

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

DECLARE[®] Insecticide

For control of insect pests in alfalfa, canola, cole crops, corn, sweet corn, cotton, cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, grass forage, fodder and hay, legume vegetables, lettuce (head & leaf), onion, peanut, pome fruits, rice and wild rice, seed vegetables, small grains, sorghum (grain), soybean, stone fruits, sugarcane, sunflower, tobacco, tree nuts including pecans, tuberos & corn vegetables (potato, sweet potato, yams & related), conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards) and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Gamma-cyhalothrin: Cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyano(3-phenoxyphenyl) methyl ester 14.4%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 85.6%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Contains 1.25 lbs of active ingredient per gallon.

Contains petroleum distillate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Cheminova, Inc. • P.O. Box 110566 • One Park Drive, Suite 150 • Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals.

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Important Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-866-303-6950.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

Shake Well Before Using

EPA Reg. No. 67760-96

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EPA Est. No. 5905-GA-01

NET CONTENTS: 1 Gallon

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Induced vomiting as first aid for this substance may result in increased risk of chemical pneumonia or pulmonary edema caused by aspiration of the hydrocarbon solvent. Vomiting should be induced only under professional supervision. Skin exposure may also result in a sensation described as a tingling, itching, burning, or prickly feeling. Onset may occur immediately to 4 hours after exposure and may last 2 to 30 hours, without damage. Wash exposed areas once with soap and water. Relief from the skin sensation may be obtained by applying an oil-based cream.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-866-303-6950 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. **Container Reuse:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Then offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **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 rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinse for later use or disposal. **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 rinse 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.



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Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

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One Park Drive, Suite 150

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

 **CHEMINOVA**
HELPING YOU GROW

NET CONTENTS: 1 Gallon

1/14/0

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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 IN EYES:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
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This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PPE required for early entry into treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: 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, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

DECLARE® insecticide is a microencapsulated synthetic pyrethroid insecticide that controls insects by contact and ingestion. DECLARE is intended for control of insect pests in alfalfa, canola, cole crops, corn, cotton, fruiting vegetables, legume vegetables, lettuce, onion, peanut, pome fruits, rice, grain sorghum, soybean, stone fruits, sugarcane, sunflower, tobacco, tree nuts including pecans, wheat, triticale, conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards) and non-cropland areas adjacent to crops.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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

For cutworm control, DECLARE may be applied before, during, or after planting. For soil incorporated applications, use higher rates in rate range for improved control.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, the use of this product should conform to resistance management strategies established for the use area. Consult your local or State agricultural authorities for details.

If resistance to this product develops in your area, this product, or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternative method of control for your area.

BUFFER ZONES

Vegetative Buffer Strip

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

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

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

Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. USDA, NRCS. 2000. Forth Worth, Texas. 21pp. <http://www.in.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/agronomy/newconbuf.pdf>

Buffer Zone for Ground Application (groundboom, overhead chemigation, or airstblast)

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

Buffer Zone for ULV Aerial Application

Do not apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Buffer Zone for Non-ULV Aerial Application

Do not apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

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

SPRAY DRIFT REQUIREMENTS

Observe the following precautions when spraying in the vicinity of aquatic areas such as lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams, marshes, or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds.

Wind Direction and Speed

Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition.

Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph.

Temperature Inversion

Do not make aerial or ground applications into temperature inversions.

Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with height above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

Droplet Size

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

Additional Requirements for Ground Applications

Wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

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

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

Additional Requirements for Aerial Applications

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

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

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

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

Shielded Sprayers: Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers: It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

Note: Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment manufacturer and/or State Extension Service.

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Orchard/Tree Nursery: In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
- Spray must be shut off during row turns.
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no over-hanging canopy.
- Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage.
- **Do not** allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside downwind row(s) only from outside the planting.

TANK MIX APPLICATION

When tank mixing with any other agricultural products, always add DECLARE last. Fill the tank with one-half to two-thirds volume of the mixing diluent. Make sure all other products are fully dispersed in the mixing diluent before adding the recommended rate of DECLARE to the tank. Add the remainder of the mixing diluent volume. For best results, it is recommended that mixing and spray equipment have continuous agitation. Follow the precautions and limitations of the most restricted product in the tank mixture.

While DECLARE has good flexibility for tank mixing with other agricultural products, a jar test for physical compatibility is recommended for untried mixtures using proper ratios and mixing sequences of all ingredients to be included in the mixture.

DECLARE is an aqueous-based formulation. It is recommended that no type of non-emulsifiable oils be used in combination with DECLARE. If adjuvants are used, use only: nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 75% surface agent or non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate (COC), including once-refined vegetable oil concentrate (VOC), or methylated sunflower oils (MSO) containing a minimum of 17% emulsifier.

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

1. Contains only EPA exempt ingredients.
2. Is non-phytotoxic to the target crop.
3. Is compatible in mixture. (May be established through a jar test.)
4. Is supported locally for use with DECLARE on the target crop through proven field trials and through university and extension recommendations.

In addition, the following may be used as diluents:

- Crop oil concentrate
- Methylated sunflower oils
- Urea-ammonium nitrate

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

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

CHEMIGATION

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

Sprinkler Irrigation Application

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

Apply by injecting the recommended rate of DECLARE into the irrigation system using a metering device that will introduce a constant flow and by distributing the product to the target area in 0.1 to 0.2 acre-inch of water. In general, use the least amount of water required for proper distribution and coverage. It is recommended that the product be injected into the center of the main irrigation line ahead of at least one right angle turn in the line to ensure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Once the application is completed, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping the system. In addition to the above recommendations, if application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, the recommended rate of DECLARE for the area covered should be injected into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

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

Use Precautions – Sprinkler Irrigation Application

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler irrigation systems including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move. **Do not** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
3. If you have any questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
4. **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.
5. 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.

6. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-source contamination from backflow.
7. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back through the injection pump.
8. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve or interlock 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.
9. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
10. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch or interlock that will stop the water pump motor or injector when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
11. Systems must use a chemical injector or metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump), effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
12. Any alternatives to the above-required safety devices must conform to the list of EPA- or state agency-approved alternative devices.
13. **Do not** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment or nonuniform distribution of treated water.
14. **Do not** apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

Rate Conversion Chart			
lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre	pint/acre	treated acres/gallon
0.0075	0.77	0.05	167
0.01	1.02	0.06	125
0.0125	1.28	0.08	100
0.015	1.54	0.1	84
0.02	2.05	0.13	62

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

Crop	Maximum Rate for Either Product Used Alone (lb/ai/acre) ¹	
	Gamma-cyhalothrin (e.g., DECLARE)	Lambda-cyhalothrin ²
alfalfa	0.06	0.12
canola	0.045	0.09
cole crops	0.12	0.24
corn	0.06	0.12
sweet corn	0.24	0.48
cotton	0.1	0.2
cucurbits	0.09	0.18
fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits)	0.18	0.36
grass forage, fodder and hay	0.045	0.09
legume vegetables	0.06	0.12
lettuce (head and leaf)	0.15	0.3
onion (bulb) and garlic	0.12	0.24
peanut	0.06	0.12
pome fruits	0.1	0.2
rice and wild rice	0.06	0.12
seed vegetables	0.06	0.12
sorghum (grain)	0.04	0.08
soybean	0.03	0.06
stone fruits	0.1	0.2
sugarcane	0.08	0.16
sunflower	0.06	0.12
tobacco (air dried)	0.045	0.09
tree nuts including pecans	0.08	0.16
tuberous & corm vegetables (potato, sweet potato, yams & related)	0.06	0.12
wheat, wheat hay and triticale	0.03	0.06
conifer and deciduous trees (plantations, nurseries and seed orchards)	0.12	0.24
non-cropland areas adjacent to crops	0.1	0.2

¹ **Note:** If both gamma-cyhalothrin and lambda-cyhalothrin are used on a crop during the same crop growing season, the amounts of each that can be used can be calculated as shown in the following examples:

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

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

² Includes any lambda-cyhalothrin product approved for crop uses.

Specific directions for use for labeled uses of DECLARE are provided in the following tables (crops and/or use sites are listed alphabetically):

Alfalfa, Including Alfalfa Grown for Seed		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
army cutworm (for use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming)	0.005 – 0.0075	0.51 – 0.77
alfalfa weevil (for use in Colorado and Kansas) (1)	0.005 followed by 0.01	0.51 followed by 1.02
potato leafhopper (for use in Maryland, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin)	0.005 – 0.0125	0.51 – 1.28
alfalfa caterpillar	loopers spp.	0.0075 – 0.0125
cutworm spp.	threecornered alfalfa hopper	
green cloverworm	velvetbean caterpillar	
leafhopper spp.	webworm spp.	
alfalfa seed chalcid (adult)	grape colaspis (adult)	0.01 – 0.015
alfalfa weevil	grasshopper spp.	1.02 – 1.54
armyworm	green June beetle (adult)	
bean leaf beetle (adult)	green peach aphid (4)	
blister beetle spp.	Japanese beetle (adult)	
blue alfalfa aphid	meadow spittlebug	
clover leaf weevil spp.	Mexican bean beetle	
clover root borer (adult)	pea aphid	
clover root curculio spp. (adult)	pea weevil (adult)	
clover stem borer (adult)	plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (4)	
corn earworm	spotted alfalfa aphid	
cowpea aphid	stink bug spp.	
cowpea curculio (adult)	sweet clover weevil (adult)	
cowpea weevil (adult)	thrips spp. (5)	
cucumber beetle spp. (adult)	western yellowstriped armyworm	
Egyptian alfalfa weevil	whitefringed beetle spp. (adult)	
fall armyworm (2)	yellowstriped armyworm	
beet armyworm (2) (4)	spider mites (3)	0.015
blotch leafminer (4)		1.54

¹ For use in Colorado and Kansas. Use both applications only on first cutting in calendar year when alfalfa is more than 35 days from harvest and nighttime temperature is 50°F for three consecutive days before and after the first application. Apply second application based on new hatches.

² Use higher rates for large larvae.

³ Suppression only.

⁴ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁵ **Does not include western flower thrips.**

Remarks:

- Apply only to fields planted to pure stands of alfalfa.
- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons per acre by air or 10 gallons per acre by ground. When foliage is dense and/or pest populations are high, 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air or 20 gallons per acre by ground and higher label use rates are recommended. Use higher rates in recommended use rate range for increased residual control.
- Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2 to 3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb active ingredient (0.096 pint) per acre per cutting. **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.38 pint) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.

Canola		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
armyworm spp. cabbage seedpod weevil cutworm spp. diamondback moth cabbage aphid	flea beetle grasshoppers looper spp. lygus bug 0.0075 – 0.015 0.015	0.77 – 1.54 1.54

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic threshold.
- Apply with ground or air equipment using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb active ingredient (0.29 pint) per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.

Cole Crops		
Brassica (head and stem), including but not limited to broccoli, brussel sprouts, cabbage, cavalo broccoli, cauliflower, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy) and kohlrabi		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cabbage webworm	cutworm spp. imported cabbageworm southern cabbageworm 0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm diamondback moth (3) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult)	leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (3) spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. thrips spp. (2) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm 0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
garden symphylan (<i>Scutigereilla immaculate</i>) (CA) (4)	0.0125	1.28

¹ For control of first and second instars only.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁴ Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/acre per season, 0.12 lb ai/acre (12.3 fl oz/acre).

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb active ingredient (0.77 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.

Conifer and Deciduous Trees Plantations, nurseries and seed orchards		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
bagworm	pine colaspis beetle	
balsam twig aphid	pine conelet bug	0.01 – 0.02
balsam wooly aphid	pine leaf chermid	1.02 – 2.05
birch leafminer	pine needle scale	
black pine weevil	pine sawfly spp.	
European elm bark beetle	pine tip moth spp.	
gypsy moth	pine tortoise scale	
Japanese beetle	pine weevil spp.	
june beetle spp.	poplar aphid spp.	
leaf beetle spp.	sawfly spp.	
leafroller spp.	spittlebug spp.	
mealybug spp. (1)	spruce budworm	
may beetle spp.	tent caterpillar spp.	
pales weevil	tussock moth spp.	
pine chafer	webworm spp.	
coneworm spp. seed bug spp.	See Remarks for pest-specific use directions	

¹ Suppression only.

Remarks:

- To control exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed and bark feeding insects, apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.12 lb active ingredient (0.77 pints) per acre per year.

Coneworm /Seed Bug/Thrips spp. in Seed Orchards:

- For high volume sprayers, dilute 2.05 fl oz per 100 gallons of water and apply 5 to 10 gallons of finished spray per tree.
- For low volume sprayers, dilute 8 fl oz per 100 gallons of water and apply 100 gallons of finished spray volume per acre.
- For aerial application, apply 6 fl oz per acre in a minimum of 10 gallons of finished spray per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.25 lb active ingredient (1.6 pints) per acre per year.

Corn (At Plant Soil Application)		
Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn, Sweet Corn		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
corn rootworm larvae Mexican northern southern western cutworm spp.	lesser cornstalk borer red imported fire ant (1) seedcorn beetle seedcorn maggot white grub spp. wireworm spp. (1)	0.0025 lb ai per 1000 ft of row 0.26 fl oz per 1000 ft of row
Reduced rates - selected states **		
wireworm spp.	0.0004	0.041
cutworm spp. (2)	0.0008	0.082
seedcotton maggot		
white grub spp. (3)		
corn rootworm larvae (3)	0.001-0.00175	0.10 - 0.18
Western		
Northern		
Southern		
Mexican		
red imported fire ant (4)		

** Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

¹ Suppression only.

² T-band or band only.

³ For reducing damage only when used T-band or in-furrow on light to moderate infestations. Use 0.1 fl oz to 0.14 fl oz/ ft of row for light infestations. Use 0.14 to 0.18 fl oz/1000 ft of row for moderate infestations. For high infestations, use a premium soil insecticide like Force 3G or Force CS insecticide.

⁴ Suppression only used T-band or band.

Remarks:

- **Banded Applications:** Apply at planting as a 5 to 7 inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow opener and the press wheel or as a band application behind the press wheel.
- **In-Furrow Applications:** Apply into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow opener and in front of the press wheel.
- Apply a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre.
- **Pre-harvest Interval:** Do not harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application.
- Do not apply more than 0.045 lb active ingredient (0.29 pint) per acre per crop at plant. For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn, do not apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn, do not apply more than 0.24 lb active ingredient per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.

Fluid Ounces and Pounds Active Ingredient per Acre of Declare Applied at 0.66 fl oz per 1000 ft of Row for Various Row Spacings						
Row spacing	40"	38"	36"	34"	32"	30"
Linear ft/acre	13,068	13,756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424
Fl oz /acre	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6
Lb ai/acre	0.034	0.035	0.037	0.040	0.042	0.045

Corn (Foliar Application) Field Corn, Popcorn, Seed Corn			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Target Pests		Rate	
		lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
Cutworm spp (selected states)**		0.005 – 0.0075	0.51 – 0.77
corn earworm (1) cutworm spp. green cloverworm	meadow spittlebug western bean cutworm (1)	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
alfalfa weevil (adult) (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska) armyworm (2) bean leaf beetle cereal leaf beetle corn leaf aphid (3) English grain aphid (3) European corn borer (1) fall armyworm (2) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. hop vine borer (1) hornworm spp. (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska) Japanese beetle (adult)	lesser cornstalk borer (1) Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) oat bird-cherry aphid (3) sap beetle (adult) southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) southwestern corn borer (1) stalk borer (1) stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (1) (4) webworm spp. western corn rootworm beetle (adult) yellowstriped armyworm (2)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
beet armyworm (2) (4) chinch bug greenbug (3) (4) Mexican rice borer (1)	rice stalk borer (1) southern corn leaf beetle (<i>Myochrous denticollis</i>) (3) (5) sugarcane borer (1)	0.015	1.54

** Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri (only in counties: Bollinger, Butler, Cape Girardeau, Dunklin, Madison, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Ripley, Scott, Stoddard, Wayne), New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

¹ For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or ear.

² Use higher rates for large larvae.

³ Suppression only.

⁴ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁵ In Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri for field and seed corn, may also be applied through chemigation equipment.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn. Direct spray to the base of corn plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. Declare may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use upper end of rate range at 1.54 fl oz per acre (0.015 lb active ingredient per acre).
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.38 pint) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.19 pint) after silk initiation. **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb active ingredient (0.096 pint) after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- **Preharvest Interval:** **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

Sweet Corn (At Plant Soil Application)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	(lb ai per 1000 ft of row)	(fl oz per 1000 ft of row)
Reduced rates - selected states **		
wireworm spp.	0.0004	0.041
cutworm spp. (1)	0.0008	0.082
seedcotton maggot		
white grub spp. (2)		
corn rootworm larvae (2)	0.001-0.00175	0.10 - 0.18
Western		
Northern		
Southern		
Mexican		
red imported fire ant (3)		

** Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

¹ T-band or band only.

² For reducing damage only when used T-band or in-furrow on light to moderate infestations. Use 0.1 -- .14 fl oz/1000 ft of row for light infestations. Use 0.14 to 0.18 fl oz/1000 ft of row for moderate infestations. For high infestations, use a premium soil insecticide.

³ Suppression only used T-band or band.

Remarks: See remarks under "Corn (At Plant Soil Application)" above.

Sweet Corn (Foliar Application)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
corn earworm (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington - grown for processing)	0.0075 – 0.01	0.77 – 1.02
aphid spp. (2) (3)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
northern corn rootworm beetle (adult)		
aster leafhopper		
sap beetle (adult)		
beet armyworm (1) (3)		
southern armyworm (1)		
chinch bug		
southern corn rootworm beetle (adult)		
common cornstalk borer		
southwestern corn borer		
corn earworm		
spider mite spp. (2)		
cutworm spp.		
stink bug spp.		
European corn borer		
tarnished plant bug		
fall armyworm (1)		
webworm spp.		
flea beetle spp.		
western bean cutworm		
grasshopper spp.		
western corn rootworm beetle (adult)		
Japanese beetle (adult)		
yellowstriped armyworm (1)		
Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult)		
corn silklfly (adult) (2)	0.015	1.54
southern corn leaf beetle (<i>Myochrous denticollis</i>) (4)		

¹ Use higher rates for large larvae.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁴ Use in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri. May also be applied through chemigation equipment.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, or locally prescribed corn growth stages, usually at intervals of 4 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods and should be targeted for control before insects enter the stalk or ear.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. May be applied through chemigation in Illinois, Kansas, and Missouri.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 1.28 fl oz per acre (0.0125 lb active ingredient per acre).
- **Do not** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as food for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **Do not** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after the last treatment.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.24 lb active ingredient (1.54 pints) per acre per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.

Cotton		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
For use in selected states** up to 4 weeks after cotton emergence only. cutworm spp. thrips	0.005	0.51
cutworm spp. soybean thrips tobacco thrips	0.0075 – 0.01	0.77 – 1.02
cabbage looper cotton fleahopper cotton leafperforator cotton leafworm	lygus bug spp. (3) pink bollworm (adult) saltmarsh caterpillar	0.01 – 0.015
bandedwing whitefly (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) boll weevil brown stink bug cotton aphid (2) (3) cotton bollworm European corn borer	fall armyworm green stink bug southern green stink bug sweetpotato whitefly (2) (3) tobacco budworm (3) twospotted spider mite (2)	0.0125 – 0.02

** Use in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

¹ For control of first and second instars only.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage.
- Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. Declare may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least 1 quart of finished spray per acre.
- Under light bollworm/budworm infestation levels, 0.01 lb active ingredient per acre may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring.
- For boll weevil control, spray on a 3- to 5-day schedule.
- When applied according to label directions for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, Declare also provides ovicidal control of unhatched *Heliothis* spp. eggs.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.64 pints (0.1 lb active ingredient) per acre per season.
- **Do not** make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

Cucurbit Vegetables			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Cucurbit Vegetables	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
Chayote (fruit)	Armyworm species (1)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon)	blister beetle species		
Citron melon	cabbage looper		
Cucumber	corn earworm		
Gherkin	cricket species		
Gourd (edible)	cucumber beetle species (adult)		
<i>Lagenaria</i> spp. – includes: hyotan, cucuzza	cutworm species		
<i>Luffa acutangula</i> – includes hechima, Chinese okra	flea beetle species		
<i>Momordica</i> spp.— includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber	grasshopper species		
Muskmelon (hybrids and cultivars of <i>Cucumis melo</i>) includes: true cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon	June beetle species		
Pumpkin	leafhopper species		
Squash, summer (<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> var. <i>melopepo</i>) includes: crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini	lygus bug species (1)		
Squash, winter (<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> ; <i>C. moschata</i>) includes: butternut squash, calabaza, Hubbard squash (<i>C. mixta</i> ; <i>C. pepo</i>) includes: acorn squash, spaghetti squash	melonworm		
Watermelon – includes: hybrids and varieties of <i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	pickleworm		
	plant bug species		
	rindworm species complex		
	saltmarsh caterpillar		
	squash beetle		
	squash bug species		
	squash vine borer species		
	stink bug species		
	thrips species (1) (2)		
	tobacco budworm (1)		
	webworm species		
	aphid species (1)	0.015	1.54
	leafminer species (1) (3)		
	whitefly species (1) (3)		
	spider mite species (3)		

¹ See Resistance statement under "Resistance Management" section of this label.

² Does not include Western flower thrips.

³ Suppression only.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual control.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of Declare herbicide.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.09 lb active ingredient (0.58 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 days of harvest.

Fruiting Vegetables (Except Cucurbits)

Tomato, tomatillo, peppers (bell and non-bell), eggplant, ground cherry, okra, pepino

Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.

Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
cabbage looper cutworm spp. hornworm spp.	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
aphid spp. (2) (3) beet armyworm (1) (3) blister beetle spp. Colorado potato beetle (3) cucumber beetle spp. (adult) European corn borer (4) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. leafminer spp. (2) meadow spittlebug pepper weevil (adult) (2)	plant bug spp. southern armyworm (1) spider mite spp. (2) stalk borer (4) stink bug spp. thrips (3) (5) tobacco budworm (3) tomato fruitworm tomato pinworm tomato psyllid (2) (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3) yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 – 0.015
garden symphylan (<i>Scutigereilla immaculate</i>) California (6)	0.0125	1.28

¹ For control of first and second instars only.² Suppression only.³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.⁴ For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or fruit.⁵ **Does not include western flower thrips.**⁶ Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with **ground equipment** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/acre per season, 0.18 lb /ai/acre (19.5 fl oz/acre).**Remarks:**

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.18 lb active ingredient (1.15 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 5 days of harvest.

Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay (Pasture and rangeland grass, grass grown for hay or silage, and grass grown for seed)			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Target Pests		Rate	
		lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
army cutworm cutworm species Exxex skipper	range caterpillar striped grass looper	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
beet armyworm billbug species (1) bird cherry-oat aphid (2) black grass bug black turfgrass beetle (adult) blue stem midge cereal leaf beetle chinch bug crane fly species cricket species English grain aphid (2) fall armyworm flea beetle species grass mealybug grass sawfly (adult) grasshopper species	green June beetle greenbug (2) (3) Japanese beetle (adult) katydid species leafhopper species mite species (1) Russian wheat aphid (2) southern armyworm spittlebug species stink bug species sugarcane aphid thrips species tick species true armyworm webworm species yellowstriped armyworm	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54

¹ Suppression only.

² Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves.

³ See "Resistance" section in this label.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. When applying by ground, apply in a minimum of 7 gallons of water per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- For chinch bug control, Declare® insecticide may only suppress heavy infestations or migrations. In this situation, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
- Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage 0 days after application. **Do not** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application.
 - Grass grown for seed:
 - Straw, hay, and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage, or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.015 lb ai (1.54 fl oz of product) per acre per cutting for pastures, rangeland, and grasses grown for seed. A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.015 lb ai/acre that have not been cut between applications
- **Do not** apply more than 0.045 lb ai/acre (4.6 fl oz/acre) per acre per season.

Legume Vegetables				
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.				
Crop/Variety	Target Pests	Rate		
		lb ai/acre	fl oz /acre	
edible podded (only) <i>Canavalia gladiata</i> – sword bean <i>Canavalia ensiformis</i> – jackbean <i>Glycine max</i> – soybean - immature seed	cutworm spp.	Mexican bean beetle	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
	green cloverworm	saltmarsh caterpillar		
edible podded, succulent shelled or dried shelled <i>Phaseolus</i> spp. – includes: field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary and wax beans <i>Vigna</i> spp. – includes: adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, black-eye pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, crowder pea, and southern pea <i>Pisum</i> spp. – includes dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow and sugar snap peas <i>Cajanus cajan</i> – pigeon peas succulent shelled or dried shelled <i>Vicia faba</i> – broadbean (favabean) dried shelled (only) <i>Lupinus</i> spp. – includes: grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines <i>Cicer arietinum</i> – chickpea (garbanzo bean) <i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i> – guar <i>Lablab purpureus</i> – lablab bean (hyacinth bean) <i>Lens esculata</i> – lentils	imported cabbageworm	velvetleaf caterpillar	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
	alfalfa caterpillar	Japanese beetle (adult)		
	aphid spp. (4)	leafhopper spp.		
	armyworm (2)	leafhopper spp.		
	bean leaf beetle	looper spp.		
	bean leaf skeletonizer	meadow spittlebug		
	blister beetle spp.	painted lady butterfly (larvae)		
	corn earworm	plant bug spp. including lygus spp. (4)		
	corn rootworm beetle spp. (adult)	stalk borer (1)		
	cucumber beetle spp. (adult)	stink bug spp.		
curculio and weevil spp. (1)	three-cornered alfalfa hopper			
(foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae)	thrips spp. (4) (5)			
European corn borer (1)	tobacco budworm (4)			
fall armyworm (2)	webworm spp.			
fllea beetle spp. (adult)	western bean cutworm			
fllea hopper spp.	western yellowstriped armyworm (2)			
grasshopper spp.	yellowstriped armyworm (2)			
seed corn maggot (adult) (for use in Washington)		0.0125 – 0.015	0.0125	
garden symphylan (<i>Scutigerrilla immaculate</i>) California (6)		1.28 – 1.54	1.28	
beet armyworm (3) (4)	soybean looper (3) (4)	0.015	1.54	
leafminer spp. (3) (4)	spider mite spp. (3)			
lesser cornstalk borer (3)	whitefly spp. (3) (4)			

¹ For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or pods.

² Use higher rates for large larvae.

³ Suppression only.

⁴ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁵ Does not include western flower thrips.

⁶ Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/acre per season, 0.0.06 lb ai/acre (6.15 fl oz/acre).

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.38 pint) per acre per season.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and bean, do not graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.
- Preharvest Interval: For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, do not apply within 7 days of harvest. For dried shelled legume vegetables, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

Lettuce (Head and Leaf)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
alfalfa looper cabbage looper cutworm spp.	green cloverworm imported cabbageworm saltmarsh caterpillar	0.0075 – 0.0125 0.77 – 1.28
aphid spp. (2) (3) armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm diamondback moth (3) European corn borer fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult)	leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug plant bug spp., including Lygus spp. (3) southern armyworm spider mite spp. (2) stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) vegetable weevil (adult) whitefly spp. (2) (3)	0.01 – 0.015 1.02 – 1.54
garden symphylan (<i>Scutigerella immaculate</i>) California (4)		0.0125 1.28

¹ For control of first and second instars only.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁴ Use in California. Suppression. Apply as soil-applied treatment prior to planting. Apply with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. Total lb ai/acre per season, 0.15 lb /ai/acre (15.4 fl oz/acre).

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.15 lb active ingredient (0.96 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 1 day of harvest.

Onion (Bulb) and Garlic		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
cutworm spp. leafminer spp. (adult)	onion maggot (adult) seedcorn maggot (adult)	0.0075 – 0.0125 0.77 – 1.28
aphid spp. (2) armyworm spp. (1) flower thrips (2) onion thrips	plant bug spp. stink bug spp. tobacco thrips western flower thrips (2) (3)	0.01 – 0.015 1.02 – 1.54

¹ For control of first and second instars only.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Use the higher label rates as thrips population increases and avoid rescue situations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds and IPM recommendations.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb active ingredient (0.64 pints) per acre per year. **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (0.51 pints) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval:** **Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

Rice and Wild Rice		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
bird cherry-oat aphid chinch bug European corn borer (1) fall armyworm grasshopper spp. greenbug leafhopper spp. Mexican rice borer (1) rice seed midge	rice stalk borer (1) rice stink bug rice water weevil (adult) riceworm sharpshooter spp. sugarcane borer (1) true armyworm yellowstriped armyworm yellow sugarcane aphid	0.0125 – 0.02 1.28 – 2.05
rice water weevil (wet-seeded rice in California) (1) European corn borer (2) Mexican rice borer (2) rice seed midge rice stalk borer (2) sugarcane borer (2)		0.015 – 0.02 1.54 – 2.05

¹ See "Remarks" below for application information.

² For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk or ear.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds. Determine the need for repeat applications, usually at intervals of 5 to 7 days, by scouting.
- Declare can be used safely when propanil products are being used for weed control.
- Apply by air or by ground equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water (or total carrier volume) per acre, but ensure sufficient volume is used to provide adequate coverage. The addition of emulsifiable crop oil at 1 pint per acre when lower aerial application volumes are used is recommended to improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy.
- For control of rice water weevil in dry seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0 to 5 days after permanent flood establishment. **Do not** exceed 10 days from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Adults may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- For control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars usually when rice has emerged 0.5 inch above the waterline. Under conditions of prolonged migration into the field, start field scouting for rice water weevil adults and/or feeding scars 3 to 5 days after the initial treatment and, if needed, apply a second application within 7 to 10 days of the first application. Applications may also be treated at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations.
- **California:** In addition to above directions for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, DECLARE may be applied at the 1 to 3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2 leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaf prior to entering the soil. Monitor for adults, based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults. Treat in the following manner: a) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or b) spray the entire field.
- For control of stem borers, scout fields, when rice growth is near panicle differentiation, for early symptoms of damaging populations exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.

- Greenbug is known to have many biotypes. DECLARE may provide only suppression. If satisfactory control is not achieved with the first application of DECLARE, a resistant biotype may be present. Use alternate chemistry for control.
- **Do not** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.38 pint) per acre per season. **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb active ingredient (0.26 pint) per acre within 28 days of harvest or more than 0.02 lb active ingredient (0.13 pint) per acre within 21 days of harvest.
- **Do not** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustaceans.
- **Do not** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest. **Preharvest interval for wild rice in Minnesota: Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.**

SEED VEGETABLES (Oregon; may apply only on seed carrot in Idaho)			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
Seed Carrot Seed Dill Seed Parsley Seed Parsnip Seed Radish (except Daikon)	Lygus bug spp.	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54

Remarks:

- For applying with ground equipment (min. 10 gal/acre) or air (min. 2 gal/acre). For dense foliage or high pest population, higher use rates in higher volumes (10 gal/acre by air and 20 gal/acre by ground). Higher use rates can be used before crop bloom for increased residual control.
- This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or broadleaf weeds. **Do not** apply 1.54 fl oz/acre (0.015 lb ai/acre) to blooming seed crops. Apply 1.54 fl oz/acre only as a **pre-bloom or post-bloom** spray. Applications of 1.02 fl oz/acre (0.01 lb ai/acre) of Declare to blooming seed crops must be timed to coincide with periods of minimum bee activity between late evening and midnight. Be aware of bee activity resulting from a cool evening or morning dew. Avoid direct application to bee shelters/hives. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters/hives during and for 2 to 3 days following application.
- Do not apply more than 0.06 lb ai per acre per season.
- To reduce potential for the development of insecticide resistance, if Declare is used as a pre-bloom spray, it is not advisable to use during bloom.
- Establish appropriate buffer zones and follow guidelines for spray drift as found in the sections of this label entitled "Buffer Zones" and "Spray Drift Requirements."

Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, wheat, wheat hay, and triticale)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
army cutworm cutworm spp.	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
armyworm cereal leaf beetle English grain aphid (1) fall armyworm flea beetle spp. grasshopper spp.	Hessian fly (4) oat bird-cherry aphid (1) orange blossom wheat midge Russian wheat aphid (1) stink bug spp. yellowstriped armyworm	1.02 – 1.54
grass sawfly	0.0125 – 0.015	1.28 – 1.54
chinch bug corn leaf aphid (2)	greenbug (1) (3) mite spp. (2)	1.54
Spring and Winter Wheat: (Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming) wheat stem maggot (5)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
Wheat army cutworm For use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota	0.005 – 0.0125	0.51 – 1.28
Wheat (except Durum) and Barley (selected states) (6) Axial® XL herbicide in tank mixture with Declare for grasses and insects		Axial XL® 16.4 + Declare at recommended rates
Wheat (including Durum) (selected states) (7) Discover® NG herbicide in tank mixture with Declare for grasses and insects		Discover® NG 12.8 – 16 + Declare at recommended rates

¹ Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once wheat has started to boot, DECLARE may provide suppression only. Higher rates and increased coverage will be necessary.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁴ Make applications when adults emerge.

⁵ Apply from 5-leaf to flag leaf stages of wheat for suppression/control. Time application to control adult flies and maggots on the leaves and stems before maggots bore into stem. Use higher rates for heavier populations and adverse application conditions. May be tank-mixed with Tilt® or Quilt® fungicides and Axial® XL and Discover® NG herbicides.

⁶ Use in Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming.

Sorghum (Grain)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
cutworm spp. sorghum midge	0.0075 – 0.01	0.77 – 1.02
armyworm beet armyworm (1) (3) corn earworm European corn borer (2) fall armyworm (1) flea beetle spp.	grasshopper spp. lesser cornstalk borer (2) southwestern corn borer (2) stink bug spp. webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.01 – 0.015 1.02 – 1.54
For use in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska: hornworm alfalfa weevil (adult)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
chinch bug Mexican rice borer (2)	rice stalk borer (2) sugarcane borer (2)	0.015 1.54

¹ Use higher rates for large larvae.

² For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For sorghum midge control, begin applications when 25% of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. Repeat applications at 5-day intervals if needed.
- For chinch bug control, begin applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum. Direct spray to the base of sorghum plants. Repeat applications at 3- to 5-day intervals if needed. DECLARE may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.04 lb active ingredient (0.26 pint) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.19 pint) per acre per season after crop emergence.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.01 lb active ingredient (0.06 pint) per acre per season once crop is in soft dough stage.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 30 days of harvest.

Soybean		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
bean leaf beetle cabbage looper corn earworm cutworm spp. green cloverworm Mexican bean beetle Mexican corn rootworm beetle (adult) northern corn rootworm beetle (adult) painted lady (thistle) caterpillar	potato leafhopper saltmarsh caterpillar southern corn rootworm beetle (adult) soybean aphid (4) three-cornered alfalfa hopper thrips spp. (5) velvetbean caterpillar western corn rootworm beetle (adult) woollybear caterpillar	0.0075 – 0.0125 0.77 – 1.28

(continued on next page)

Soybean (continued)		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
For use in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska: (6) hornworm alfalfa weevil (adult)	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
armyworm (1) blister beetle spp. European corn borer fall armyworm (1) grasshopper spp. Japanese beetle (adult)	plant bug spp. silverspotted skipper stink bug spp. tobacco budworm (3) webworm spp. yellowstriped armyworm (1)	0.0125 – 0.015
beet armyworm (3) lesser comstalk borer (2)	soybean looper (2) (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015
		1.54

¹ Use higher rates for large larvae.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

⁴ Use a rate in the lower end of the rate range for early season applications and/or lighter populations.

⁵ **Does not include western flower thrips.**

⁶ Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- **Do not** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (*Diabrotica* species) as part of an aerial-applied corn rootworm control program, use a minimum of 1.02 fl oz per acre (0.01 lb active ingredient per acre).
- **Do not** apply more than 0.03 lb active ingredient (0.19 pint) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 45 days of harvest.

Stone Fruits		
Apricot, sweet and tart cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, chickasaw plum, damson plum, Japanese plum, plumcot, prune		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
American plum borer apple maggot (adult) black cherry aphid cherry fruit fly spp. (adult) codling moth green fruitworm Japanese beetle June beetle leafhopper spp. leafroller spp. oriental fruit moth	peachtree borer spp. peach twig borer pear sawfly periodical cicada plant bug spp. plum curculio rose chafer stink bug spp. tent caterpillar spp. thrips spp.	0.01 – 0.02
		1.02 – 2.05

Remarks:

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

- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.1 lb active ingredient (0.64 pints) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (0.51 pints) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.

Sugarcane		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
Mexican rice borer (1)	sugarcane beetle (adult) (2)	1.28 – 2.05
pygmy mole cricket	sugarcane borer (1)	
rice borer (1)	yellow sugarcane aphid (3)	
sugar cane aphid (3)	west Indian crane fly	

¹ For control before larvae bore into the plant stalk.

² Suppression only of beetles active above ground.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (0.51 pints) per acre per season.
- **Preharvest Interval: Do not** apply within 21 days of harvest.

Sunflower		
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
cutworm spp. sunflower beetle	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
red sunflower seed weevil (North Dakota and South Dakota)	0.0075 – 0.015	0.77 – 1.54
banded sunflower moth fall armyworm (1) flea beetles (selected states)** grasshopper spp. head-clipper weevil (adult) Japanese beetle (adult) leafhopper spp. meadow spittlebug	0.01 – 0.015 painted lady (thistle) caterpillar seed weevil (adult) spotted cabbage looper stem weevil (adult) stink bug spp. sunflower maggot (adult) sunflower moth woollybear caterpillar	1.02 – 1.54
For use in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska: alfalfa weevil (adult) hornworm	0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
beet armyworm (3) spider mite spp. (2)	0.015	1.54

** Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

¹ For control of first and second instars only.

² Suppression only.

³ See resistance statement under General Use Precautions and Restrictions.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 5 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.08 lb active ingredient (0.51 pints) per acre per year.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb active ingredient (0.38 pints) per acre per year post bloom.
- **Preharvest interval: Do not** apply within 14 days of harvest.

Tuberous and Corm Vegetables (potato, sweet potato, yams, and related)			
Note: Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.			
Crop	Target Pests	Rate	
		lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
arracacha	cutworm species	0.0075 – 0.0125	0.77 – 1.28
arrowroot	leafhopper species saltmarsh caterpillar		
artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem only)	sweet potato hornworm		
canna (edible)	woolybear caterpillar species		
cassava (bitter and sweet)		0.01 – 0.015	1.02 – 1.54
chayote (root)	aphid species (1)		
chufa	armyworm species (1)		
dasheen	blister beetle species		
ginger	Colorado potato beetle (1)		
leren	corn earworm		
potato	cricket species		
sweet potato	cucumber beetle species (adult)		
tanier	European corn borer		
turmeric	fllea beetle species (adult)		
yam (bean and true)	grasshopper species		
	looper species (1)		
	lygus bug species (1)		
	plant bug species		
	potato psyllid		
	potato tuberworm		
	stink bug species		
	sweet potato leaf beetle (adult)		
	sweet potato vine borer		
	thrips species (1) (2)		
	tortoise beetle species		
	webworm species (adult)		
	weevil species (adult)		
	leafminer species (1) (3)	0.015	1.54
	spider mite species (3)		
	whitefly species (1) (3)		

¹ See **Resistance** section in this label.

² Does not include Western flower thrips.

³ Suppression only.

Remarks:

- Apply as required by scouting, usually at intervals of 7 days or more. Timing and frequency of applications should be based upon insect populations reaching locally determined economic thresholds.
- Apply with ground or air equipment, using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre. When applying by ground, apply a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- Use higher application volumes and rates when foliage is dense, pest populations are high, larvae are large, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual.
- Insects that bore or tunnel into leaves, vines, stems, tubers, or corms must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications.
- **Do not** apply more than 0.06 lb ai (6.15 fl oz of product) per acre per season.
- **Do not** apply within 7 days of harvest.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

Non-Cropland Areas Adjacent to Crops (Excluding Public Land)		
Target Pests	Rate	
	lb ai/acre	fl oz/acre
Refer to crop-specific use directions.	Use rates in crop-specific use directions.	Use rates in crop-specific use directions.

Remarks:

- Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects that may threaten crops.
- When treating areas adjacent to crops, refer to the specific use directions for the adjacent crop for target pests, rates, and spray recommendations.
- Use highest labeled rates for dense/tall foliage, high insect populations and/or larger larval stages.
- Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
- **Do not** exceed 0.1 lb active ingredient (0.64 pints) per acre per year.
- **Do not** graze livestock in treated areas.

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. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

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Cheminova 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, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Cheminova MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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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 Cheminova or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Cheminova'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

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