



AGRILICIDE

SYSTEMIC MITICIDE/INSECTICIDE FOR USE WITH LOADABLE TREE
INJECTORS 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

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— Bottles:

_____ 1 bottle @ 1 liter (33.8 fl. oz.)

_____ 1 bottle @ 500 mL (16.9 fl. oz.)

Shipping box/case contains 4 bottles as stated 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	• 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	• 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
 - Chemical resistant gloves including nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, natural rubber > 14 mils, polyethylene > 14 mils, Polyvinylchloride (PVC) > 14 mils or viton > 14 mils
 - Shoes plus socks
 - Protective eyewear
- Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 water 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 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 the chemical injections.

NOTE: *Not registered for use in California.

TARGET PESTS

Ambrosia Beetles* • Aphids* • Bagworms
Clearwing Borers (such as Ash and Sequoia Pine Pitch Tube Moth) •
Cone Beetles (*Conophthora 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

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

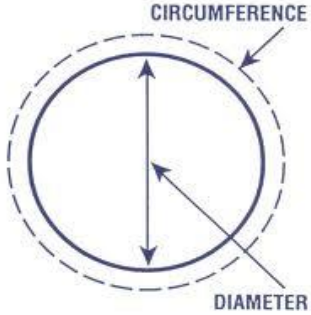
Number of Micro-Injection Sites:

Measure the tree at chest height in inches at a level of 4.5 feet from the soil-line using a tape measure (DBH) or an arborist diameter tape (circumference).

If measuring the diameter at breast height (DBH), divide this number by 2 (two) to determine the number of injection sites needed.

If measuring the circumference, divide this number by six (6) to determine the number of injection sites needed.

If the number of injection sites results in a fraction, round up to the higher whole number.



Place injection sites approximately every 6 inches within the root flair/butress area, 6-8 inches above ground level.

Dosage:

Use the following dosage depending on diameter:

Tree Diameter (DBH) (Inches)	Low (mL product/tree)	Medium (mL product/tree)	Medium-High (mL product/tree)	High (mL product/tree)
4 to 6	15	25	50	-
7 to 9	20	40	80	-
10 to 12	30	55	110	165
13 to 15	35	70	140	210
16 to 18	42	85	170	225
19 to 21	50	100	200	300
22 to 24	-	115	230	345
25 to 27	-	130	260	390
28 to 30	-	145	290	435
31 to 33	-	160	320	480
34 to 36	-	175	350	525
37 to 39	-	190	380	570
40 to 42	-	205	410	615
43 to 45	-	220	440	660
46 to 48	-	235	470	705
49 to 51	-	250	500	750
52 to 54	-	265	530	795
55 to 57	-	280	560	840
58 to 60	-	295	590	885
61 to 63	-	310	620	930
64 to 66	-	325	650	975
67 to 69	-	340	680	1020
70 to 72	-	355	710	1065

The use of low, medium, medium-high and high rates is based on the professional judgment of the applicator as to what constitutes a low, medium or high infestation. Higher rates tend to provide a longer residual and control of more difficult-to-control insects. See *Target Pests* table for additional information in choosing the amount of product to apply.

Additional Directions for Applications in Trees

Tree Tissue	Target Pest	Application Rate Range ¹	Comments
Seed and Cone	Cone Beetle ² (<i>Conophtho</i> spp.) Pine Cone Seed Bug (suppression of <i>Leptoglossus</i> and <i>Tetyra</i> spp. in the year of treatment) Pine Coneworm (<i>Dioryctria</i> spp.)	Medium to High	For optimal control, apply in the fall for early season pests or at least 30 days before insect attack.
Bud and Leaf	Aphid ² Bagworm Conifer Mites ² Fall Webworm Gypsy Moth Honeylocust Plant Bug Japanese Beetle Leafminers (such as <i>Coleoptera</i> , <i>Hymenoptera</i> <i>Lepidoptera</i>) Mimosa Webworm Oak Worm Pine Needle Scale Red Palm Mite Sawfly (such as Elm, Pine) Tussock Moth	Low to High	Apply at least 2-3 weeks before the pest has historically been present. Consult with a local extension agent for when this will occur in your area.
Shoot, Stem, Trunk and Branch	Flatheaded Borers (such as adult and larvae of Bronze Birch Borer ² , Emerald Ash Borer and Two-lined Chestnut Borer ²) Tent Caterpillars (such as Eastern, Forest, Pacific and Western) Western Spruce Budworm Winter Moth Clearwing Borers (such as Ash and Sequoia Pine Pitch Tube Moth)		For optimal control, apply at least 30 days before historical egg hatch or adult flight and to trees whose vascular tissue is not damaged. If vascular tissue is damaged or plugged by insect galleries, nematodes or fungi, uniform treatment and control may not be achieved.
Shoot, Stem, Trunk and Branch (continued)	Ambrosia Beetles ² Cynipid Gall Wasps ² Pinewood Nematode Roundheaded Borers (excluding Asian Longhorn Beetles) Scolytids (Bark Beetles) <i>lps</i> Engraver Beetles, Mountain Pine Beetle, Southern Pine Beetle, Spruce Beetle, Western Pine Beetle	Medium to High	

¹Use medium to high rates for remedial and longer residual control.

²Not registered for use in California.

Drilling the hole:

Depending on the specific type of applicator, it may be necessary to predrill holes prior to insertion of the applicator tip into the tree.

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 crown avoiding root valleys.

Drill holes deep enough to allow the tree's vascular system to transport Agrilicide throughout the tree.

Make injection holes at least ½ to ¾ inch into healthy xylem (white wood) with actual depth up to 2 inches or more from the outer trunk surface depending upon the tree species and outer bark thickness.

For conifer species with high resin pressure, place injection sites higher on the trunk (36-48") and to a deeper drill depth of 2+ inches.

Application and Use:

Set the injector for the appropriate amount of Agrilicide per site and follow injector manufacturer's instructions.

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 (see above).

Follow good injection practices. Disinfect drill bit prior to use on each tree.

Uptake Time:

Uptake time in the tree usually occurs within several minutes to an hour dependent upon species of tree, environmental conditions, and the type of tree injector.

Trees in advanced stages of insect infestation may not respond to treatment.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal of containers. Do not re-use containers.

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

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

CONTAINERHANDLING: Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration if approved by state and local authorities. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke. Container is refillable.