



AGRILICIDE

SYSTEMIC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE IN READY TO USE CAPSULES FOR TREE INJECTION USE FOR CONTROL/SUPPRESSION OF LISTED MITES/INSECTS OF ORNAMENTAL/OTHER TREES INTENDED FOR USE BY PROFESSIONAL APPLICATORS

MFG. BY: J.J. MAUGET CO.
ADDRESS: 129 GROWTH CTR DR NE UNIT A FLOYD VA 24091
EPA REGISTRATION NO: 7946-37
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO: 7946-VA-1

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------|---|-------------|
| EMAMECTIN BENZOATE | GROUP | 6 | INSECTICIDE |
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ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Emamectin Benzoate (CAS No. 155569-91-8)..... 4.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 96.0%
TOTAL..... 100.0%

Contains 0.36 lb Emamectin Benzoate per gallon
Net Contents:
24 capsules plus 24 feeder tubes per carton/quarter flat

____ 24 capsules @ 0.34 fl. oz. (10 mL) each, 8.16 fl. oz. (240 mL) net

Shipping box: 12 cartons/quarter flats as above.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

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 label for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use and Storage and Disposal.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact **INFOTRAC 1-800-535-5053** for emergency treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination, and muscular tremors. Toxicity following accidental ingestion of Agrilicide™ can be minimized by early administration of chemical absorbents (e.g., activated charcoal). If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parental fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms, and measurements. In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since abamectin is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valproic acid) in patients with potentially toxic abamectin exposure.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear such as goggles or safety glasses. Thoroughly wash with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

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

APPLICATORS AND OTHER HANDLERS MUST WEAR:

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber > 14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, natural rubber > 14 mils, polyethylene > 14 mils, Polyvinylchloride (PVC) > 14 mils or viton > 14 mils
- Protective eyewear

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish, mammals and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming trees. Do not apply this product to blooming trees if bees are foraging the treatment area.

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, J.J. Mauget Co. makes no warranty of merchantability, fitness for any purpose or otherwise expressed or implied concerning this product or its uses which extends beyond the use of the product under normal conditions in accord with the statements made on this label.

Resistance Management

For resistance management, AGRILICIDE contains a Group 6 insecticide. Any insect/mite population may contain individuals naturally resistant to AGRILICIDE™ and other Group 6 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 AGRILICIDE or other Group 6 insecticides/acaricides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.
- Adopt an integrated pest management (IPM) 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.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact J.J. Mauget Co. representatives at (540) 551-0403 or at info@mauget.com.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING. Important: Read the entire label before using this product. Failure to follow label instructions may result in poor control or tree injury and may cause injury to people, animals and the environment.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply to trees that may be harvested for food consumption by humans or used in animal feed.
- Do not exceed calculated dosage per tree as injury may occur.
- Do not exceed 192.5 ml of product (0.3 oz (8.5g) active ingredient) per tree per year.
- Do not inject trees that are drought stressed. Applications to drought- or heat-stressed trees may result in injury to tree tissue, poor treatment and subsequently poor control. Avoid treating trees that are moisture-stressed or suffering from herbicide damage.
- Do not inject trees that are in a state of dormancy. Do not inject into injured areas or areas with decay.
- Due to toxicity to bees, use for tree micro-injection only as a post-bloom application.
- Do not inject trees that are less than two inches in diameter.
- Do not use on trees which will produce food within the year following treatment.

USE DIRECTIONS

AGRILICIDE Insecticide-Miticide is for the control of mature and immature insect and mite pests of deciduous and coniferous trees and palms including, but not limited to, those growing in residential and commercial landscapes, parks, plantations, seed orchards and forested sites in private, municipal, state, tribal and national areas. AGRILICIDE Insecticide-Miticide contains the active ingredient Emamectin Benzoate and is formulated to translocate in the tree's vascular system when injected. This product must be placed into active sapwood and will actively control pests for up to two years.

Timing of Application:

As a preventative, apply in the early spring prior to insect activity in the tree. As a remedial (on trees already showing symptoms of infestation), apply as needed spring through fall, provided the bark is pliable enough to accept chemical injections.

NOTE: *Not registered for use in California.

MAUGET CAPSULES



Mauget compressible capsule with feeder tube insert hole
Feeder tube* with flanged gunsight ("V" notch) and opposite tapered beveled end

*Standard feeder tube provided is 2 3/4" using an 11/64" drill bit. Additional sizes available are Micro-Mini (1 1/4"), Micro (1 3/4") and Large (4 1/2"). Micro-Mini and Micro would be used on trees with thin bark, using a 7/64" drill bit. Large would be used on trees with thick bark, using the standard 11/64" drill bit.

TOOLS

Portable electric drill
11/64 in. (0.4 cm) hi-helix drill bit
Plastic mallet
Tape measure
Insertion tool (optional)
Mauget Compression tool (optional)

1. NUMBER OF CAPSULES

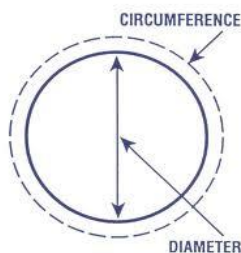
- Measure the circumference or diameter of the tree at chest/breast height (approximately 4.5 feet from the soil-line) using a tape measure or an arborist diameter tape.
- If measuring the circumference (CBH), divide this number by six (6) to determine the number of capsules needed.
- If measuring the diameter (DBH), divide this number by 2 (two) to determine the number of capsules needed.
- If the number of capsules results in a fraction, round up to the higher whole number.
- To account for trunk flare, place injection sites evenly (every 6-8 inches) around the base of the root flare within 6 to 8 inches of the root

TARGET PESTS

Ambrosia Beetles* • Aphids* • Bagworms
Clearwing Borers (such as Ash and Sequoia Pine Pitch Tube Moth) •
Cone Beetles (*Conophora spp.*)*
Conifer Mites* • Cynipid Gall Wasps* • Fall Webworms • Flatheaded Borers
(such as adult and larvae of Bronze Birch* and Two-lined Chestnut*)
Gypsy Moths • Honeylocust Plant Bugs • Japanese Beetles • Leafminers
(such as *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, *Hymenoptera*) • Mimosa Webworms
Oak Worms • Pine Cone Seed Bugs (suppression of *Leptoglossus* and
Tetyra spp. in the year of treatment)
• Pine Coneworms (*Dioryctria spp.*)
Pine Needle Scale • Pinewood Nematodes • Red Palm Mites
Roundheaded Borers (excluding Asian Longhorned Beetles)
Sawflies (such as Elm, Pine) • *Scolytids* (Bark Beetles)
Ips Engraver Beetles, Mountain Pine Beetles, Southern Pine Beetles
Spruce Beetles, Tussock Moth, Western Pine Beetles
Tent Caterpillars (such as Eastern, Forest, Pacific and Western)
Western Spruce Budworms • Winter Moths

crown.

- For treatment of pinewood wilt nematode, space injection sites every 4 inches of circumference.
- For pines and other resinous conifer species, injection sites may be higher up on trunk.



2. DRILLING THE TREE HOLE

- a. Unless otherwise noted, predrill, at approximately 6 in. intervals, injection sites at a slight downward angle at the root flair/buttress area (approximately 6.0 to 8.0 in., 15 to 20 cm) above ground level, using a clean 11/64 in. (0.4 cm) hi-helix drill bit (except monocotyledons, conifers, etc.).
- b. For conifers and other species with high resin pressure, place injection sites higher on the trunk (36-48") and to a deeper drill depth of 2+ inches. After drilling the injection hold, immediately insert the feeder tube and capsule into the hole to reduce resin flow pressure.
- c. Drill to a depth of 3/8 to 1/2 in. (0.95 to 1.3 cm) into healthy xylem tissue under the bark.
- d. It is important that the feeder tube be set to the proper depth in the conductive xylem tissue. If set too deeply, flow is restricted by blockage in the heartwood; if set too shallow, leakage may occur.
- e. The feeder tube dispensing end is beveled to allow for a 1/4 in. plus tolerance.
- f. Disinfect drill bit and insertion tool (if used) prior to use on each tree.
- g. Note: Feeder tube can be placed in the hole at this time to hold/mark the spot until capsules are ready to use

3. PRESSURIZING THE CAPSULES

- a. To pressurize capsules firmly press down on colored top until it clicks using your hands/thumbs or a Mauget compression tool.
- b. In high altitude conditions, pressing the colored top down to the locking position may be difficult. This is an indication of high internal capsule pressure that results in faster diffusion of product into the tree.
- c. To maintain optimal pressure, monitor the capsules after installation and re-pressurize units when half of the dosage is administered.

If the center button depresses too easily and drainage is slow, pre-puncturing the capsule port membrane with the feeder tube prior to installation will equalize pressure to allow for diffusion. See 4 h-k below.

4. COMBINING CAPSULE AND FEEDER TUBE - Three methods of combining the capsule with the feeder tube are acceptable.

- a. By hand, place the feeder tube's flange end, with the flange notch upward, into the insert hole of a pressurized/compressed upright capsule.
- b. Push the flange end of the feeder tube flush with the membrane located at the inner end of the insert hole.
- c. Go to Step 5a.

OR:

- d. Place the feeder tube in the predrilled hole using the optional insertion tool.
- e. Remove the insertion tool.
- f. Place the pressurized/compressed capsule onto the feeder tube.
- g. Go to Step 5b.

OR:

- h. With capsule and feeder tube pointing upward, fully insert the feeder tube into the capsule, breaking the capsule membrane.
- i. Insert the beveled end of the feeder tube and capsule into the predrilled hole.
- j. Tap the rear side of the capsule with a mallet or the heel of your hand to firmly seat the feeder tube into the hole.
- k. Pressurize the capsule by carefully pressing down the colored top of the capsule until it clicks using either your thumbs or a Mauget compression tool.
- l. Go to Step 6.

5. PLACING THE FEEDER TUBE IN THE TREE

- a. Firmly seat the beveled, dispensing end of the feeder tube, with the attached upright capsule, into the predrilled injection hole.
- b. Tap the rear side, opposite the insert hole of the capsule with a plastic mallet or the heel of your hand. This action will simultaneously seat the feeder tube in the injection hole while breaking the capsule membrane for releasing the capsule contents into the feeder tube and into the tree.

6. REMOVAL

- a. Uptake in the tree usually occurs within several minutes.
- b. Capsules may be temporarily rotated in place to see if any liquid is left.
- c. When empty, turn the capsules upside down for one minute before removal.
- d. Applicators must remove capsules promptly after treatment, empty capsules must not be left on the tree.
- e. The health and species of the tree, and local environmental conditions will determine the rate of uptake.
- f. If the capsule does not completely empty within a few hours, invert and carefully remove the capsule and enclose it in a heavy-duty plastic bag for disposal in accordance with state and local regulations.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of micro-injection capsules. Do not reuse micro-injection capsules.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a cool dry place out of the reach of children. Store capsules in an upright position in closed carton. Keep out of direct sunlight when possible.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Dispose of partially used capsules at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Offer for recycling, if available. Dispose of empty capsules in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if approved by State and Local authorities. Non-refillable containers.