FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION

OMRI LISTED For Organic Use

BioCeres EC

SPECIMEN LABEL

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 89600-4

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Beauveria bassiana strain ANT-03*.....	10.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....	90.0%
TOTAL:.....	100.0%

*Contains a minimum of 1 X 10^{10} viable conidia/mL of product.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

FIRST AID

If in eyes: 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticidal incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific Time (NPIC Website: www.npic.orst.edu). For emergencies, call your local poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- shoes plus socks
- waterproof gloves
- protective eyewear

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables are available, 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 170.607 (d) and (e) (f) for aerial application), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users 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 into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: For terrestrial uses - This product may harm beneficial insects and honey bees. Do not apply while bees or other pollinating insects are actively foraging. This product may be harmful to aquatic organisms. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply within 50 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation. 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.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil incorporated or soil injected, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

BioCeres EC is a contact biological insecticide containing the active ingredient *Beauveria bassiana* strain ANT-03 for use on labeled growing crops to control or suppress labeled foliar-feeding pests, including aphids, white flies, thrips, plant bugs, beetles and weevils infesting labeled crops or use sites. BioCeres EC must be mixed with water and applied as a foliar spray with ground or aerial equipment equipped for conventional insecticide spraying, or by chemigation, in field or greenhouse use sites.

PREHARVEST INTERVAL (PHI): Preharvest interval for BioCeres EC is zero (0) days. BioCeres EC can be applied up to the day of harvest.

INSECTS FOR WHICH BIOCERES EC MAY BE USED

For control of Whiteflies, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Weevils, Plant bugs, Borers, Spotted Lanternfly, and Leaf-feeding Insects on Listed Food Crops, Forestry, and Orchard Crops.

For Control of Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts, and Beetles on Rangeland, Improved Pastures, and Listed Food Crops.

For Control of Whiteflies, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids, Weevils, and Mealybugs on Listed Food and Nonfood Crops Grown Outdoors, in Indoor/Outdoor Nurseries, Greenhouses, Shadehouses, Commercial Landscapes, and Interiorscapes, and on Turf.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

BioCeres EC is a selective insecticide for use against labeled insects. Close scouting and early attention to infestations is highly recommended. Proper timing of application targeting newly hatched larvae is important for optimal results.

Apply ½ to 1½ quarts of Bioceres EC per acre in sufficient volume of water unless otherwise noted in the directions for use below.

Thorough coverage of infested plant parts is necessary for effective control. BioCeres EC does not have systemic activity. For some crops, directed drop nozzles by ground machine are required. Under heavy pest populations, use the stated higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or increase the spray volume to improve coverage. Repeat applications at an interval sufficient to maintain control, usually 3-10 days depending upon plant growth rate, insect activity, and other factors. If attempting to control an insect population with a single application, make the treatment when eggs start hatching, but before economic damage occurs.

To enhance control, tank mix with contact insecticides/miticides/nematicides. Use the lower label rates of BioCeres EC when populations are low and when tank-mixing with other insecticides/miticides/nematicides. Use the stated higher rates of BioCeres EC when applied stand-alone, when populations are high or when egg numbers are high.

To enhance adhesion of BioCeres EC use a spreader/sticker adjuvant.

BioCeres EC has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations, is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Apply BioCeres EC in ground and aerial equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. The amount of water needed per acre will depend upon crop development, weather, application equipment, and local experience. Do not spray when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for use. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Mixing directions

Important – Do not add BioCeres EC to the mix tank before introducing the correct amount of water. Add water to the mix tank. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding BioCeres EC. Add spreader/sticker and then correct amount of BioCeres EC to the mix tank and continue circulation. Maintain circulation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more BioCeres EC than can be used in 24 hours.

Spray volume

For conventional air and ground applications, use at least 50 gallons of total volume per acre in water-based sprays.

Tank mixing

Do not tank mix with fungicides. Do not combine BioCeres EC in the spray tank with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your use conditions. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations, they must be evaluated prior to use. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let this mixture stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION INFORMATION

GENERAL: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator and the grower (specifically, see **SENSITIVE AREAS** section for the requirement regarding spray drift and honey bees). The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

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

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE: Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that will provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE: Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM WIDTH: For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: Do not make application at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure to droplets to evaporation and wind. If

application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

SWATH ADJUSTMENT: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

WIND: Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition. Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS: Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified 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.

SENSITIVE AREAS: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, blooming crops or weeds that bees are visiting, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

CHEMIGATION USE DIRECTIONS

Spray preparation

First, prepare a suspension of BioCeres EC in a mix tank. Fill tank ½ to ¾ of the amount of water for the area to be treated. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of BioCeres EC, and then the remaining volume of water. Then set the sprinkler to deliver a minimum of 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of BioCeres EC into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the correct rate of BioCeres EC per acre. Inject the suspension of BioCeres EC with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. BioCeres EC is to be metered continuously for the duration of the water application. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not combine BioCeres EC with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use.

General Requirements

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. 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 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.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

1. 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.
2. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
5. 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.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch, which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure

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

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions for All Types of Chemigation

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
3. Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. Utilize agitation to keep solution in suspension.

SOIL APPLICATION RATES

Apply BioCeres EC as a soil drench or injection to treat the below-mentioned pest and crops. For soil applications, apply 1-4 oz. BioCeres EC per 1,000 square feet. For difficult to control soil pests apply BioCeres EC at the high rate (4 oz. per 1,000 square feet). Do not apply to water-saturated soil.

Apply BioCeres EC in enough water to ensure good coverage of treated area, at least one gallon per 1,000 square feet. Irrigate treated area after application to disperse product into soil.

GREENHOUSE AND OUTDOOR FOLIAR APPLICATION RATES

Apply BioCeres EC to treat the below mentioned pests and crops. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals as needed. Use 50 gallons spray volume per acre. Thoroughly cover plant foliage with spray solution, but not to runoff. Preharvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days.

APPLICATION RATES FOR GREENHOUSE

Use a range of ½ to 1½ quarts of Bioceres EC per 100 Gallons of water

---

CROP GROUP 18: NONGRASS ANIMAL FEEDS (FORAGE, FODDER, STRAW, AND HAY)

Alfalfa (Hay and Seed), Hay and Other Forage Crops

CROP GROUP 22A: Asparagus

CROP GROUP 5: BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: *Including, but not limited to* (excludes watercress):

Broccoli, Broccoli Raab, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Broccoli, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy/Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavolo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, and Rape Greens

---

CROP GROUP 3-07: BULB VEGETABLES: *Including, but not limited to:*

Leek, Garlic, Onion (Bulb and Green), Welch, and Shallot

CROP GROUP 13-07: BERRY AND SMALL FRUIT: *Including, but not limited to:*

Blueberry, Boysenberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Dewberry, Elderberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Marionberry, Maypop, Olallieberry, Salal, Schisandra Berry, Strawberry, and Youngberry

---

CROP GROUP 15: CEREAL GRAINS (not including rice): *Including, but not limited to:*

Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (all including field, seed, and sweet; fresh market and grain), Oats, Pearl Millet, Proso, Millet, Rye, Sorghum (Milo), Teosinte, Triticale, and Wheat

---

CROP GROUP 10-10: CITRUS FRUITS: *Including, but not limited to:*

Calamondin; Citrus citron; Citrus hybrids (includes Chironja, Tangelo, Tangor); Grapefruit; Kumquat; Lemon; Lime; Mandarin (Tangerine); Orange (sour and sweet); Pummelo; Satsuma mandarin

---

CROP GROUP 9: CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: *Including, but not limited to:*

Chayote (fruit); Chinese wax gourd (Chinese preserving melon); Citron melon; Cucumber; Gherkin; Gourd, edible (includes Hyotan, Cucuzza, Hechima, Chinese okra); Melons; Momordica spp (includes Balsam apple, Balsam pear, (bitter melon), Chinese cucumber); Muskmelon (includes Cantaloupe); Pumpkin; Squash (summer and winter) (includes Butternut squash, Calabaza, Hubbard squash, Acorn squash, Spaghetti squash); Watermelon

---

CROP GROUP 8-10: FRUITING VEGETABLES: *Including, but not limited to:*

Tomato, Tomatillo, Pepper (all varieties), Groundcherry, Pepino, Okra and Eggplant

---

CROP GROUP 19: HERBS AND SPICES: *Including, but not limited to:*

Allspice, Angelica, Anise, Balm, Basil, Borage, Burnet, Caperbuds, Caraway, Cardamom, Chamomile, Catnip, Celery seed, Chervil, Chive, Cinnamon, Clary, Coriander, Costmary, Cilantro, Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dill (Dillweed), Fennel, Fenugreek, Horehound, Hyssop, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage, Mace, Marjoram, Nasturtium, Parsley (Dried), Rosemary, Sage, Savory (Summer and Winter), Sesame, Sweet Bay leaf, Tansy, Tarragon, Tea, Thyme, Wintergreen, Woodruff, and Wormwood

---

Hops and Dried Cones

CROP GROUP 4: LEAFY VEGETABLES (Except *BRASSICA* Vegetables): *Including, but not limited to:*

Arugula, Celery, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock, Edible Chrysanthemum, Endive, Fennel, Head Lettuce, Leaf Lettuce, Parsley, Purslane, Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach and Swiss Chard

---

CROP GROUP 2: LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: *Including, but not limited to:*

Beet and Turnip

CROP GROUP 6: LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED) AND GRAIN CROPS: *Including, but not limited to:*

Adzuki Bean, Blackeyed Pea, Beans (all varieties), Chickpea, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Edible-Pod Pea, English Pea, Fava Bean, Field Bean, Field Pea, Garbanzo Bean, Garden Pea, Green Pea, Kidney Bean, Lentils, Lima Bean, Lupins, Mung Bean, Navy Bean, Peas, Pigeon Pea, Pinto Bean, Runner Bean, Snap Bean, Snow Pea, Soybean, Sugar Snap Pea, Tepary Bean, Wax Bean, and Yardlong Bean

---

CROP GROUP 20: OILSEED

Canola, Jojoba, Peanut, Safflower, Sunflower (including Sunflower Grown for Seed)

CROP GROUP 11-10: POME FRUITS:
Including, but not limited to:

Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pears and Quince

---

CROP GROUP 1: ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES:
Including, but not limited to:

Artichoke, Black Salsify, Carrot, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chayote (root), Chicory, Chinese Artichoke, Edible Burdock, Garden Beet, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Jerusalem Artichoke, Oriental Radish, Parsnip, Potatoes, Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Skirret, Spanish Salsify, Sugar Beet, Sweet Potatoes, Taro, Turmeric, Turnip, Turnip-rooted Chervil, Turnip-rooted Parsley and Yams

---

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and other Nursery Plants, including Shade Grown Crops

---

CROP GROUP 12-12: STONE FRUITS:
Including, but not limited to:

Apricot, Cherry (sweet/tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune

---

CROP GROUP 14-12: TREE NUTS:
Including, but not limited to:

Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (Hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia Nut, Pecan, Pistachios, and Walnut

---

CROP GROUP 23: TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUITS:
Including, but not limited to:

Acerola, Atemoya, Avocado, Banana, Biriba, Black Sapote, Canistel, Cherimoya, Custard Apple, Feijoa, Fig, Guava, Ilama, Jaboticaba, Kiwi, Longan, Lychee, Mamey Sapote, Mango, Olive (all varieties), Papaya, Passionfruit, Pineapple, Plantains, Pomegranate, Pulasan, Rambutan, Sapodilla, Soursop, Spanish Lime, Star Apple, Starfruit, Sugar Apple, Ti Palm Leaves, Wax Jambu (Wax Apple), and White Sapote

---

ADDITIONAL PLANTS:

Coffee, Containerized plants, Cotton, Hemp, Mushroom, Sugar Cane, and Tobacco

Greenhouse and Controlled Environment Agriculture (CEA) Ornamentals, Fruits, Vegetables, and Herbs

---

FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING SITES FOR CONTROL OF INSECTS:

Ornamentals in parks and landscapes, flowering plants, foliage plants, broadleaves, shrubs, trees, conifers

---

Turfgrasses in parks, landscapes, and golf courses

1½ to 3 quarts of Bioceres EC per acre
Cinch bugs, white grubs, and plant bugs

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container. The product can be stored for 18 months at refrigerated temperature (39±2°F; 4±2°C) or for 6 months at room temperature (68-77°F; 20-25°C). Avoid overheating.

Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling: Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. (For instances where state and local ordinances do allow burning): If burned, stay out of smoke.

ANATIS BIOPROTECTION

Always read and follow label directions.
V1-120822 3.23