PYMETROZINE	GROUP	9B	INSECTICIDE

FIFRA Section 24(c) Special Local Need (SLN) Label

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

Fulfill® Insecticide

EPA Reg. No. 66222-274 **SLN No. WA-190003**

For Control of Aphids on Listed Herb and Vegetable Crops Grown for Seed

This label for Fulfill Insecticide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2029.

Active Ingredient:	
Pymetrozine[1]	50.0%
Other Ingredients	50.0%
Total:	100.0%

[1]CAS No. 123312-89-0
Fulfill Insecticide is a water-dispersible granule containing 50% active ingredient by weight.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Shoes plus socks.
- Waterproof gloves.

For Mixing/Loading Aerial Application Equipment: Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This SLN label and the EPA registered label must be affixed to the main container of Fulfill Insecticide must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standards requirements, and precautions on this SLN label and the label affixed to the main container of Fulfill Insecticide.

Crops - Herb and vegetable crops grown for seed: Arugula; Beet, garden; Beet, sugar; Broccoli, Chinese; Broccoli raab; Brussels sprouts; Cabbage; Cabbage, Chinese, bok choy; Cabbage, Chinese, napa; Carrot; Cauliflower; Collards; Endive; Kale; Kohlrabi; Lettuce, head; Lettuce, leaf; Mustard greens; Mustard, seed; Mustard spinach; Parsley; Parsnip; Radish (other than radish, Oriental); Rape greens; Rutabaga; Spinach; Swiss chard; Turnip.

Pests:
Bean aphid, Black bean aphid, Cabbage aphid, Green peach aphid, Lettuce aphid, Melon aphid, Pea aphid, Potato aphid, Turnip aphid, Willow-carrot aphid.

Fulfill Insecticide works primarily by ingestion, but also has some contact activity. Affected aphids stop feeding shortly after exposure but may remain on the plant foliage until they die, which is usually within 4-10 days.

Resistance Management:
Fulfill Insecticide contains a Group 9B Insecticide (pymetrozine) belonging to a group of compounds of unknown or non-specific mode of action (selective feeding blockers).

It is strongly advised that Fulfill Insecticide be used in a sound resistance management program that includes rotation with other products with different modes of action. ADAMA encourages responsible product stewardship to ensure effective long-term control of the insects on this label.

For resistance management, Fulfill Insecticide contains a Group 9B insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to FULFILL INSECTICIDE and other Group 9B insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed. To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Fulfill Insecticide or other Group 9B insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests. [Note: If a number of applications are necessary each year on a pest-by-pest basis, this statement may be modified as follows: "Avoid application of more than (maximum number) and consecutive sprays of (name of product) or other insecticides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides 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):
    - 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.

    - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
    - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
    - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
    - 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 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 ADAMA at 1-866-406-6262.

Application Rate:
Foliar application: 2.75 oz/A.

Application Concentration/Methods/Frequency/Timing:
Use a minimum of 5 gals of water/A when applied by air and a minimum of 10 gals of water/A when applied by ground.

Thorough spray coverage of plant foliage is essential for optimum control. Apply in sufficient water to ensure good coverage. The addition of a penetrating type spray adjuvant, at the manufacturer's suggested rate, is recommended to provide optimum coverage and penetration. Apply when aphids first appear, before populations build to damaging levels. Two applications may be needed to control persistent aphid populations.

Restrictions/Precautions:
- Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
- Do not apply more than 2.75 oz/A per application.
- Do not make more than two applications of Fulfill Insecticide per year.
- Do not apply more than 5.5 oz/A pymetrozine per year.
- Allow a minimum of 7 days between applications
- Allow a minimum of 14 days (PHI) between the last application and harvest.
- For use under this SLN label **do not** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply Fulfill Insecticide directly to bees that are actively foraging in the field.
- Do not apply pymetrozine if:
    - Soil contains greater than 60% sand AND
    - Soil contains less than 3% organic matter AND
    - Depth to groundwater is less than 30 feet

- **Crops Grown for Seed:**
  - All herb and vegetable seed screenings shall be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for human food or animal feed. The seed conditioner shall keep records of screening disposal for three years from the date of disposal and shall furnish the records to the director immediately upon request. Conditioner disposal records shall consist of documentation of on-farm disposal, disposal at a controlled dumpsite, incinerator, composter or other equivalent disposal site and shall include the lot numbers, amount of material disposed of, the grower(s), and the date of disposal.
  - No portion of the herb and vegetable seed plants, including but not limited to green chop, hay, pellets, meal, whole seed, cracked seed, roots, bulbs, leaves and seed screenings may be used or distributed for food or feed purposes.
  - All seed from herb and vegetable seed crops shall bear a tag or container label which forbids use of the seed for human consumption or animal feed.
  - No seed from herb and vegetable seed crops may be distributed for human consumption or animal feed.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT:
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.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Handheld Technology Applications
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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.

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 temperature 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.

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

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance: Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the WSDA website under the Waste Pesticide Program. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

Section 24(c) Registrant:
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