FENPYROXIMATE | GROUP 21A | INSECTICIDE

AKOLA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fenpyroximate: Benzoic acid, 4-[[[(*E*)-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl) methylene]amino]oxy]methyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester	5.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	95.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 0.42 lb. active ingredient per U.S. gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION - PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-304

EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 Quart (0.25 Gal.)

FIRST AID	
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call **1-800-348-5832**. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling **1-800-424-9300**.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION - PRECAUCIÓN

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using the toilet. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and appropriate chemical and/or water-resistant gloves.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils and/or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow the 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

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

Applicators and other handlers should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is very highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. 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. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having medium to high potential for reaching both surface water and aquatic sediment via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of this chemical from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours. Sound erosion control practices will reduce this product's potential to reach aquatic sediment via runoff.

Minimum Honey Bee Toxicity
Fenpyroximate is practically nontoxic to bees through acute contact and acute oral exposure when applied to listed crops according to the label directions.

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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS

This product may have effects on endangered species. When using this product, you must follow the measures contained in the Endangered Species Protection Bulletin for the area in which you are applying the product. To obtain Bulletins, no more than six months before using this product, consult http://www.epa.gov/espp/ or call 1-844-447-3813. You must use the Bulletin valid for the month in which you will apply the product.

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 12 hours.

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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils and/or Viton™ ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AKOLA is used for the control of leafhoppers, mealybugs, mites, psylla, psyllids, and whiteflies. **AKOLA** stops mite feeding immediately after application. **AKOLA** controls all motile stages of mites by inhibiting cellular respiration in the mitochondrion of cells which results in rapid cessation of all biological activities including feeding and reproduction. Mortality of mites can be observed within 3 to 7 days after intoxication.

AKOLA works primarily through contact action, **so thorough spray coverage is necessary**. Mix with sufficient water and apply as a foliar spray to obtain uniform coverage. Dense foliage or excessive growth will often prevent adequate coverage; adjust spray volumes accordingly. Treat plants when pests are immature or at a susceptible stage and populations are building, before crop damage occurs.

Target Species	
Apple rust mite*	Mealybug species
Asian citrus psyllid	Mint bud mite

(continued)

Target Species *(continued)*	
Avocado Brown mite	Pacific spider mite
Banks grass mite	Pear psylla
Broad mite	Pear rust mite
Carmine mite	Pecan leaf scorch mite
Citricola scale	Persea mite
Citrus bud mite	Plum nursery mite**
Citrus flat mite	Potato leafhopper
Citrus leafminer*	Powdery Mildew*
Citrus red mite	Six spotted mite
Citrus rust mite	Strawberry spider mite
Citrus thrips*	Texas citrus mite
Cyclamen mite	Tomato (Potato) psyllid
European red mite	Tomato russet mite
Frosted scale (juvenile)**	Two-spotted spider mite
Gills mealybug**	Variegated leafhopper
Glassy-winged sharpshooter*	White apple leafhopper
Grape leafhopper	Whiteflies*
Hazelnut-Filbert bud mite	Willamette spider mite
McDaniel mite	

***suppression**
****Not Registered for Use by California.**

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

- Make applications immediately after the spray solution is prepared.
- Apply with properly calibrated spray equipment.

- Apply by ground or air using the recommended water spray volume found in the **Application Rate Chart** section of this label.
- Do not apply **AKOLA** through any type of irrigation system except those described in the **CHEMIGATION** section.
- For aerial equipment, use medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1 standard).
- Thorough spray coverage is essential for mite and insect control.
- For best results, apply when pest populations are beginning to build, before reaching economic thresholds. Consult your local agricultural advisor or state cooperative extension service for further information.

CHEMIGATION

For Chemigation Use On Field Corn, Popcorn, Silage Corn, Seed Corn; Potato

Apply this product alone or in combination with other products which are registered for application through irrigation systems.

- Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of performance, 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.

Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

- 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, back flow preventer (RPZ) 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 flow 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 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 also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

- 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.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Sprinkler Chemigation

- 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.
- 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 also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Chemigation Calibration and Application Instructions

Apply **AKOLA** under the schedule specified in the **Field Corn, Popcorn, Silage Corn, Seed Corn; and Potato Use Directions**, not according to the irrigation schedule unless the events coincide.

The following calibration and application techniques are provided for user reference, but do not constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Check with state and local regulatory agencies for potential use restrictions before applying any agricultural chemical through sprinkler irrigation equipment.

Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment

Notes: (1) Use only drive systems which provide uniform water distribution. (2) Do not use end guns when chemigating with **AKOLA** to avoid non-uniform application. (3) Plug the first nozzle closest to the well head to protect the water source.

1. Determine the size of the area to be treated.

2. Determine the time required to apply 1/4 - 1/2 inch water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as specified by the equipment manufacturer. Run the system at 80 - 95% of the manufacturer's rated maximum travel speed.
3. Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
4. Determine the amount of **AKOLA**, and any tankmix partners, required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
5. Add the required amount of **AKOLA**, any tankmix partners, and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tank. (See **MIXING DIRECTIONS** section of this label).
6. Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the **AKOLA** solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
7. Maintain constant agitation in the solution tank during the injection period.
8. Inject the specified amount of **AKOLA** per acre continuously for one complete revolution of the system.
9. Stop the injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **AKOLA** solution has cleared all the sprinkler heads.
10. Allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment

1. Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
2. Fill injector solution tank with plain water and calibrate the flow rate of the system to deliver the contents of the tank over a continuous 20 - 40 minute time interval.
3. Determine the amount of **AKOLA** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
4. Add the required amount of **AKOLA**, and any other tankmix partners, into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period. (See **MIXING DIRECTIONS** section of this label).
5. Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
6. Inject specified amount of **AKOLA** per acre for: (1) a continuous 20 - 40 minute period at the end of a regular irrigation set, or, (2) as a continuous 20 - 40 minute injection as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation to maximize retention of the pesticide by the foliage.
7. Maintain constant agitation in the solution tank during the injection period.
8. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **AKOLA** solution has cleared the last sprinkler head. To ensure lines are flushed and free from remaining pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

USE OF ADJUVANTS

When thorough coverage is a concern, use a spray adjuvant to maximize uniformity of coverage and performance of **AKOLA**. Use a non-ionic activator type wetting, spreading or penetrating adjuvant or horticultural spray oil adjuvant. Do not use a dormant oil, or binder or sticker-type adjuvant. Non-ionic adjuvants (NIS) should contain at least 75% surfactant. Crop oil concentrates (COC), methylated seed or vegetable oils (MSO), organosilicone products (OS), or blends of these adjuvants should contain at least 15% emulsifier/surfactant. Check compatibility of any adjuvant used with **AKOLA** before using. Follow the **Directions for Use** on each adjuvant product label for rates of use and use restrictions.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply within 75 feet of fish-bearing waters.
- Do not use products with the same mode of action in consecutive applications.
- Do not plant rotational crops other than those listed on this label for 30 days following the last application of this product.
- Do not use in greenhouse structures.
- Do not apply by Alternate Row Middle (ARM) spray method.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **AKOLA** contains a Group 21A miticide/ insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **AKOLA** and other Group 21A insecticides/ acaricides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect/mite population if this group of insecticides/ acaricides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide/ acaricide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **AKOLA** or other Group 21A insecticides/ acaricides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides/acaricides 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/acaricides 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 advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

AKOLA Alone: Shake well before using. Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with 3/4 of the amount of water needed for the intended application and then turn on agitation. Pour specified amount of product on the surface of the water in the spray tank. Add the balance of the water to the spray tank with agitation running. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Mix only as much spray solution as can be sprayed within four hours. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity. When using a closed loading system, rinse the extraction probe within the pesticide container prior to removal of the probe.

AKOLA Tank Mixtures: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with 3/4 of the amount of water needed for the intended application and turn on agitation. If using a buffering agent, add after filling the tank with 3/4 amount of water. Add the specified amount of tank mix products in the following order while maintaining agitation:

1) products in water-soluble packets
2) wettable powders
3) water-dispersible granulars and/or soluble powders
4) flowable liquids (including **AKOLA**)
5) emulsifiable concentrates
6) adjuvants and/or oils
7) remaining amount of water to achieve the desired level

Always follow the labeled mixing instructions of any partner products. Keep agitation running during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity. When using a closed loading system, rinse the extraction probe within the pesticide container prior to removal of the probe.

AKOLA Tank Mixture with Glyphosate: Begin with clean equipment. Fill spray tank with 3/4 of the amount of water needed for the intended application and turn on agitation. Add a minimum of 10 lbs. ammonium sulfate (AMS) per 100 gallons water as a conditioner/ buffering agent while maintaining agitation. AMS is necessary to achieve proper mixing compatibility between **AKOLA** and glyphosate products. AMS can be in a dry or liquid form. Next add the specified amount of **AKOLA** then add the specified amount of glyphosate product while maintaining agitation. Always follow the labeled mixing instructions. Maintain agitation during filling and spraying operations. If spraying must be stopped before emptying the sprayer, resume agitation before spraying the remainder of the load. Storage and use of the previous day's spray mix may result in reduced activity. When using a closed loading system, rinse the extraction probe within the pesticide container prior to removal of the probe.

If you have no experience with the combination you are considering, conduct a test to determine physical compatibility. To determine physical compatibility, add the proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water specified on the label as will be present in the chemical supply tank, into a suitable container, mix thoroughly, and allow to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily re-mixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or courser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641). If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the windspeed is between 11 - 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or courser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium or courser droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 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 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.**
- **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 needs to be level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

BOOM LENGTH - Aircraft

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters. Using shorter booms decreases drift potential. Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field for aerial applications and apply only when wind speed is 3 to 10 mph.

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.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications 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 temperatures 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.

APPLICATION RATE CHART FOR AKOLA

Almond; Pistachio (Use Permitted West of the Mississippi River) (Not Registered for Use by California)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**)	1.5 to 4.0 pints (0.079 to 0.210 lb. a.i.)	**WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER** • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 8.0 pints (0.420 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Banana (Not Registered for Use by California)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 70 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 7 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Bean, Succulent bean, snap; blackeyed pea, succulent shelled; broad bean, succulent shelled; chickpea, succulent shelled; cowpea, succulent shelled; crowder pea, succulent shelled; goa bean, succulent shelled; lablab bean, succulent shelled; lima bean, succulent shelled; succulent bean, succulent shelled; southern pea, succulent shelled; soybean, edible, succulent shelled; and velvet bean, succulent shelled**.**		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Berry Subgroup, Low-Growing (Crop Subgroup 13-07G) excluding Cranberry
(Not Registered for Use by California)
bearberry; bilberry; blueberry, lowbush; cloudberry; lingonberry; muntries; partridgeberry; strawberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground application using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • When using an electro-static sprayer, less than 25 gallons of water per acre may be used; however, do not use less than 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression
- Temporary pinking of immature green berries may be observed after an **AKOLA** application on certain strawberry varieties. This effect is transient and does not affect fruit sizing, color or quality.
- Avoid puddling of spray solution on plastic mulch as this can potentially result in underside scarring of fruit in direct contact with the plastic.

Bushberry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07B) excluding Highbush Cranberry
(Not Registered for Use by California)
Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground application using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • When using an electro-static sprayer, less than 25 gallons of water per acre may be used; however, do not use less than 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Caneberry Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 13-07A)
Blackberry (including Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora); raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Willamette spider mite	1.5 to 2.0 pints (0.08 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre. • For vines with a heavy canopy, or in high pressure situations, higher water volumes are recommended. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
Mites (see **Target Species**) Mealybugs Powdery Mildew*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	
Leafhopper**	1.0 to 2.0 pints[1] (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	
Whiteflies**	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	

*suppression
**Not Registered for Use by California.
[1] Use higher rate for dense foliage. Best control of leafhoppers is achieved by applications when majority of the population is in an immature development stage.

Citrus Fruit Group (Crop Group 10-10)
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; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin, clementine); tangor; trifoliate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Citrus rust mite**,†	4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.)	**All geographies:** • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. For full size trees, use a minimum of 200 gallons of water per acre. • When applying by air (in Florida and Texas only), use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 3 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air except in Florida and Texas. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • For aerial application to citrus in Florida, do not apply within 150 feet of all aquatic areas. • Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year. **Use Permitted West of the Mississippi River:** • In California for control of citricola scale, apply by ground using 500 gallons of water. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply more than 8.0 pints (0.420 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.
Citricola scale	3.0 pints (0.158 lb. a.i.)	
Asian citrus psyllid‡ Citrus leafminer* Citrus thrips* Leafhoppers Mealybugs Other Mites (see **Target Species**)	2.0 to 4.0 pints (0.105 to 0.210 lb ai)	

*suppression
**Not Registered for Use by California.
† Control on citrus fruit limited up to 14 days.
‡ For best results, use for control of adults and nymphs present at time of application when newly expanding foliage flush is present.

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

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites** (see **Target Species**)	**Early season**[1] (when cotton is less than 10-inches in height) 0.4 to 1.0 pint (0.021 to 0.053 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. • As canopy density increases use of higher water volume will assure better coverage. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
	Mid-season (when cotton is more than 10-inches in height) 1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	
Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	

*suppression
**Not Registered for Use by California.
[1] For early season use, when cotton is less than 10 inches in height, **AKOLA** may also be applied as a directed spray using ground spray equipment.

Field Corn, Popcorn, Silage Corn, Seed Corn (limited to the States of Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**)	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground application using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by chemigation using a minimum of 0.10 to 0.25 acre-inches of water (see **CHEMIGATION** for additional information). • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days for forage, silage, stover, and grain. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Fruiting Vegetable Group (Crop Group 8-10) African eggplant; bush tomato; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; pepper, bell; pepper, nonbell; roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Tomato (Potato) psyllid Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*Control on tomato in Florida only. Suppression only on all other crops.		

Hops*		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**)	2.0 to 3.0 pints (0.105 to 0.158 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. • For best results, apply before mite populations exceed 5 mites per leaf. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 6.0 pints (0.316 lb. a.i.) of product per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

* **NOTE:** Leaf yellowing may occur when **AKOLA** is combined with spray oil in excess of 1% of the spray volume. If this symptom occurs, it is usually more pronounced on newly expanding leaves. This symptom may occur in plants under stress and is worsened by certain conditions including the following:

- High Temperatures (air temperatures exceeding 90°F at the time of application or within a few days after application).
- Wet soil conditions and high humidity (rainy, misty, or foggy weather within a few days after application).
- Storm damage (including hail and wind).

Leaf Petiole Vegetable Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 22B) (Not Registered for Use by California) Cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; fuki; rhubarb; udo; zuiki; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Mamey Sapote; Sapodilla (Not Registered for Use by California)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 95 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Melon Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 9A) citron melon; muskmelon (hybrids and/or cultivars of *Cucumis melo*) (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon); watermelon (includes hybrids and/or varieties of *Citrullus lanatus*)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground application using a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 3 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Nonbearing Deciduous Fruit, Tree Nut, and Vines		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Leafhoppers Mealybugs Mites (see **Target Species**)	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 75 gallons of water per acre. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per year. • Do not harvest edible crops for 12 months following application unless the crop is listed on the label.

Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Foliage, and Flowering Plants (Not Registered for Use by California)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Leafhoppers Mealybugs Mites (see **Target Species**)	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year.

Peanut (Not Registered for Use by California)		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Leafhoppers Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. • As canopy density increases use of higher water volume will assure better coverage. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Peppermint, tops; Spearmint, tops		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**)	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 25 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 7 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Pome Fruit Group (Crop Group 11-10) apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Leafhoppers** Mealybugs** Mites** (see **Target Species**)	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply by Alternate Row Middle (ARM) spray method. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
**Not Registered for Use by California.		
Leafhoppers Mealybugs Mites (see **Target Species**) Pear psylla	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply by Alternate Row Middle (ARM) spray method. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per year.

Potato		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Tomato (Potato) psyllid Potato leafhopper	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by chemigation using a minimum of 0.10 to 0.25 acre-inches of water (see **CHEMIGATION** for additional information). • Allow 7 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. ai) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Small Fruit Vine Climbing Subgroup except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F) Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these		
Pest	**Rate/Acre**	**Use Directions**
Mites (see **Target Species**) Mealybugs Powdery Mildew*	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. • When using an electro-static sprayer, less than 50 gallons of water per acre may be used; however, do not use less than 5 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. • For vines with a heavy canopy, or in high pressure situations, use higher water volumes. If lower water volume amounts are used, tractor speed must be reduced to ensure complete coverage. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
Willamette spider mite	1.5 to 2.0 pints (0.079 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	
Leafhoppers	1.0 to 2.0 pints[1] (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	
*suppression [1] Use 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre for dense foliage. Best control of leafhoppers is achieved by applications when majority of the population is in an immature development stage.		

Squash/Cucumber Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 9B) (Not Registered for Use by California)
Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); Momordica spp (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); pumpkin; squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini); squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash)

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**) Tomato (Potato) psyllid Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
*suppression		

Stone Fruit Group (Crop Group 12-12)
apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**) Leafhoppers	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 80 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply by air. • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12) Use Permitted West of the Mississippi River (excluding Almond and Pistachio) (Not Registered for Use by California)

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

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**)	1.5 to 4.0 pints (0.079 to 0.210 lb. a.i.)	**WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER** • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

Tree Nut Group (Crop Group 14-12) Use Permitted East of the Mississippi River

African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia 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; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**) Gills mealybug Frosted scale (juvenile)	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	**EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER** • Apply by ground using a minimum of 100 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 14 days. **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 1 application per year.

Tropical and Subtropical, Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth, Inedible Peel Subgroup 24B excluding Banana (Not Registered for Use by California)
Abiu; akee apple; avocado; avocado, Guatemalan; avocado, Mexican; avocado, West Indian; bacury; binjai; canistel; cupuacu; etambe; jatoba; kei apple; langsat; lanjut; lucuma; mabolo; mango; mango, horse; mango, Saipan; mangosteen; paho; papaya; pawpaw, common; pelipisan; pequi; pequia; persimmon, American; plantain; pomegranate; poshte; quandong; sapote, black; sapote, green; sapote, white; sataw; screw-pine; star apple; tamarind-of-the-Indies; wild loquat; cultivars, varieties, and hybrids of these commodities

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites (see **Target Species**) Whiteflies*	1.0 to 2.0 pints (0.053 to 0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 95 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 50 gallons of water per acre. • As canopy density increases use of higher water volume will assure better coverage. • Allow 14 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 1 day **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

*suppression

Tuberous and Corm Vegetable Subgroup (Crop Subgroup 1C) excluding Potato
arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; canna, edible (Queensland arrowroot); cassava, bitter and sweet; chayote (root); chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; leren; sweet potato; tanier (cocoyam); turmeric; yam bean (jicama, manoic pea); yam, true

Pest	Rate/Acre	Use Directions
Mites Tomato (Potato) psyllid Potato leafhopper	2.0 pints (0.105 lb. a.i.)	• Apply by ground using a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. • Apply by air using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. • Allow 7 days between applications. • Preharvest Interval (PHI): 7 days **USE RESTRICTIONS** • Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. • Do not apply more than 4.0 pints (0.210 lb. a.i.) per acre per year. • Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container, and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place inaccessible to children and pets.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable plastic container 5 gallons or less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable plastic container (greater than 5 gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Refillable container greater than 5 gallons: 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 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Return to point of sale or offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties and limitations of liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be accurate and must be followed carefully. However, because of extreme weather and soil conditions, use methods and other factors beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC, it is impossible for Sharda USA LLC to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. As a result, crop injury or ineffectiveness is always possible. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THERE ARE NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, WHICH EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Sharda USA LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC disclaims any liability whatsoever for incidental or consequential damages, including, but not limited to, liability arising out of breach of contract, express or implied warranty (including warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose), tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise.

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OPEN HERE

FENPYROXIMATE | GROUP 21A | INSECTICIDE

AKOLA

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Fenpyroximate: Benzoic acid, 4-[[[[(*E*)-[(1,3-dimethyl-5-phenoxy-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl) methylene]amino]oxy]methyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester	5.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	95.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

Contains 0.42 lb. active ingredient per U.S. gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION - PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC (S U)

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-304

EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; MA 83411-MN-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001; TX 07401-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 1 Quart (0.25 Gal.)