BotaniGard® ES
Emulsifiable Suspension Mycoinsecticide


ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Beauveria bassiana Strain GHA ........................................ 11.3%**
INERT INGREDIENTS: .................................................. 88.7%

* Contains petroleum distillates
** Based on the weight estimate of 4.78 × 10-12 grams per spore.

BotaniGard ES contains 2.3 × 1010 viable Beauveria bassiana spores per gram.

EPA Reg. No. 65626-8
EPA Est. No. 65652-MT-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION
Si Usted no entienda la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que le 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Minimize breathing mists or vapors. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

FIRST AID
IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting; call a physician immediately.
IF INHALED: If irritation persists, contact physician.
IF ON SKIN: Wash with soap and water.
IF IN EYES: Flush with water.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS:

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Product contains petroleum distillates; vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Shoes plus socks and dust/mist filtering respirator meeting the NIOSH standards of at least R-95, P-95 or P-99. Follow manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

The product is toxic to honey bees. Avoid applying to areas where honey bees are actively foraging or around beehives. This product may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BotaniGard ES contains live spores of the naturally occurring fungus, Beauveria bassiana Strain GHA. Spores are alive and may be harmed by storage at high temperatures or contact with water for more than 24 hours. See storage instructions on this label.

MODE OF ACTION AND APPLICATION TIMING:

Begin treatment of crops at the first appearance of the insect pest. Typically, it takes 7-10 days after the first spray to see control. Application rates, frequency, spray coverage and insect numbers impact the speed at which acceptable control is achieved. BotaniGard ES is most effective when used early, before high insect populations develop. Apply as necessary under a pest management program that includes close scouting. Intense pest outbreaks may require combination of BotaniGard ES with a compatible insecticide. Contact Mycotech Corporation or your distributor for specific information on compatible insecticides.

PRE-HARVEST INTERVAL: Pre-harvest interval for BotaniGard ES is zero (0) days. BotaniGard ES can be applied up to the day of harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR, part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.

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

• Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Goggles, face shield or safety glasses
• Waterproof gloves
• Shoes plus socks
• Dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least R-95, P-95 or P-99

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours unless wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment.


Insects for which BotaniGard ES may be used:

Whitefly, such as: Banded-winged Whitefly, Citrus Blackfly, Citrus Whitefly, Giant Whitefly, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka Tobacco Whitefly)

 Aphids, such as: Bean Aphid, Cabbage Aphid, Cowpea Aphid, Green Peach Aphid, Greenbug, Hop Aphid, Melon/Cotton Aphid, Pea Aphid, Potato Aphid, Rose Aphid, Russian Wheat Aphid, Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

Thrips, such as: Greenhouse Thrips, Cuban Laurel Thrips, Pear Thrips, Potato/Onion Thrips, Thrips palmi, Western Flower Thrips

Psyllids, such as: Pear Psylla, Potato Psylla

Mealybugs, such as: Citrus Mealybug, Grape Mealybug, Buffalo Grass Mealybug

Scab Beetles, such as: Atteinus, Green June Beetle, White Grubs

Plant Bugs (Heteroptera), such as: Chinch Bugs, Lace Bugs

Weevils, such as: Black Vine Weevil, Strawberry Root Weevil, Fuller Rose Weevil, Rose Curculio, Bilberry Weevil

Vegetables, such as: Acerola, arracacha, arrowroot, artichoke, arugula, asparagus, atomoya, balsam pear, bamboo shoots, beans (all varieties), beet, blackeyed peas, bokchoy, broccoli, broccolli raab, Brussels sprouts, burdock, cabbage, cantaloupe, carambols, carrots, casaba melons, cassava, catjang, cauliflower, celeriac, celery, celtuce, chayote, chervil, chickpeas, chicory, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage, Chinese gai lon, Chinese long-beans, Chinese mustard, Chinese saure, Chinese winter lettuce (edible), chufa, cilantro, citron melon, collards, corn salad, crenshaw melon, cress, cucumber, dandelion, dasheen, daikon, dock, edamame, eggplant, endive, escarole, fennel, garlic, gherkin, ginger, golden pershaw melon, gourds (edible), groundcherry, gua, honey balls, honey-dew melon, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lentils, leron, lettuce, mango melon, muskmelon hybrids/varieties, mustard greens, New Zealand spinach, okra, onion, orchard, parsley, parsnip, peas (all varieties), pepinos, pepper (all varieties), Persian melon, pimento (all varieties), pineapple melon, potato, pumpkins, purslane, radish, radish, rambutan, rape greens, rapini, rubarb, rutabaga, salsify, shal-lot, snake melon, soybeans, spinach, squash (summer/winter), sugar beet, sweet potato, Swiss chard, turnip, tomatillo, tumeric, turnip, watermelon, yam, zucchini

Fruits and Berries, such as: apple, apricot, avocado, bananas, blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, calamondin, carob, cherimoya, cherry (sweet/sour), chironia, citrus cirtone, citrus hybrids, coffee, cranberry, cranberry, currant, dates, dewberry, durian, elderberry, feijoa, figs, gooseberry, grape (table, raisin, wine), grapefruit, guava, huckleberry, kiwi, kumquat, lemon, limes, loganberry, loquat, lychee, mandarin, mango, marionberry, nectarine, ollalie berry, olives (all varieties), orange, orange pear, papaya, passion fruit, peach, pear, persimmon, pineapple, plum, pomegranate, prune, pulmuemo, quinina, quince, raspberry, sour cherry, strawberry, sweet cherry, tangelo, tangerine, youngberry

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HERBS AND SPICES, SUCH AS: allspice, anise, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, caper buds, caraway, cardamom, catnip, celery seed, chervil, chives, cinnamon, coriander, cumin, curry leaf, dill, fennel, fenugreek, ginseng, hori, hyssop, mace, marjoram, mint, mustard, nasturtium, nutmeg, oregano, paprika, pennyroyal, pepper (black/white), peppermint, rosemary, sage, saffron, savoury, sesame, spearmint, sweet leaf bay, tansy, taraxacum, thyme, wintergreen, woodruff, wormwood.

ORNAMENTALS, INCLUDING FLOWERS, FLOWERING AND FOilage PLANTS, BEDDING PLANTS, GROUNDCOVERS, SHRUBS, VINES, EV- EGREENS AND TREES: African lily, African violet, ageratum, al- leum, arborite, ase, asparagus sprengeri, aster, atlas cedar, azalea, bald cypress, bunya, burberry, beech, begonia, birch, Boston fern, bougainvillea, boxwood, bridal veil, cacti, caladium, calceolaria, calendula, calla lily, camellia, camellias, carissa, carnation, ceanothus, celosia, chenille plant, cher, Christmas cactus, chrysanthemum, cinerea, cleveea, cordyline, coryllusavus, crape myrtle, crepe myrtle, croton, cyclamen, cypress, daffodil, dahila, daisy, delphinium, deodor, corder, dichandra, diffenbachia, dogwood, Douglas fir, dracaena, dumb cumb, Dusty Miller, elm, eucalyptus, ferns, fics, fig, firethorn, fittomia, floss flower, foliage plants, forsythia, freezie, fuscia, gazania, geranium, gerbera, gerbytus, gladiolus, gloxinia, grape, gymna, gymnopsis, hackberry, hothorne, hedera, hemlock, his- bicus, hickory, honey, onion, hop, housechrose, hunyst, hyacinth, herbanga, icemplant, imi, impi, impatiens, India hornown, iris, ivy, Japanese aucuba, Japanese barberry, Japanese boxwood, Japanese spindle tree, Japanese yew, juniper, kalan- choe, lantana, larch, larspark, laurel, leasanthus, leatherleaf fern, lihden, lilic, lily, lthopia, lobelia, loqua, magnolia, mardel, Mediter- nanean fan palm, mesembryanthemum, mimosa, monster, mother-in-law plant, mountain laurel, mountain laurel, napoleo- nina, narcissus, oak, oleander, olive, orchid, ornamentum, philodendron, phlox, pho, piggyback plant, pine, pink, pitosporum, planetree, podocarpus, poimsettia, poplar, pothos, ivy, prayer plant, primrose, privet, pteris fern, pyrrosia, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, rose, 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BOOM LENGTH
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

APPLICATION HEIGHT
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

WIND
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable direction due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SENSITIVE AREAS
The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid storage below freezing temperatures or above 85°F. BotaniGard ES stability decreases with time at elevated temperatures above 85°F. Tightly reclose the container of unused product. Do not contaminate unused product with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by 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 DISPOSAL: Do not reuse as a container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

CONDITIONS OF SALE
BotaniGard ES conforms to the description set forth on this label and is reasonably fit for the purposes described herein when used according to the label directions and specified conditions. The manufacturer disclaims any and all other express or implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for particular purpose. Buyers and users shall assume all risk and responsibility for potential loss or damage if this product is used, stored, handled or applied in a manner inconsistent with this labeling. To the extent permitted by law, manufacturer shall not be liable for more than the purchase price for the quantity involved including incidental, consequential or special damages.

NOTE: This specimen label is for informational purposes only. All uses may not be approved in all states. See labeling which accompanied product for Directions for Use or call 800-777-8570 for more information.

Revised: 4/01