to popcorn by aerial ULV. • See Rotational Crop Restrictions • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 5 days.
true armyworm western bean cutworm		Apply at first sign of egg hatch (field corn), feeding damage (sweet corn), or when infestations reach threshold levels as defined by a cooperative extension service or other qualified professional authorities. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or rapid crop growth and development, reapply at 5- to 10-day re-treatment interval.	

Rice (Crop subgroup 15-22F)¹

(Only for Use in CA)

¹ Rice; rice, African, wild rice; wild rice, eastern; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworm	8 - 10 (0.12 – 0.16 lb ai/A)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 10 fl oz (0.156 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 20 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.312 lb ai) per acre per year • Do not make more than 2 applications per year • Hold treated water for at least 7 days after treatment. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days

Root Vegetables (Subgroups 1A, 1B)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Root vegetables (subgroups 1A, 1B) including black salsify, carrot, celeriac, chicory, edible burdock, garden beet, ginseng, horseradish, parsnip, oriental radish, radish, rutabaga, salsify, skirret, Spanish salsify, sugar beet, turnip, turnip-rooted chervil, and turnip-rooted parsley

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest for all root vegetables except sugar beet. Do not apply within 7 days of sugar beet harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year for all crops except radish. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year for all crops except radish. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.5 lb ai) per acre per year for radish. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year for radish. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days • See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Small Fruit Vine Climbing (Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit and Grape) (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Small fruit vine climbing (except fuzzy kiwifruit and grape) (crop subgroup 13-07F) including amur river grape, gooseberry, hardy kiwifruit, maypop, schisandra berry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 40 gallons per acre by conventional airblast or over the row sprayer. If using a type of sprayer not mentioned above, apply in sufficient carrier volume to ensure thorough, uniform cover of the crop. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre. This method should not be used if the density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire vine canopy.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
grape berry moth	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For internal feeding lepidoptera larvae, apply at initiation of egg hatch for each generation. Reapply within 10 to 18 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	• Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 48 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.75 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per year. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
grape leaf folder light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller obliquebanded leafroller orange tortrix redbanded leafroller		Spring generation: Apply at first sign of larval infestation or to small larvae when threshold levels occur. Summer generation: For each generation, apply at first egg hatch. Reapply at 10- to 14-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	

Soybean

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 10 gpa using calibrated ground application equipment that provides thorough coverage.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gpa in equipment that has been properly patterned and calibrated for environmental conditions at the site. Use higher water volumes for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms green clover worm saltmarsh caterpillar soybean loopers velvet bean caterpillar	4 - 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	Begin applications when first signs of feeding damage appear or when threshold levels of feeding damage occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest of hay and forage or within 14 days of harvest of seed. • Do not apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Re-Planting Interval: A 7-day re-planting interval is required for residues of methoxyfenozide.

Spearmint and Peppermint

(Not registered for use by New York)

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment to young crop or small plants. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 5 gpa. Calibrate aircraft to assure uniform coverage of the target crop.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cutworms loopers	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Scout crops on a regular basis and treat as soon as economic thresholds have been met. Target small larvae and egg masses when possible. Use a higher rate in the rate range for high infestations and when extended residual is needed. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals when there are continuing infestations.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year.

Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12)¹

(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Stone fruits (crop group 12-12) including American plum, apricot, beach plum, black cherry, Canada plum, capulin, cherry plum, cherry (sweet, sour), cherry (tart) chickasaw plum, Chinese Jujube, Damson plum, Japanese apricot, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, Nanking cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, prune plum, sloe, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trellised trees or trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 20 gpa. This method should not be used if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Prunes and Their Hybrids

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
codling moth (suppression only) oriental fruit moth	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. The product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding. Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix ¹ dates based upon pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately. For continuous moth flight and egg laying, use the highest labeled rate. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals. Alternate or intersperse with other insecticides targeted at the same pest so long as the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the products being alternated and Intrepid 2F is applied before larvae penetrate the fruit.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
peach twig borer	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch before larvae enter the fruit. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage, or under conditions of high infestation or sustained moth flight.	
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller		Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.	
European grapevine moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller		For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or extended egg hatch, use maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.	
cherry fruitworm green fruitworm lesser appleworm	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
redhumped caterpillar	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Cherries (Sweet and Sour)

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
obliquebanded leafroller pandemis leafroller	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the pink to petal fall period depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (usually 200 to 400 DD following biofix ¹). Reapply 10 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD). A higher rate in the rate range and additional applications at 10- to 18-day intervals may be required for heavy infestations, sustained moth flight, situations in which it is difficult to achieve thorough coverage, and for quicker knockdown of larvae.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 58 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.9 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
eyespotted bud moth fruittree leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leafroller redbanded leafroller threelined leafroller tufted apple budmoth variegated leafroller		For control of surface or foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. For heavy infestations, continuous moth flights, or extended egg hatch, use maximum specified rates. Maintain coverage with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals.	
cherry fruitworm	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch or at the first sign of larval infestation. Reapply in 10 to 14 days to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding fruits or foliage.	
redhumped caterpillar	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)		

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12)¹ (Not registered for use by New York)

¹Tree nuts (crop group 14-12) including African nut-tree, almond, beechnut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, bunya, bur oak, butternut, Cajou nut, candlenut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, coconut, coquito nut, dika nut, filbert (hazelnut), ginkgo, Guiana chestnut, heartnut, hickory nut, Japanese horse chestnut, macadamia (bush) nut, mongongo nut, monkey-pot, monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, peach palm nut, pecan, pequi, Pili nut, pine nut, pistachio, Sapucaia nut, tropical almond, walnut (black and English), yellowhorn and cultivars, and varieties and/or hybrids of these.

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, use a minimum of 100 gpa. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. This method may result in reduced efficacy if the size of the tree or density of the foliage prohibits thorough, uniform coverage of the entire tree canopy.

Almonds

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
peach twig borer	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications during the bloom to petal fall period depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Begin applications at peak moth flight (400 to 450 DD, base 50°F, following biofix ¹). Reapply at 14- to 18-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight. A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.38 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days
navel orangeworm	12 - 24 (0.19 – 0.38 lb ai/acre)	Make first application at the initiation of hull split (2 to 5% hull split). Reapply 14 days later. Under heavy infestation, reapply a third time 14 days later.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Hazelnuts

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
filbertworm	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch. Reapply at 14- to 21-day intervals under high pressure or sustained moth flight.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days
obliquebanded leafroller		Spring (overwintering) generation: Make 1 to 2 applications depending upon infestation level. Summer generation: Make the first application during the period of peak egg lay to early egg hatch (200 to 400 DD following biofix ¹). Reapply 14 to 18 days later (usually 500 to 700 DD).	
European grapevine moth filbert leafroller light brown apple moth omnivorous leaftier		For control of surface of foliar feeding leafroller larvae, apply when larvae are feeding. Most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Pecans

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
pecan nut casebearer	4 - 8 (0.06 – 0.12 lb ai/acre)	For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch (first generation is approximately 8 to 15 days following biofix ¹). Control of first generation may require second application to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding nuts and foliage, or under high infestation conditions or extended egg lay. A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, higher pest infestations, low crop load, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 8 fl oz (0.12 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 32 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 7 days
hickory shuckworm		For early- to mid-season infestations reaching threshold levels as defined by state extension specialists or other qualified authorities, make applications at the initiation of egg hatch. For late-season infestations, initiate applications at half-shell hardening. Reapply at 14-day intervals to shuck split or while nuts are susceptible to heavy infestations.	
fall webworm walnut caterpillar		Apply at the first sign of larval infestation.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Walnuts

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
codling moth (suppression only)	12 - 24 (0.19 – 0.38 lb ai/acre)	For each generation, apply at initiation of egg hatch (100 to 200 DD following biofix ¹). Control of first generation may require second application (14- to 18-day re-treatment interval) to ensure complete coverage of rapidly expanding nuts and foliage. After nut growth and foliage expansion slows, a 14- to 21-day re-treatment interval may be required to provide control of extended moth flight. A higher rate in the rate range may be required for extended residual effectiveness, high pest infestation levels, larger trees, or heavy dense foliage.	• Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.35 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days
navel orangeworm	8 - 16 (0.12 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at initiation of egg hatch.	
fall webworm redhumped caterpillar		Apply at first sign of larval infestation.	

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Tree Nut Crops in Crop Group 14-12 not Specifically Listed Above**Restrictions:**

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than 24 fl oz (0.38 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
- **Minimum Re-treatment Interval:** 14 days

Performance of Intrepid 2F against pests not listed on this label cannot be warranted nor can crop tolerance in all types and varieties of tree nuts be assured. If unsure, the user is advised to treat a few trees to observe for symptoms before treating large blocks of trees. Generally, optimum performance against lepidoptera pests (worms) is achieved when Intrepid 2F is applied at the initiation of egg hatch. Reapplication intervals of 14 to 20 days may be required if the plant part(s) to be protected from insect damage is rapidly growing or expanding or if pest infestations are heavy or extended.

Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to large fruit, edible peel

Achachairú; ambarella; arazá; babaco; bilimbi; borojó; cajou, fruit; cambucá; carob; cashew apple; ciruela verde; davidson's plum; feijoa; fig; gooseberry, Indian; guava; guava, cattley; guava, Para; guava, purple strawberry; guava, strawberry; guava, yellow strawberry; imbé; imbu; jaboticaba; jujube, Indian; kwai muk; mangaba; Marian plum; mombin, Malayan; mombin, purple; monkeyfruit; nance; natal plum; noni; papaya, mountain; persimmon, Japanese; pomerac; rambai; rose apple; sentul; starfruit; Surinam cherry; tamarind; uvalha

Ground Application: Apply 16 fl oz of Intrepid 2F per acre per application (0.25 pounds of methoxyfenozide per acre) as a foliar spray. Apply Intrepid 2F at a minimum of 50 gallons per acre.

Target Pest	Intrepid 2F fl oz/acre	Application Timing	Restrictions
Navel orangeworm (Amyelois transitella)	16 (0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply 16 fl oz of Intrepid 2F per acre per application (0.25 lbs ai/acre). For all applications, include an adjuvant at a rate recommended by the adjuvant label.	• Do not apply more than 16 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.25 lb ai) per acre in a single application or more than a total of 64 fl oz (1.0 pounds ai/acre) of Intrepid 2F per acre per year per crop. • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Minimum Retreatment Interval: 6 days • Preharvest Interval: 3 days

Tropical and Subtropical, Palm fruit, edible peel (Crop Group 23C)¹

(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Tropical and subtropical, palm fruit, edible peel (subgroup 23C) including Acai; apak palm; bacaba palm; bacaba-de-leque; date; doum palm coconut; jelly palm; pataua; peach palm, fruit; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Ground Application: Apply a minimum of 100 gallons per acre. Equipment and spray volume should be calibrated to assure uniform coverage of infested parts of the crop.

Target Pest	Intrepid 2F fl oz/acre	Application Timing	Restrictions
carob moth	10 - 20 (0.16 – 0.31 lb ai/acre)	For control of light to moderate infestations, begin applications before egg hatch of each generation and before the larvae penetrate the fruit. Once applied, the product provides 10 to 18 days of protection depending upon application rate and how rapidly fruit is expanding. Consult local spray timing advisories or follow biofix ¹ dates based on pheromone trap catches to time sprays appropriately. For continuous moth flight and egg laying, use the highest labeled rate. Maintain coverage on the fruit surface with 10- to 18-day re-treatment intervals. Alternate or intersperse with other insecticides with different modes of action targeted for the same pest so long as the re-treatment interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the products being alternated and Intrepid 2F is applied before larvae penetrate the fruit.	• Do not apply more than 20 fl oz (0.312 lb ai) per acre per application or a total of 60 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.93 lb ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. • Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. • Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days

¹Biofix is defined as first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps, typically five moths in three traps within a 7-day period. Consult state extension specialists or other qualified authorities for specific information regarding number, placement and management of pheromone traps.

Tropical Tree Fruits¹ and Tropical and subtropical, small fruit, inedible peel (subgroup 24A)²
(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Tropical tree fruits including acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, feijoa, guava, ilama, jaboticaba, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax jambu

²Tree Fruits including aisen, bael fruit, Burmese grape, cat's-eyes, inga, longan, lychee, madras-thorn, manduro, matisia, mesquite, mongongo fruit, pawpaw, small-flower, satinleaf, Sierra Leone-tamarind, Spanish lime, velvet tamarind, wampi, white star apple; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 50 gpa by conventional ground equipment to trees 10 feet tall or less. For trees greater than 10 feet tall, apply in a minimum of 100 gpa by conventional group equipment. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
lepidopteran larvae including European grapevine moth guava moth (<i>Argyresthia</i>) leafrollers light brown apple moth loopers orange tortrix spanworms webbing worms western tussock moth	10 - 16 (0.16 – 0.25 lb ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply at a 6- to 10-day re-treatment interval to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	- Do not apply more than 16 fl oz (0.25 lb ai) per acre per application or more than a total of 64 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (1 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 5 applications per year. Acerola, Feijoa, Guava, Jaboticaba, Passionfruit, Starfruit, Wax Jambu Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days Atemoya, Avocado, Biriba, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Ilama, Soursop, Sugar Apple Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 2 days of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 6 days Black Sapote, Canistel, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Papaya, Sapodilla, Star Apple Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days Longan, Lychee, Pulasan, Rambutan, Spanish Lime Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 10 days

Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (Except Potato) (Subgroup 1D)¹
(Not registered for use by New York)

¹Tuberous and corm vegetables (except potato) (subgroup 1D) including arracacha, arrowroot, bitter cassava, chayote (root), Chinese artichoke, chufa, dasheen, edible canna, ginger, Jerusalem artichoke, leren, sweet cassava, sweet potato, tanier, true yam, turmeric, yam bean

Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa by conventional ground equipment. Use a spray volume that assures uniform coverage of the infested portions of the treated crop. Calibrate equipment to the desired spray volume.

Aerial Application: Apply in a minimum of 10 gpa. Use a higher carrier volume for heavy infestations and in situations where thorough coverage is difficult to achieve.

Pests	Application Rate (fl oz/acre)	Application Timing	Restrictions
armyworms cabbageworms cutworm (suppression only) loopers saltmarsh caterpillar webworms	6 - 10 (0.09 – 0.16 lb ai/acre)	Apply at egg hatch or when first signs of feeding occur. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Under heavy infestations, continuous moth flights and/or egg masses and larvae in all stages of development, reapply to protect new growth until moth flights and/or hits subside.	Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. - Do not apply more than a total of 30 fl oz of Intrepid 2F (0.47 lb ai) per acre per year. - Do not make more than 3 applications per acre per year. Minimum Re-treatment Interval: 14 days - See Rotational Crop Restrictions.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent consistent with applicable law, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions for use, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. Corteva Agriscience will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Corteva Agriscience. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks associated with non-directed use shall be assumed by buyer and/or user.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, tort, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential, incidental or special damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Corteva Agriscience or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Revisions:

1. Added new crop (subgroup 23B) to "Crop Uses" section to now include "Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to large fruit, edible peel (subgroup 23B)"
2. Added use rates and restrictions table to support this new crop use.
3. Added expanded use to "Corn (Field, Sweet, Seed)" to now include "Field corn subgroup 15-22C" and "Sweet corn subgroup 15-22D", added "except Popcorn".
4. Added expanded use to "Sorghum (Grain)" (deleted "Sweet") to now include "Grain sorghum and millet subgroup 15-22E".
5. Added to Legume section to now include "(Crop subgroup 6-22A through 6-22F)". Added all crops listed in each section 6-22A through 6-22F.
6. Updated "Popcorn" section to now read "Popcorn (Crop subgroup 15-22C)".

Additional Revisions:

1. Added QR symbol for safety information in Spanish.
2. Added Spanish translation for certain safety information on specimen label.

Declaraciones preventivas

Riesgos para los seres humanos y animales domésticos

PRECAUCIÓN

Dañino si se absorbe por la piel o se inhala

Evite el contacto con los ojos, la piel o la ropa. Evite respirar los vapores o el aerosol.

Equipo de protección personal (PPE)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores de pesticidas (plaguicidas) deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos.
- Guantes impermeables.
- Zapatos y calcetines.

Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza y el mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE separadamente de otra ropa para lavar.

Controles de ingeniería

Los aplicadores aéreos deben permanecer en cabinas cerradas. Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aeronaves de manera que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) para pesticidas agrícolas [40 CFR Parte 170.240(d)(4-6)] los requisitos de PPE para manipuladores (de pesticidas) podrán reducirse o modificarse según se especifique en el WPS.

Recomendaciones de seguridad para el usuario

Los usuarios deben:

- Lavarse las manos antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle o tabaco, o ir al baño.
- Quitarse la ropa contaminada de inmediato si entra pesticida en su interior. Luego, deben lavarse por completo y ponerse ropa limpia.

Primeros auxilios

Si es inhalado: traslade a la persona al aire fresco. Si la persona no está respirando llame al 911 o a una ambulancia, luego dé respiración artificial, preferiblemente de boca a boca, si es posible. Llame al Centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento adicional.

Si cae en la piel o la ropa: quítese la ropa contaminada. Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15-20 minutos. Llame al Centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.

Cuando llame a un Centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-992-5994 para obtener información sobre tratamientos médicos de emergencia.

Riesgos ambientales

La deriva y la escorrentía que generan las aplicaciones de este producto pueden ser peligrosas para los invertebrados acuáticos sensibles en cuerpos de agua adyacentes al área tratada. Para el uso terrestre, no aplique directamente sobre el agua, en áreas donde haya agua superficial, ni en áreas intermareales por debajo de la marca de agua máxima promedio. No contamine el agua cuando limpie el equipo o deseche aguas de lavado del equipo.

Recomendación para las aguas subterráneas

Este producto químico tiene propiedades y características asociadas con sustancias químicas detectadas en aguas subterráneas. El uso de este producto químico en áreas donde los suelos son permeables, en especial donde la capa freática es poco profunda, puede causar la contaminación de las aguas subterráneas.

Recomendación para aguas superficiales

La metoxifenoza puede contaminar las aguas superficiales a través de la deriva de la pulverización. En determinadas condiciones, también es posible que la metoxifenoza tenga un alto potencial de escorrentía en las aguas superficiales (principalmente a través de la disolución en el

agua de escorrentía) durante varios meses tras su aplicación. Entre las condiciones se incluyen suelos con drenaje deficiente o húmedos, con pendientes claramente visibles hacia las aguas superficiales adyacentes, áreas frecuentemente inundadas, áreas superpuestas a aguas subterráneas muy poco profundas, áreas con canales o zanjas dentro del campo que drenan hacia sistemas de drenaje subterráneo con tuberías superpuestas que desembocan en aguas superficiales.

No cultive a menos de 10 pies de las áreas acuáticas para permitir el crecimiento de una franja de vegetación filtrante.

No aplique sobre la tierra a menos de 25 pies, o por aire a menos de 150 pies, de lagos, embalses, ríos, cursos de agua permanentes, pantanos o estanques naturales; estuarios y estanques de piscicultura comerciales.

Instrucciones de uso

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal. Lea atentamente todas las Instrucciones de uso antes de aplicarlo.

No aplique este producto de forma que entre en contacto con trabajadores u otras personas, ya sea directamente o a través de la deriva. Solo los manipuladores de pesticidas con la protección adecuada pueden permanecer en el área durante la aplicación. Para obtener información sobre cualquier requisito específico de su estado o tribu, consulte a la agencia responsable de la regulación de pesticidas.

No apto para la venta, uso o distribución en el condado de Nassau y el condado de Suffolk en el estado de Nueva York.

Requisitos para uso agrícola

Utilice este producto solo de acuerdo con su etiqueta y el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés), 40 CFR, Parte 170. Esta ley contiene los requisitos para la protección de los trabajadores agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros e invernaderos, y para las personas que manipulan pesticidas agrícolas. Contiene requisitos para la capacitación, descontaminación, notificación y asistencia de emergencia. También contiene instrucciones específicas y excepciones relacionadas con las indicaciones en esta etiqueta acerca del PPE, y el intervalo de ingreso restringido. Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta (requisitos para uso agrícola) se aplican únicamente a los usos de este producto que están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador.

No ingrese o permita el ingreso de trabajadores a las áreas tratadas durante el intervalo de ingreso restringido (REI, por sus siglas en inglés) de 4 horas.

El equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés) requerido para el acceso anticipado a áreas tratadas según el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola, y que involucra el contacto con material tratado, como plantas, tierra o agua, es:

- Overol (mameluco).
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos hechos de material resistente al agua.
- Zapatos y calcetines.

Requisitos para usos no agrícolas

Los requisitos en esta sección de la etiqueta aplican a los usos de este producto que NO están cubiertos por el Estándar para la Protección del Trabajador Agrícola para pesticidas agrícolas (40 CFR, Parte 170). El WPS se aplica cuando este producto se utiliza para producir plantas agrícolas en granjas, bosques, viveros o invernaderos.

Mantenga a las personas sin protección fuera del área tratada hasta que las pulverizaciones se hayan secado.

Almacenamiento y desecho

No contamine el agua, la comida ni los forrajes mediante el almacenamiento y desecho.

Almacenamiento del pesticida: guarde en un área fresca, seca y bien ventilada, a una temperatura que no sea inferior a 32 °F.

Desecho de pesticidas: los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto deben desecharse en el lugar o en un centro de desecho de residuos autorizado.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o menos:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuague tres veces** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y drene durante 10 segundos

Almacenamiento y desecho (Cont.)

después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Llene el envase hasta 1/4 de su capacidad con agua y vuelva a taparlo. Agite durante 10 segundos. Vierta las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla; o bien, almacene las aguas de enjuague para su uso o desecho posterior. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuague a presión** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantenga el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o desecho posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuague a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Una vez limpio, ofrezca el envase para ser reciclado, o perfore y deseche en un relleno sanitario apropiado, o deseche utilizando otros métodos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Envases rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase rellenable. Rellene este envase solo con pesticidas. No reutilice este envase para ningún otro fin.

La limpieza del envase antes de su disposición final es responsabilidad de la persona que deseche el envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su disposición final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase con, aproximadamente, un 10 % de agua y, si es posible, rocíe todos los lados mientras agrega el agua. Si es práctico, agite energícamente o haga recircular el agua con la bomba durante dos minutos. Vierta o bombee las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento de enjuague dos veces más. Luego, ofrezca el envase para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perfórelo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros métodos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Envases no rellenables de 5 galones o más:

Manipulación del envase: envase no rellenable. No reutilice ni rellene este envase.

Enjuague el envase (o equivalente) tres veces o a presión inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. **Enjuague tres veces** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase hasta 1/4 de su capacidad con agua. Vuelva a colocar los cierres y ajústelos. Coloque el envase sobre un lado, hágalo rodar hacia adelante y hacia atrás, y asegúrese de que dé al menos una vuelta completa, durante 30 segundos. Coloque el envase sobre su extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dé vuelta el envase, colóquelo sobre su otro extremo e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vacíe las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla, o bien, almacene las aguas de enjuague para su uso o desecho posterior. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. **Enjuague a presión** de la siguiente manera: vacíe el contenido restante en el equipo de aplicación o en un tanque de mezcla y continúe drenando durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Mantenga el envase boca abajo sobre el equipo de aplicación o el tanque de mezcla o recoger las aguas de enjuague para su uso o desecho posterior. Inserte la boquilla de enjuague a presión en el lateral del envase y enjuague a unos 40 psi durante al menos 30 segundos. Drene durante 10 segundos después de que el flujo comience a gotear. Luego, ofrezca el envase para ser reciclado, si esa opción está disponible, o perfórelo y deséchelo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración u otros métodos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

Información del producto

El insecticida Intrepid 2F® pertenece a la clase de insecticidas diacilhidrazina y tiene un modo de acción novedoso que imita la acción de la hormona de muda en larvas de lepidópteros (polillas, mariposas). Tras la ingestión, las fases larvarias del orden de los lepidópteros sufren una muda prematura incompleta y letal desde el punto de vista del desarrollo. Este proceso interrumpe y detiene rápidamente su alimentación. Por lo general, la alimentación cesa a las pocas horas de la ingestión, aunque la mortalidad completa de las larvas puede demorar varios días. A menudo, las larvas afectadas se aletargan y suelen desarrollar áreas descoloridas o bandas entre segmentos.

Intrepid 2F es un insecticida de espectro estrecho dirigido específicamente a los lepidópteros, lo que lo convierte en una herramienta ideal para el Manejo Integrado de Plagas (IPM, por sus siglas en inglés).

Restricciones de uso:

No apto para la venta, uso o distribución en el condado de Nassau y el condado de Suffolk en el estado de Nueva York.

Restricciones de rotación de cultivos

Los siguientes cultivos de rotación se pueden plantar a los intervalos definidos a continuación después de la aplicación final de Intrepid 2F a tasas especificadas para un uso registrado.

Cultivo	Intervalo de resiembra
uso registrado de cultivos	sin restricciones
todos los demás cultivos destinados a la alimentación humana o animal	7 días

Nota: cuando utilice Intrepid 2F con otros pesticidas registrados, siempre consulte las restricciones y precauciones de rotación de cultivos en la etiqueta del otro producto y cumpla con las pautas de rotación más restrictivas.

Especies en peligro de extinción

Antes de utilizar este producto, debe obtener los Boletines de protección de especies en peligro de extinción (Boletines) correspondientes dentro de los seis meses anteriores a la aplicación o en el día en que esta se realice. Para obtener los Boletines, visite Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) en <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins>. Cuando use este producto, debe seguir todas las instrucciones y restricciones de la etiqueta que contienen todos los Boletines aplicables al área donde está aplicando el producto, incluidas las restricciones en el momento de la aplicación, si corresponde. El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal, incluida la indicación de la etiqueta de seguir todas las instrucciones y restricciones que contienen todos los Boletines correspondientes. Para obtener respuesta a preguntas generales o asistencia técnica, llame al 1-844-447-3813, o envíe un mensaje de correo electrónico a ESPP@epa.gov.