



Contains chlorantraniliprole, the active ingredient used in Coragen® Insect Control.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Chlorantraniliprole

3-Bromo-N-[4-chloro-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino)carbonyl]phenyl]-

1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide ..... 18.4%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 81.6%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

Contains 1.67 lb. active ingredient per gallon.

Kylix is a suspension concentrate.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-364

Not registered for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in  
Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York state.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

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 below for additional Precautionary Statements.

**FIRST AID**

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.  
You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.

**For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night**  
**Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

Kylix™ is not manufactured, or distributed by FMC Corporation, seller of Coragen® Insect Control.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

When used as directed this product does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

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

After the product has been diluted in accordance with label directions for use, shirt, pants, socks, and shoes are sufficient Personal Protective Equipment. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining personal protective equipment (PPE). If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

**Users should:**

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters, and shrimp. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to use sites.

### Surface Water Advisory:

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more 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 chlorantraniliprole from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

### Ground Water Advisory:

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**Kylix** insect control must be used only in accordance with the directions on this label, in separate EPA-approved labeling or exemptions under FIFRA (Supplemental Labels, Special Local Need Registrations, FIFRA Section 18 exemptions, FIFRA 2(ee) Bulletins), or as otherwise permitted by FIFRA. Always read the entire label, including the Limitation of Warranty and Liability.

**Kylix** may be used on crops on this label grown for seed production.

### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not treat plants grown for transplanting. Not for use in nurseries, plant propagation houses, or greenhouses by commercial transplant producers on plants being grown for transplanting.
- This product is only for commercial use.
- Not for use on ornamental plants or plants being grown for ornamental purposes.
- Not for residential use.
- Do not apply **Kylix** through any irrigation system unless specified in the specific crop sections of this label or in EPA approved supplemental labeling.

### For New York State Only:

The following restrictions are required to permit use of **Kylix** in the State of New York:

- This product may not be applied within 100 feet of a water body (lake, pond, river, stream, wetland, or drainage ditch).
- No aerial application.
- Do not apply more than 0.2 lb. chlorantraniliprole per acre per calendar year.
- Not registered for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau, Suffolk, Kings, and Queens counties of New York state.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

**Kylix** must be used 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 the label about personal protective equipment, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). 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.

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

**Kylix** is a suspension concentrate that can be applied as: an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, drip chemigation, or foliar spray (including overhead sprinkler chemigation on certain crops as specified on this label) to control listed insects. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops; see specific crop sections of this label for which application methods may be used. **Kylix** is mixed with water for application. **Kylix** may be used on crops on this label grown for seed production.

**Kylix** is a member of the anthranilic diamide class of insecticides with a mode of action acting on insect ryanodine receptors. Although **Kylix** has contact activity, it is most effective through ingestion of treated plant material. After exposure to **Kylix**, affected insects will rapidly stop feeding, become paralyzed, and typically die within 1 - 3 days. Time applications to the most susceptible insect pest stage, typically at egg lay, egg hatch and/or newly hatched larvae before populations reach damaging levels. When pest populations are high, use the highest listed application rate for that pest.

### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Atticus, LLC supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an IPM program, which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices, aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, rotation of insecticides with different modes-of-action, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

### SCOUTING

Monitor insect populations to determine whether or not there is a need for application of **Kylix** based on locally determined economic thresholds and pest management guidelines. More than one treatment of **Kylix** may be required to control a population of pests.



## INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Kylix** is a Group 28 Insecticide. Repeated and exclusive use of **Kylix** (chlorantraniliprole, belonging to the anthranilic diamide class of chemistry), or other Group 28 Insecticide may lead to the buildup of resistant strains of insects in some crops.

Some insects are known to develop resistance to products used repeatedly for control. Because the development of resistance cannot be predicted, this product may be used as part of resistance management strategies established for the use area. These strategies may include incorporation of cultural and biological control practices, alternation of mode-of-action classes of insecticides on succeeding generations and targeting the most susceptible life stage. Consult your local or state agricultural authorities for details.

Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop/pest sections of this label, the best practices are to follow these instructions to delay the development of insecticide resistance:

- Avoid using the same mode of action (same IRAC group number) on consecutive generations of insect pests.
- Apply **Kylix** or other Group 28 insecticides using a “treatment window” approach to avoid exposure of successive insect pest generations to the same mode of action.
- A “treatment window” is defined as the period of residual activity provided by single or sequential applications of products with the same mode of action. This “treatment window” should not exceed approximately the length of one generation of the target pest.
- Within the “Group 28 treatment window”, make no more than 3 applications of **Kylix** or other Group 28 insecticides within a single generation of the target pest on a crop.
- Following a “Group 28 treatment window”, rotate to a treatment window of effective products with a different mode of action. This “Non-Group 28 Window” should approximate the duration of one generation of the target pest.
- Avoid using less than the labeled rates of **Kylix** when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target the most susceptible insect life stages, whenever possible.
- Monitor insect populations for product effectiveness.

If resistance to **Kylix** develops in your area, **Kylix** or other products with a similar mode of action, may not provide adequate control. If poor performance cannot be attributed to improper application or extreme weather conditions, a resistant strain of insect may be present. If you experience difficulty with control and resistance is a reasonable cause, immediately consult your local company representative or agricultural advisor for the best alternate method of control for your area. For additional information on insect resistance monitoring, visit the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) on the web at <http://www.irac-online.org>.

## APPLICATION

Apply at the specified rates when insect populations reach locally determined economic action thresholds. Consult the cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate threshold levels for treatment in your area. Apply follow-up treatments of **Kylix**, as specified, to keep pest populations within threshold limits. Refer to the **Resistance Management** section of this label for further guidance on follow-up treatments. See individual crop sections of this label for specific minimum spray intervals.

Use sufficient water to obtain thorough, uniform coverage.

**Kylix can be applied by:** ground (including an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, drip chemigation, or foliar), or aerial application\* equipment. Not all application methods are allowed on all crops; see specific crop sections of this label for which application methods may be used. **Kylix** can be applied via overhead sprinkler chemigation systems on some crops; see specific crop sections of this label for crops where overhead sprinkler chemigation can be used. For aerial application\* use the following directions unless otherwise specified in specific crop/pest sections of this label or EPA-approved supplemental labeling, use a minimum of 5 gallons per

acre (gpa) of water. The highest labeled rate for a specified pest may be necessary when aerial applications\* are made. For all other application methods use the following directions, unless otherwise specified in specific crop/pest sections of this label or EPA-approved supplemental labeling, use a minimum of 10 gals. per acre (GPA) of water for all crops.

\* Not Registered for Use by New York

**Use of Adjuvants** - In some situations where coverage is difficult to achieve such as closed canopy, dense foliage, plants with waxy leaf surfaces, or less than optimum application equipment, an adjuvant may improve performance. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use an adjuvant that does not affect foliage and/or fruit finish. Refer to specific crop sections of this label for additional adjuvant guidance.

## SPRAY PREPARATION

Spray equipment must be clean and free of previous pesticide deposits before applying **Kylix**. Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. Add **Kylix** directly to spray tank. Mix thoroughly to fully disperse the insecticide, once dispersed continued agitation is required. Use mechanical or hydraulic means; do not use air agitation. Do not store spray mix solutions overnight in spray tank. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

## TANK MIXTURES

This product can be mixed with pesticide products that are labeled for use on the same crops as **Kylix**. Do not exceed labeled dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

**Kylix** may be mixed with certain liquid fertilizers for at-plant soil applications. Do not mix **Kylix** directly with pure liquid fertilizers. 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. Before using a tank mix for the first time, always determine the compatibility of **Kylix** with the tank mixtures by using a jar test.

**Compatibility** - Since formulations may be changed and new ones introduced, premix a small quantity of a desired tank mix and observe for possible adverse changes (settling out, flocculation, etc.).

Steps to conduct a jar test to determine physical tank mix compatibility of **Kylix** with other products:

- Add clean water to jar proportional to the planned water volume that will be used in the spray tank (a jar size of 8 - 16 oz. is acceptable).
- Using the most restrictive PPE of the products to be tested, mix proper proportions of **Kylix** and desired tank mix partner(s) as will be present in the spray tank, add one product at a time following the sequence of addition according to formulation type provided in this label.
- Seal and shake mixture after each product is added.
- Allow to stand for 1 hour.
- View jar to determine if settling, flocculation, crystallization or any other undesirable changes have happened.
- If none of the above is observed or the solution can be easily remixed after shaking, the mixture is compatible with **Kylix**.
- If the tank mix is not compatible, a higher water volume, reduced rate of the tank mix partner(s), reduced number of tank mix partners or a compatibility agent may be needed.

**Tank Mixtures and Crop Safety** - Crop varieties can differ in their responsiveness to tank mixtures, and environmental conditions can have an influence on product performance and crop response. It is not possible to test **Kylix** alone or with all possible tank mix combinations on all varieties under all environmental conditions. When considering the use of a tank mixture on a labeled crop without prior experience, or

which is not specifically described on **Kylix** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instruction, it is important to check crop safety first. To test for crop safety, prepare a small volume of the intended tank mixture, apply it to an area of the target crop as directed by both this and the tank mix partner product labels, and observe the treated crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response does not occur. Use of **Kylix** in any tank mixture applications that is not specifically described on **Kylix** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instructions, could potentially result in crop injury. Follow the precautions on this label and on the label for any other product to be used in tank mixtures before making such applications to your crops. Atticus, LLC will not be responsible for any crop injury arising from the use of a tank mixture that is not specifically described on **Kylix** product labeling or in other Atticus, LLC product use instruction.

**Tank Mixing Sequence** - Fill spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full of water. While agitating, add the different formulation types in the sequence indicated below\*. Allow time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each product before adding the next product.

1. Water soluble bag (WSB)
2. Water soluble granules (SG)
3. Water dispersible granules (WG, XP, DF)
4. Wettable powders (WP)
5. **Kylix** and other water-based suspension concentrates (SC)
6. Water soluble concentrates (SL)
7. Suspoemulsions (SE)
8. Oil based suspension concentrates (OD)
9. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC)
10. Surfactants, oils adjuvants
11. Soluble fertilizers
12. Drift retardants

\* Unless otherwise specified by manufacturer directions for use or by local experience.

### SPRAY TANK CLEANOUT

Prior to application, start with clean, well maintained application equipment. Immediately following application, thoroughly clean all spray equipment to reduce the risk of forming hardened deposits which might become difficult to remove.

Drain spray equipment. Thoroughly rinse sprayer and flush hoses, boom and nozzles with clean water. Clean all other associated application equipment. Take all necessary safety precautions when cleaning equipment. Do not clean near wells, water sources or desirable vegetation. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets which are consistent with pest control objectives. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions. A droplet size classification system describes the range of droplet sizes produced by spray nozzles. The American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE) provide a Standard that describes droplet size spectrum categories defined by a number of reference nozzles (fine, coarse, etc.). Droplet spectra resulting from the use of a specific nozzle may also be described in terms of volume mean diameter (VMD). Coarser droplet size spectra have larger VMD's and lower drift potential.

### CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - GROUND APPLICATION

- **Nozzle Type** - Select a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. The use of low-drift nozzles will reduce drift potential.
- **Pressure** - The lowest spray pressures recommended for the nozzle produce the largest droplets. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, using a higher-capacity nozzle instead of increasing pressure results in the coarsest droplet spectrum.
- **Flow Rate/Orifice Size** - Using the highest flow rate nozzles (largest orifice) that are consistent with pest control objectives reduces the potential for spray drift. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce coarser droplet spectra.

### CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE - AIRCRAFT

- **Number of Nozzles** - Using the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage will produce a coarser droplet spectrum.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles in a manner that minimizes the effects of air shear will produce the coarsest droplet spectra. For some nozzles such as solid stream, pointing the nozzles straight back parallel to the airstream will produce a coarser droplet spectrum than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream, or other low drift nozzles produce the coarsest droplet spectra. Do not apply as a ULV application.

### BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length must not exceed 3/4 of the wing length; using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift. Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and the safe operation of the aircraft will reduce the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Applications made at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives, and that allow the applicator to keep the boom level with the application site and minimize bounce, will reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind and reduce spray drift potential.

### WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Do not make applications when wind speeds are greater than 15 mph.

**Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Do not make applications into temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.



## SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

## AIR ASSISTED (AIRBLAST) FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the **Application Equipment** section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

## CHEMIGATION

The following types of irrigation equipment may be used for chemigation applications: drip (trickle), or strip tubing irrigation systems. **Kylix** can be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems (see **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN AND SUGARCANE** section of this label).

Apply **Kylix** in sufficient water and of sufficient duration to ensure the recommended rate is applied evenly to the entire treated area. Do not allow irrigation water to collect or runoff during chemigation; do not allow pooling of irrigation water. Inject **Kylix** downstream from any water filtration system.

**Kylix** must not be applied at the same time that a drip/irrigation line clean out product is being used as performance may be reduced. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. 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.

Wear personal protective equipment as defined in the **PPE** section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **Kylix** is in the irrigation water. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system. A pesticide supply tank is recommended for the application of **Kylix** in chemigation systems.

Do not connect any irrigation system used for pesticide applications to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices are in place. See **REQUIRED SYSTEM SAFETY DEVICES FOR ALL CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS** at the end of the **CHEMIGATION** section. 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 at least 60 days out of the year.

## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

### DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION

**Kylix** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Kylix** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Kylix** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Kylix** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, a total of two applications can be made per crop season. Any subsequent **Kylix** treatments must be foliar applications.

1. Do not begin applications until after crop emergence in direct seeded crops.
2. Do not make applications if soil moisture is below the level required for active plant growth.
3. This product must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Drip tape or emitters must be located within or directly adjacent to the root zone.
4. The drip system must be properly designed, free of leaks, and operated in a manner that provides uniform application of water throughout the field.
5. In most situations, this product should be applied during the first 1/3 of the irrigation cycle, starting just after the system has come up to pressure.
6. The minimum injection period is the time that it takes water to move from the injection point to the furthest emitter in the irrigation zone (propagation time). If this time is not known, it can be calculated by measuring the time for a soluble dye to move from the injection point to the farthest emitter. A longer injection improves uniformity throughout the zone, but needs to allow for at least an equal period of water to flush the system and move the product through the soil.

## CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE

**Types of Chemigation Systems:** **Kylix** can be applied to CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, SUGARCANE through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems, including the following: center pivot, end tow, hand move, lateral move, side roll, solid set and wheel line. The irrigation system used must provide uniform water distribution.

### Directions for Chemigation:

#### Preparation

A pesticide tank is recommended for the application of **Kylix** in chemigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. With the mix tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with water and the agitator running, measure the required amount of **Kylix** and add it to the tank. Then add additional water to bring your total pesticide mixture up to the desired volume for your application.

**Note:** Always add the **Kylix** to water, never put **Kylix** into a dry tank or other mixing equipment without first adding water. See the **Tank Mixing Sequence** section of this label for tank mixing sequence. Continue to agitate the mixture throughout the application process. Use mechanical or hydraulic agitation, do not use air agitation.

### Injection Into Chemigation Systems

Inject the proper amount of **Kylix** into the irrigation water flow using a positive displacement injection pump or a Venturi injector. Injection should occur at a point in the main irrigation water flow to ensure thorough mixing with the irrigation water. For continuously moving systems, inject the solution containing **Kylix** into the irrigation water line continually and uniformly throughout the irrigation cycle. Apply in no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre. For overhead sprinkler systems that are stationary, add the solution containing **Kylix** to the irrigation water line and apply no more than 0.2 inches of water per acre.

### Uniform Water Distribution

The irrigation system used for application of **Kylix** must provide for uniform distribution of **Kylix** treated water. Non-uniform distribution can result in crop injury, lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in or on the crop being treated. Ensure the irrigation system is calibrated to uniformly distribute the chemigation application to the crop. Contact the equipment manufacturer, the local University Extension agent or other experts if you have questions about achieving uniform distribution of the application.

## Equipment Calibration

Calibrate the irrigation system and injector before applying **Kylix**. Calibrate the injection pump while the system is running using the expected irrigation rate. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact your state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturer or other experts.

## Monitoring of Chemigation Applications

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of a responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise. Wear the personal protective equipment as defined in the **PPE** section of the label for applicators and other handlers when making adjustments or repairs on the chemigation system when **Kylix** is in the irrigation water.

## Operation

Start the water pump and sprinkler, and let the system achieve the desired pressure and speed before starting the injector. Start the injector and calibrate the injection system according to the directions above. This procedure is necessary to deliver the desired rate per acre in a uniform manner. When the application is finished, allow the entire irrigation and injector system to be thoroughly flushed clean before stopping the system.

- End guns must be turned off during the application if they irrigate nontarget areas or if they do not provide uniform application and coverage.
- It is recommended that nozzles in the immediate area of wells, control panels, chemical supply tanks and system safety devices be plugged to prevent contamination of these areas.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- Do not apply when system connections or fittings leak or when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or run-off during chemigation.

## Cleaning the System

Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues using a standard clean-out procedure. Dispose of any residues in accordance with State and Federal laws. Consult your owner's manual or your local equipment dealer for cleanout procedures for your injection system.

## REQUIRED SYSTEM SAFETY DEVICES FOR ALL CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS

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 device, such as a positive displacement pump or a Venturi injector, that provides uniform injection of the product, is effectively designed and constructed of materials compatible with the product, and is capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

7. 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 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.

## SOIL APPLICATIONS

**Kylix** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Kylix** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Kylix** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Kylix** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Maintaining soil moisture to field capacity or to meet crop needs and environmental conditions aids in product availability to the roots and can improve efficacy. Applications of **Kylix** to the root zone allow the active ingredient to be transported from the roots through the xylem providing upward systemicity. **Kylix** is translocated to the canopy beginning immediately after the application, reaching an effective concentration in 1 to 3 days for seedlings and up to 7 days for larger plants. As the plant grows, the roots continue to absorb the available **Kylix** from the reservoir in the soil providing extended protection of the plant canopy including new growth.

The length of control provided following soil applications will depend on the rate used, the pest being controlled and the environmental conditions, such as soil type, soil moisture, soil pH, etc. Use the higher specified rate within the rate range when pests are expected to occur later in the crop growth cycle or when pests are expected to be present continuously. **Kylix** will primarily have activity in the foliage of treated plants and will not provide protection within the blooms and fruit. Foliar applications of other products may be needed to protect these parts of the plant. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Kylix** can be made per crop season, except for drip chemigation where a total of two applications can be made per season. If two drip applications are made then the application rate must not exceed 5 fl. oz. product (0.066 lb. a.i./acre) per application.

If **Kylix** is applied as an at plant soil application, only one subsequent drip chemigation application can be made.

## In-Furrow Spray at Planting

Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth.

## Transplant water treatment or Hill Drench Transplants

Transplant water treatment or Hill Drench Transplants should be adequately watered before transplanting in the field. Apply **Kylix** in the field at transplanting in a minimum of 2 fluid ounces of treatment solution per transplant. Ensure water volume is sufficient to thoroughly wet the root zone.

## Surface Band at Planting

Apply as a narrow (2 inches or less) surface band spray above the seed line at planting. Incorporate surface band application within 24 hours of application using sufficient irrigation (usually 0.5 - 1.0 inches of water) to reach the seeding depth.

## Soil Shank Injection

Use soil shank injection at planting. Applications must be incorporated using sufficient irrigation (usually 0.5 - 1.0 inches of water) to reach the root zone. Shank injection should be placed in the seed row or just below the seed line, within 1 - 2 inches of the seed line.

For insecticide resistance management, it is important to avoid consecutive applications of insecticides with the same mode of action on successive generations of the same pest. See crops on label for recommended treatment rates and additional use information.

## CROP ROTATION

Crops on this label and the following crops or crop groups may be planted immediately following harvest: Artichoke, globe; Asparagus; Banana/Plantain; Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables (Crop Group 5); Bulb Vegetables (Crop Group 3-07); Bushberry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07B); Cacao; Caneberry subgroup (Berry and Small Fruit Crop subgroup 13-07A); Cereal Grains (Crop Group 15); Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains (Crop Group 16); Citrus (Crop Group 10-10); Coffee; Corn (field, pop, seed, and sweet); Cotton; Cucurbit Vegetables (Crop Group 9); Figs; Fruiting Vegetables (Crop Group 8-10); Grass Forage, Fodder, and Hay (Crop Group 17); Herbs subgroup (Crop subgroup 19A); Grape; Hops; Large Shrub/Tree Berry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07C); Leafy Vegetables (except brassica vegetables, Crop Group 4); Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 6); Foliage of Legume Vegetables (Crop Group 7); Low Growing Berry subgroup (Crop subgroup 13-07G); Nongrass Animal Feeds (Forage, Fodder, Straw, and Hay Crop Group 18); Okra; Oilseed Group (Crop Group 20); Olives; Peanut; Persimmons; Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10); Pineapple; Pomegranates; Prickly Pear Cactus; Rice; Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 1); Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (Crop Group 2); Small Fruit Vine Climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit (Berry and Small Fruit Crop subgroup 13-07F); Soybean; Spice subgroup (Crop subgroup 19B); Spearmint and Peppermint; Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12); Sugarcane: Tea; Tree Nuts and Pistachio (Crop Group 14); Tobacco; and Tropical Fruits (acerola, atemoya, avocado, biriba, black sapote, canistel, cherimoya, custard apple, ilama, feijoa, guava, jaboticaba, longan, lychee, mamey sapote, mango, papaya, passionfruit, pulasan, rambutan, sapodilla, soursop, Spanish lime, star apple, starfruit, sugar apple, wax jambu, and white sapote (*Casimiroa*), and/or hybrids of these).

All other crops cannot be planted until 12 months after the last application of **Kylix**.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Artichoke, globe	FOLIAR	Artichoke plume moth	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	3	4

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons water per acre by air and 50 - 200 gallons of water per acre by ground (use sufficient water to obtain thorough coverage without excessive runoff).

Make applications between bud formation and harvest of an individual fruit.

### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Asparagus	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Onion bulbs, and onion green subgroups: (EPA Crop Group 3-07A and 3-07B) including:</b> Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; Daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; Fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; Garlic, bulb; Garlic, great-headed, bulb; Garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; Lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; Onion, bulb; Onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; Onion, pearl; Onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; Shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or more than 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 46.2 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except NY).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Head and Stem Brassica and Leafy Brassica Greens (EPA Crop Subgroups 5A and 5B) including:</b> Broccoli; Broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); Broccoli raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; Cabbage; Chinese cabbage (bok choy); Chinese cabbage (napa); Cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy); Cauliflower; Cavalo broccoli; Collards; Kale; Kohlrabi; Mizuna; Mustard greens; Mustard spinach; Rape greens	† SOIL AT PLANTING (An in-furrow spray, trans-plant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, or soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Diamondback moth <sup>1</sup> Cabbage looper Cabbage maggot* Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1,000 linear ft.	0.045 - 0.098	3	4
	† DRIP CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Diamondback moth <sup>1</sup> Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
	†† FOLIAR	Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Cross-striped cabbageworm Hawaiian beet webworm Imported cabbageworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Grasshoppers	3.5 - 5.0	0.045 - 0.065		

(continued)



## Head and Stem Brassica and Leafy Brassica Greens (EPA Crop Subgroups 5A and 5B) (continued)

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**† SOIL (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):** **Kylix** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

**For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle** - translocation of **Kylix** into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

**†† FOLIAR:** For best performance use an effective adjuvant. See the **Use of Adjuvants** section of the label.

**Grasshopper** - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**† Diamondback Moth Resistance Management:** Do not apply **Kylix** more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of **Kylix** for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e., a product with a different IRAC group number). Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. Do not apply less than 3.5 fl. oz. of **Kylix** per application per acre for diamondback moth control. Do not make more than 6 total applications per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or more than 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 61.6 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

### SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):

- Do not apply more than 7.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** to the soil at planting.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Kylix** per crop.
- Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Kylix** was made.
- **Application via drip chemigation:** drip tape must be placed directly underneath a single row to ensure **Kylix** is applied in the root zone.

\* Suppression only. Transplant water treatment only.

\*\* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Cereal Grains (EPA Crop Group 15) except Corn and Rice Including:</b> Barley, Buckwheat, Pearl Millet, Proso Millet, Oats, Rye, Sorghum (milo), <i>Sorghum</i> spp. [grain sorghum, sudangrass (seed crop), and hybrids of these grown for its seed], Teosinte, Triticale, Wheat	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Forage, fodder, and Straw of Cereal Grains, (EPA Crop Group 16) except Corn and Rice Including:</b> Forage, fodder, and straw of all commodities included in the cereal grains group, except corn and rice. Includes <i>Sorghum</i> spp. [sorghum, forage; sorghum, stover; sudangrass, and hybrids of these grown for forage and/or stover].	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Corn (field) Corn (pop)	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Southern armyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	14	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products, whether applications are made to the soil, foliarly or as a seed treatment per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Corn (sweet) Corn (grown for seed)	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Southern armyworm Southwestern corn borer True armyworm Western bean cutworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 1 day.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products whether applications are made to the soil, foliarly or as a seed treatment per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Cotton	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Cotton bollworm <sup>1,2</sup> Fall armyworm Saltmarsh caterpillar Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm <sup>2</sup> Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	21	4
		Cabbage looper Soybean looper*	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

<sup>1</sup> **Control of cotton bollworm (*Helicoverpa zea*) in Bt transgenic cotton varieties:** The initial application and subsequent applications of **Kylix** can be applied at 3.5 to 5 fluid ounces per acre as a foliar spray. Apply when cotton bollworm populations reach local established treatment thresholds to prevent crop damage.

<sup>2</sup> **Heliothine control (cotton bollworm and/or tobacco budworm in conventional non-transgenic/non-Bt cotton):** Make the first application at rates of 0.065 - 0.09 lb. a.i. per acre (5.0 - 7.0 fl. oz. product). Subsequent applications can be at rates of 0.045 - 0.09 lb. a.i. acre (3.5 - 7.0 fl. oz. product) depending on pest pressure.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.

\* Suppression only.



CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Cucurbit Vegetables, (EPA Crop Group 9) Including:</b> Chayote (fruit), Chinese wax- gourd (Chinese preserving melon), Citron melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible gourd (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra), <i>Momordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), Muskmelon (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), Pumpkin, Summer squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), Winter squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash), Watermelon	†SOIL AT PLANTING (An in-furrow spray, trans-plant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, or soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper	3.5 - 7.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1,000 linear ft.	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
	†DRIP CHEMIGATION Make application(s) within the first half of the crop growing cycle, typically up to peak bloom crop stage.	Melon worm	2.0 - 3.5	0.026 - 0.045		
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Pickle worm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
	FOLIAR	Melon worm	2.0 - 3.5	0.026 - 0.045		
		Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Pickle worm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

†**SOIL (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):** **Kylix** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 46.2 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except NY).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

#### SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):

- Do not apply more than 7.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** to the soil at planting.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Kylix** per crop.
- Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Kylix** was made.

\* Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

\*\* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Fruiting Vegetables</b> <b>Including:</b> Eggplant, Groundcherry ( <i>Physalis</i> spp.), okra, Pepino, Pepper, (including bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking pepper, pimento, sweet pepper), Tomatillo, Tomato	† SOIL AT PLANTING (An in-furrow spray, transplant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1,000 linear ft.	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
	† DRIP CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Hornworms Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
	FOLIAR	Hornworms	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		
		Beet armyworm Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Fall armyworm Garden webworm Loopers Southern armyworm Tomato fruitworm Tomato pinworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **SOIL (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):** **Kylix** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient overhead watering following application to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

**For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle** - translocation of **Kylix** into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 46.2 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except NY).
- **In NY:** Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

#### SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):

- Do not apply more than 7.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** to the soil at planting.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Kylix** per crop.
- Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Kylix** was made.

\* Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

\*\* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Grass Forage, Fodder and Hay:</b> <b>(EPA Crop Group 17)</b> Any grass, Gramineae family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Fall armyworm Sod webworm Southern armyworm True armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	0	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		
		Billbug (grubs)* Cutworms European crane fly (larvae)*	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Control of Armyworms, Cutworms, and Sod Webworms:** Apply at first sign of economic crop damage. Apply **Kylix** as a thorough coverage foliar spray using properly calibrated ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre, or via overhead chemigation in 0.10 to 0.20 acre inch of water. For foliar sprays, increase the spray volume to compensate for the amount of foliage present. For maximum spray penetration into the root crown area, the use of a silicone surfactant may be useful. For best results with foliar spray applications, delay the next irrigation for at least 24 hours.

**Suppression of European Crane Fly larvae:** Apply between September and early November.

**Suppression of Billbug grubs:** apply when overwintered adult Billbugs are first observed. This will usually occur in late April or early May. It is important to move the **Kylix** into the grass root zone. This is best achieved by applying via overhead chemigation in 0.25 to 0.50 acre inch of water, or by immediately following a foliar spray application with 0.25 to 0.50 acre inch of water.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

\* Suppression only. Grass grown for seed only.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Herb subgroup (EPA Crop Subgroup 19A)</b> <b>Including:</b> Angelica; balm; basil; borage; burnet; chamomile; catnip; chervil (dried); chive, Chinese; clary; coriander (leaf); costmary; culantro (leaf); curry (leaf); dillweed; horehound; hyssop; lavender; lemongrass; lovage (leaf); marigold; marjoram; nasturtium; parsley (dried); pennyroyal; rosemary; rue; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay; tansy; tarragon; thyme; wintergreen; woodruff; and wormwood	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm	3.5 - 5.0	0.045 - 0.065	1	4

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**PLANT TOLERANCE PHYTOTOXICITY:**

**Kylix** has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Kylix** can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use. Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of **Kylix** in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 61.6 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Hops*</b>	FOLIAR	Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	0	4

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

\* Not Registered for Use by California



CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Leafy Vegetables except brassica (EPA Crop Group 4) Including:</b> Amaranth, leafy; Arugula (roquette); Cardoon; Celery; Celery (Chinese); Celtuce; Chervil; Chinese spinach; Chrysanthemum (edible leaved); Chrysanthemum, garland; Corn salad; Cress (garden); Cress (upland); Dandelion, leaves; Dock (sorrel); Endive (escarole); Florence fennel; Lettuce (head & leaf); Orach; Parsley; Purslane (garden); Purslane (winter); Radicchio (red chicory); Rhubarb; Spinach; Spinach (vine); Spinach (New Zealand); Swiss chard; Tampala	† SOIL AT PLANTING (An in-furrow spray, trans-plant water treatment, hill drench, surface band, or soil shank injection)	Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Tobacco budworm	3.5 - 7.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1,000 linear ft.	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
	† DRIP CHEMIGATION	Diamondback moth* Beet armyworm Corn earworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Diamondback moth <sup>1</sup> Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Hawaiian beet webworm Tobacco budworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
		Grasshoppers	3.5 - 5.0	0.045 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **SOIL (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):**

**Kylix** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Surface band application requires sufficient watering in to ensure the treatment is moved into the root zone. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance; also see the rate conversion chart for application rate per 1,000 linear feet.

**For drip chemigation applications made in the second half of the crop growing cycle** - translocation of **Kylix** into aerial portions of the plant may take up to 7 - 10 days.

**Grasshopper** - Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

<sup>1</sup> **Diamondback moth resistance management:** Do not apply **Kylix** more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth or within any 30 day period. After the second application of **Kylix** for diamondback moth, rotate to another effective insecticide with a different mode of action (i.e., a product with a different IRAC group number). Application(s) to the next generation of diamondback moth must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. Do not apply less than 3.5 fl. oz. of **Kylix** per application per acre for diamondback moth control. Do not make more than 6 total applications per acre per calendar year for control of diamondback moth at the same farm location.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days for foliar applications and 10 days for drip chemigation applications.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 61.6 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year [(Except New York)].
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

**SOIL APPLICATIONS (an in-furrow spray at planting, transplant water treatment, hill drench at planting, surface band at planting, soil shank injection at planting, or drip chemigation):**

- Do not apply more than 7.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** to the soil at planting.
- Do not apply more than 10 fl. oz. (0.132 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** per crop by any combination of at plant soil application and drip chemigation.
- Do not make more than 2 drip chemigation applications of **Kylix** per crop.
- Do not make more than one drip chemigation application per crop if an at plant application of **Kylix** was made.

\* Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

\*\* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Legume vegetables (Succulent or Dried) (EPA Crop Group 6)</b> (For soybean see separate soybean crop section below.) Including: Bean ( <i>Lupinus</i> ) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean ( <i>Phaseolus</i> ) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean ( <i>Vigna</i> ) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (fava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; pea ( <i>Pisum</i> ) (includes dwarf pea, edible- podded pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snowpea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; sword bean	†SOIL AT PLANTING In-furrow spray	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	5.0 - 7.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1,000 linear ft.	0.065 - 0.098	1	4
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Cabbage looper Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	7.5	0.098		
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **SOIL (In-Furrow Spray at Planting):** Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **Kylix** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Kylix** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Kylix** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Kylix** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Kylix** can be made per crop.

**Grasshopper:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 46.2 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

\* Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

\*\* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Foliage of Legume Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 7) except soybean including:</b> of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetables that will be used as animal feed.	†SOIL AT PLANTING In-furrow spray	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm	5.0 - 7.5 See rate conversion chart for rate per 1,000 linear ft.	0.065 - 0.098	1	4
	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Cabbage looper Soybean looper Western bean cutworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098		
		Leafminers (larvae)* Silverleaf whiteflies (nymphs)**	7.5	0.098		
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

† **SOIL (In-Furrow Spray at Planting):** Apply as a narrow band spray into the furrow at the seeding depth. **Kylix** must be applied in a manner that ensures the product is in the root zone. **Kylix** must be in the root zone to provide effective control of target pests. **Kylix** is most effective when it is applied so that the roots are at or near the site of application; manage irrigation so that significant quantities of **Kylix** remain in the root zone where it is most effective. Unless directed otherwise in the specific crop sections of this label, only one soil application of **Kylix** can be made per crop.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 12 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 46.2 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.6 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

\* Control of *Liriomyza* species except suppression only for *L. huidabrensis* and *L. langei*.

\*\* Suppression only. Use in conjunction with an effective adult whitefly control program.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Mint:</b> Peppermint and Spearmint	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Armyworms Cutworms Loopers Mint root borer	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	3	4

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Mint Root Borer:** For applications after the last cutting of mint, apply **Kylix** soon after the last cutting of mint, but before the Mint Root Borers form an overwintering hibernaculum. If **Kylix** is applied as a broadcast spray, follow application with at least 2 inches water per acre of overhead irrigation. For furrow irrigated mint, apply **Kylix** as a broadcast spray soon after harvest. Follow application with two furrow irrigations in order to move **Kylix** into the mint root zone before the mint root borers form a hibernaculum. If **Kylix** is applied via overhead chemigation, use a minimum of 2 acre inches of water to move the **Kylix** into the mint root zone.

**In mint growing areas where the mint root borer degree day model is being used and mint is being grown under sprinkler irrigation** - Apply **Kylix** at 5.0 fl. oz./acre (0.065 lb. a.i. per acre) as a foliar spray or via overhead sprinkler chemigation. Time the application between 900 and 1250 growing degree days. Foliar sprays must be followed by sprinkler irrigation before swathing. When making a foliar spray, be sure to include an adjuvant to help obtain thorough coverage. Use only adjuvant products that are labeled for agricultural use and follow the directions on the manufacturer's label. Always conduct a premix test for compatibility. Use an adjuvant that does not affect foliage.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 14 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Non-grass animal feeds (EPA Crop Group 18) Including:</b> Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover ( <i>Trifolium</i> , <i>Mellilotus</i> ); kudzu; lespedeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa looper Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	0	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Make one application per cutting.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.



CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Peanut	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Green cloverworm Southern armyworm Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Cabbage looper Granulate cutworm Soybean looper	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), LEGUMES, NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Potato	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Beet and Yellowstriped Armyworms Cabbage looper Colorado potato beetle European corn borer Potato tuberworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	14	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Potato Tuberworm:** Apply **Kylix** at rates of 3.2 - 5.0 fl. oz. per acre to control potato tuberworm. Begin application when field scouting indicates the presence of tuberworm adults and/or larvae. Potato tuberworm often have overlapping generations so repeat applications of **Kylix** may be needed based on field scouting. Avoid treating successive generations with the same mode of action. It is important to protect the crop just prior to harvest when foliage starts to senesce. Use the high rate of **Kylix** where potato tuberworm pressure is high. Failure to adequately control potato tuberworm larvae prior to crop senescence or vine kill increases the risk of tuber damage. Foliar sprays alone, by air or ground, may not provide adequate control of larvae in the mid to lower crop canopy. Performance is improved by applying via overhead chemigation. Alternatively, integrate chemigation applications into the foliar spray program. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v). For chemigation applications, apply in 0.1 to 0.2 acre inches of water and add MSO at 12 to 16 fl. oz./acre. **Kylix** can be applied via overhead sprinkler chemigation systems.

**Cabbage Looper (West of the Rocky Mountains (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI)):** Apply **Kylix** at 2.0 - 3.4 fl. oz. per acre (0.026 - 0.044 lb. a.i./acre) to control early stage instars (1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar).

**Colorado Potato Beetle (West of the Rocky Mountains (NM, CO, WY, MT, UT, NV, AZ, ID, WA, OR, CA, AK and HI)):** Apply **Kylix** at 2.0 - 3.4 fl. oz. per acre (0.026 - 0.044 lb. a.i./acre) to control local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle believed to be sensitive to most commonly used insecticides. Apply just prior to or just after egg hatch while larvae are small. In some areas, where local populations of Colorado Potato Beetle have elevated levels of resistance to insecticides, use **Kylix** at the 5.0 fluid ounce per acre application rate. With resistant populations of Colorado Potato Beetle, back-to-back applications on 5 to 7 day intervals may be required to achieve maximum control.

**Colorado Potato Beetle Resistance Management:** Do not apply **Kylix** more than twice to a generation of Colorado potato beetle or within any 30 day period. Application(s) to the next generation of Colorado potato beetle must be with an effective product with a different mode of action. Do not apply **Kylix** more than once to Colorado potato beetle via overhead chemigation.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** may only be applied to potatoes as a direct foliar spray or via chemigation through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.
- The minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Oilseed Group: (EPA Crop Group 20) except milkweed including:</b> Borage; calendula; canola; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed; rose hip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Diamondback moth Banded sunflower moth Sunflower moth	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Banded Sunflower Moth and Sunflower Moth:** Apply when moth populations reach local established treatment thresholds and as blooms begin to open (sunflower growth stage R-5.0 to R-5.1) to prevent crop damage. Make applications at 5 - 7 day intervals when moth pressure is heavy.

**Grasshopper:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 5 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Root and Tuber Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 1), except potato including:</b> Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; radish; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true.	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 61.6 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Leaves of Root and Tuber Vegetables (EPA Crop Group 2) (Human Food or Animal Feed) Including:</b> Beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental (daikon); rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier; turnip; yam, true	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Western yellowstriped armyworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Grasshoppers	3.5 - 5.0	0.045 - 0.065		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest

**Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 61.6 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Spice (EPA Crop Subgroup 19B) Including:</b> Allspice; anise (seed); anise, star; annatto (seed); caper (buds); caraway; caraway, black; cardamom; cassia (bark); cassia (buds); celery (seed); cinnamon; clove (buds); coriander (seed); culantro (seed); cumin; dill (seed); fennel, common; fennel, Florence (seed); fenugreek; grains of paradise; juniper (berry); lovage (seed); mace; mustard (seed); nutmeg; pepper, black; pepper, white; poppy (seed); saffron; and vanilla	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Fall armyworm Southern armyworm	3.5 - 5.0	0.045 - 0.065	1	4

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

#### PLANT TOLERANCE/PHYTOTOXICITY:

**Kylix** has been tested on numerous crops and cultivars with no observable phytotoxicity at label rates. However, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Kylix** can be used safely on all herbs and spices for which it is registered for use.

Since all herbs and spices and their varieties and cultivars have not been tested for phytotoxicity it is recommended that a small number of plants be sprayed initially to determine if there is any phytotoxicity prior to large scale applications to herbs and spices. The user assumes all risks arising from application of **Kylix** in a manner that is inconsistent with its labeling.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 16 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 61.6 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.8 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except New York).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.



CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Soybean</b> Including edamame (immature soybean)	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Corn earworm Beet armyworm Fall armyworm Cabbage looper Green cloverworm Southern armyworm Soybean looper Tobacco budworm Velvetbean caterpillar	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		
		Dectes stem borer	5.0 - 7.5	0.067 - 0.098		

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Dectes Stem Borer:** To minimize crop damage by the pest, apply at the onset of adult beetle flight. Ensure thorough spray coverage and make application to soybeans prior to egg laying. For best results, regular scouting using a sweep net is necessary to identify the emergence and infestation of adult beetles. If regular scouting is not used, apply at 1500 Growing Degree Days (GDD) in Nebraska and northern Kansas or consult with your local agricultural advisor for advice on application timing. Continued scouting should be used to track the duration of the emergence period. A second application may be necessary at 3 to 4 weeks after the initial application if adults continue to emerge over an extended period.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
<b>Strawberry</b>	FOLIAR	Beet armyworm Cabbage looper Corn earworm Japanese beetle (adult) Light brown apple moth	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4

#### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Light Brown Apple Moth:** Make the first application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation for each generation. Use the higher application rate for moderate to heavy insect pressure. Make application before pests reach damaging levels. Monitor fields and make an additional application if populations rebuild to potentially damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage and fruit. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for this pest in strawberry.

#### USE RESTRICTIONS:

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per crop or 8 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per crop.
- Do not apply more than 30.8 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.4 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year (Except NY).
- **In NY:** do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Sugarcane	FOLIAR OVERHEAD CHEMIGATION	Sugarcane borer Mexican rice borer	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	14	4
		Grasshoppers	2.0 - 5.0	0.026 - 0.065		

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**Mexican Rice Borer:** Make the application at initiation of egg hatch, small larvae or at first signs of infestation. The lower recommended rate range can be used when shorter residual control is needed. Use the higher recommended rate range for heavy insect pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Make the application before pests reach damaging levels. Apply in sufficient water to obtain thorough and uniform cover of foliage. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action threshold levels for these pests in sugarcane.

**Grasshoppers:** Apply foliarly when grasshopper populations reach local established thresholds to prevent crop damage. Correct timing of spray applications to nymphal stages and thorough coverage is critical to achieve control. Performance is improved with the addition of a Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) adjuvant at 1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray volume (1% v/v) when eggs have hatched and the majority of the grasshopper population is 2<sup>nd</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs. Once grasshoppers contact and/or ingest **Kylix** there will be rapid feeding cessation; insect mortality may not occur until a week later or longer. Do not make more than two sequential applications of **Kylix** before rotating to another registered insecticide having a different mode of action.

**Kylix** can be applied by overhead sprinkler chemigation systems. See **CHEMIGATION USING OVERHEAD SPRINKLER SYSTEMS - CEREAL GRAINS, CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET, GROWN FOR SEED), COTTON, GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, and HAY, LEGUMES, MINT (PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT), NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS, OILSEED GROUP, PEANUT, POTATO, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE** section for instructions on overhead sprinkler chemigation.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Teff	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	3.5 - 5.1	0.045 - 0.067	14	4

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Forage, Fodder, and Straw of Teff	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	3.5 - 5.1	0.045 - 0.067	14	4

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Quinoa	FOLIAR	Corn earworm Beet armyworm European corn borer Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Sorghum webworm Southwestern corn borer Sugarcane borer True armyworm	3.5 - 5.1	0.045 - 0.067	14	4

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 7 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

CROP	APPLICATION METHOD	TARGET PEST	KYLIX RATE		LAST APPLICATION (Days to Harvest)	REI (Hours)
			Fl. Oz./Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre		
Tobacco*	FOLIAR	Split worm (potato tuberworm) Tobacco budworm Tomato hornworm Tobacco hornworm	3.5 - 7.5	0.045 - 0.098	1	4
	†SOIL AT PLANTING (transplant water treatment only)	Tobacco budworm Tomato hornworm Tobacco hornworm	5.0 - 7.5	0.065 - 0.098		

**APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS:**

Apply higher rates within the listed range for heavier infestations, larger/denser crops or extreme environmental conditions such as rainy weather and high temperatures.

†SOIL (transplant water treatment at planting): **Kylix** must be applied uniformly in the root zone or poor performance will result. Refer to the **SOIL APPLICATION** section of this label for additional guidance.

**USE RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not make more than 4 applications per acre per calendar year.
- Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
- Do not apply more than 15.4 fl. oz. **Kylix** or 0.2 lb. a.i. of chlorantraniliprole containing products per acre per calendar year.

**SOIL APPLICATIONS (transplant water treatment at planting):**

- Do not apply more than 7.5 fl. oz. (0.098 lb. a.i. per acre) of **Kylix** to the soil at planting.

\* Not Registered for Use by California

**Kylix Conversion Chart for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation and At-Plant Soil Application**

Target Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Rate in Fluid Ounces Product/1,000 Row-Foot Based on Planted Row Spacing (in inches) of:															
	15 in.	20 in.	25 in.	30 in.	34 in.	36 in.	38 in.	40 in.	44 in.	48 in.	60 in.	66 in.	72 in.	78 in.	80 in.	84 in.
2.0											0.23	0.25	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.32
3.5				0.20	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.40	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.56
5.0		0.19	0.24	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.57	0.63	0.69	0.75	0.76	0.80
6.0		0.23	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.41	0.44	0.46	0.50	0.55	0.69	0.76	0.83	0.90	0.91	0.96
7.0	0.20	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.59	0.64	0.80	0.88	0.96	1.04	1.07	1.13
7.5	0.22	0.29	0.36	0.43	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.57	0.63	0.69	0.86	0.95	1.03	1.12	1.15	1.21

Level and length of control is affected by rate applied.

Higher labeled rates may be required in heavy texture and/or high organic soils if application is made later in the crop development, or when pest pressure is high.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**For plastic containers ≤ 5 gallons: Nonrefillable Container:** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

**For plastic containers > 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container:** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) 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. Recap 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE.** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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