SPIROTETRAMAT	GROUP 23	INSECTICIDE

Account

INSECTICIDE

For foliar and systemic insect control on ornamentals, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, and vegetable plants in greenhouses, nurseries and interiorscapes

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Spirotetramat: *cis*-3-(2,5-dimethlyphenyl)-8-methoxy-2-oxo-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl-ethyl carbonate*	24.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%
*Contains 2 pounds of spirotetramat per U.S. gallon (240 grams per liter).	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you **DO NOT** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-250 EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; GH 70815-GA-002; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents:

8 fl. oz.

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
No specific antidote is available. Treat symptomatically.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

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.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective Eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
- Wash the outside of the gloves before removing.
- As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For Terrestrial Use: This pesticide is toxic to aquatic invertebrates and oysters. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. This product may contaminate water through drift of spray in wind. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination. This product is potentially toxic to honey bee larvae through residues in pollen and nectar, but not to adult honeybees. Exposure of adult bees to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops can lead to effects on honeybee larvae. See the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of this label for specific crop application instructions that minimize risk to honey bee larvae.

Runoff Management

This product may contaminate water through runoff or drift of spray in wind. This product has a high potential for runoff for several weeks after application. Poorly draining soils and soils with shallow water tables are more prone to produce runoff that contains this product. 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 for contamination of water from rainfall runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Endangered Species Advisory/Protection Requirements

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read the entire label before using this product.

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.

For foliar and systemic insect control on ornamental plants in greenhouses, nurseries, and interior plantscapes, including non-bearing fruit and nut trees (i.e., trees that will not bear fruit or nuts for one year after application) and vegetables for resale.

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. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), notification to workers, and restricted-entry interval. 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 24 hours following application. Exception: If the product is applied by drenching the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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:

- Protective Eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils.
- Shoes plus socks

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Account is a suspension concentrate formulation. Following application to plant foliage, **Account** is fully systemic, moving through phloem and xylem to all plant tissues including new shoot, leaf and root growth. Spray

adjuvants with spreading/penetrating characteristics may improve leaf uptake and systemic concentration of active ingredient. The active ingredient contained in **Account** is active primarily by ingestion. Fecundity of adult insects and mites may be reduced. Make applications as preventative treatments or to coincide with early threshold levels in developing insect and mite populations. **Account** can be applied by ground equipment (including hand-held application equipment) or through chemigation.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Foliar Spray Applications

Foliar applications must be made using properly calibrated ground sprayers (including hand-held and backpack sprayers), through properly designed, sprinkler-type, chemigation equipment (See **CHEMIGATION APPLICATION** directions below).

Application Through Irrigation Systems

Account may be applied at rates on this label either alone or in tank mixture with other pesticides and chemicals registered for application through irrigation systems. The normal dilution ratio is 1:10 to 1:200, depending on the system. Always meter the product into the irrigation water during the first part of the irrigation cycle. The product may be mixed separately prior to injection. Agitation may be necessary if the mixture is allowed to stand more than 24 hours. Remove scale, pesticide residue and other foreign matter from the tank and entire irrigation system.

Apply **Account** only through micro-irrigation (individual spaghetti tube), drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, ebb and flood, or hand-held or motorized calibrated irrigation equipment.

– **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury or lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have any questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

– **DO NOT** connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or a person who is under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

SAFETY DEVICES FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

If the source of water for your irrigation system is a public water supply, follow the instructions below.

1. 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 daily at least 60 days out of the year.
2. 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, 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.

5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SAFETY DEVICES FOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS NOT CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

If the source of water for your irrigation system is not connected to a public water supply, follow the instructions below.

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 the pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

Ebb and Flood Application: To assure accurate uptake, it is recommended that, prior to treatment, a minimum of 10 plants be brought up to a known field capacity and allowed to dry out for one or two days. Rewet these plants to determine how much water on average each plant will absorb to bring it back to field capacity. Use the volume absorbed per plant (keeping pot sizes uniform) multiplied by the number of pots being treated. Add to this volume a required minimum amount to flood the smallest treatment area. This process should minimize the return back to the storage tank. Re-use the returned volume with subsequent irrigation or nutrients on the same plants.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **Account** contains a Group 23, lipid biosynthesis inhibitor (LBI) insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **Account** and other Group 23 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance, take the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **Account** or other Group 23 insecticides within a growing season, or among growing seasons, with different groups that control the same pests.

- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. **DO NOT** rely on the same mixture repeatedly for the same pest population. Consider any known cross-resistance issues for the targeted pests between the individual components of a mixture.
- In addition, consider the following recommendations provided by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC):
  - Individual insecticides selected for use in mixtures should be highly effective and be applied at the rates at which they are individually registered for use against the target species.
  - Mixtures with components having the same IRAC mode of action classification are not recommended for insect resistance management.
  - When using mixtures, consider any known cross-resistance issues between the individual components for the targeted pest(s).
  - Mixtures become less effective if resistance is already developing to one or both active ingredients, but they may still provide pest management benefits.
  - The insect resistance management benefits of an insecticide mixture are greatest if the two components have similar periods of residual insecticidal activity. Mixtures of insecticides with unequal periods of residual insecticide activity may offer an insect resistance management benefit only for the period where both insecticides are active.
- Adopt an integrated pest management program for insecticide/acaricides use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, crop rotation, record keeping, and which considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult

with your local university specialist or certified pest control advisor.

- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your local Sharda USA representative at www.shardausa.com.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making application decisions. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Droplet Size

An important factor influencing drift is droplet size. Select nozzles and pressure that deliver medium spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogs and in accordance with ASAE Standard S-572. Nozzles that deliver coarse spray droplets may be used to reduce spray drift provided spray volume per acre (GPA) is increased to maintain crop coverage. For aerial application, spray should be released at the lowest possible height consistent with good pest control and flight safety. Applications more than 10 feet above the crop canopy should be avoided. Low humidity and high temperature increase the evaporation rate of spray droplets and therefore the likelihood of spray drift to aquatic areas. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperature.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Wind Speed

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size, canopy and equipment specifications determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **DO NOT** apply when winds are greater than 15 mph and avoid gusty and windless conditions. Avoiding applications when wind direction is toward an aquatic area can reduce risk exposure to sensitive aquatic areas.

Temperature Inversions

DO NOT make aerial or ground applications during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small-suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature 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, the movement of smoke from a ground source can also identify inversions. 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.

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SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

Airblast (Air Assist) Applications for Tree Crops and Vineyards

Airblast sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees/vines via a radial, or lateral directed air stream. The following drift management practices should be followed:

- Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy;
- Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy;
- Use enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage;
- **DO NOT** allow the spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area (i.e., turn off sprayer when turning at end rows);
- For applications to the outside rows, only spray inward, toward the orchard/grove.

TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Observe all cautions and limitations of all products used in mixtures. **Account** is physically and biologically compatible with many registered pesticides and fertilizers or micronutrients. When considering mixing **Account** with other pesticides, or other additives, first contact your supplier for advice. For further information, contact your local Sharda USA, LLC representative. If your supplier and Sharda USA, LLC representative have no experience with the combination you are considering, conduct a test to determine physical compatibility. To determine physical compatibility, add the recommended proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water as will be present in the chemical supply tank, into a suitable container, mix thoroughly, and allow the mixture to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily remixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

Order of Mixing

The proper mixing procedure for **Account** alone or in tank mix combinations with other pesticides is:

- Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/3 full with clean water;
- While recirculating and with the agitator running, add any products in Polyvinyl acetate (PVA) bags **(See Note)**. Allow time for thorough mixing;
- Continue to fill spray tank with water until 1/2 full;
- Add any other wettable powder (WP) or wettable granules (WG) products;
- Add the required amount of **Account** and any other "flowable" (FL or SC) type products; add required amount of **Account**, and;
- Allow enough time for thorough mixing of each product added to tank;
- If applicable, add any remaining tank mix components: emulsifiable concentrates (EC), fertilizers and micronutrients;
- Fill spray tank to desired level and maintain constant agitation to ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

Note: DO NOT use PVA packets in a tank mix with products that contain boron or release free chlorine. The resultant reaction of PVA and boron or free chlorine is a plastic that is not soluble in water or solvents. For tank mixing with **Account**, WSP packaged product user must carefully follow the label directions provided on those product labels.

Compatibility Testing and Tank Mix Partners

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.

When considering mixing **Account** with other pesticides, or other additives, first contact your supplier for advice. For further information, contact your local Sharda USA, LLC representative. If your supplier and Sharda USA, LLC representative have no experience with the combination you are considering, you should conduct a test to determine physical compatibility. To determine physical compatibility, add the recommended proportions of each chemical with the same proportion of water, as will be present in the chemical supply tank, into a suitable container, mix thoroughly and allow to stand for five minutes. If the combination remains mixed, or can be readily re-mixed, the mixture is considered physically compatible.

CROP TOLERANCE

Account has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a wide range of ornamental plants. However, due to the large number of species and varieties of ornamental plants, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to **Account**. Prior to commercial use, determine if **Account** can be used safely. In a small area, test the rates on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use. Before using **Account** in tank mixture with other products and adjuvants, test the mixture on a small number of plants for phytotoxicity prior to widespread use.

Account is not recommended for use on the following varieties: geraniums *(Pelargonium* spp.*)*, orchids, hoya, *Dracaena*, *Cordyline*, *Schefflera*, neanthebella palm, and ferns.

DO NOT make more than one application per calendar year to *Hydrangea*, *Impatiens* spp., crotons *(Codieum* spp.*)*, *Fuschia* hybrids, *Petunia*, *Peperomia*, stock, or cyclamens *(Cyclamen* spp.*)*.

USE DIRECTIONS

CONTAINER DRENCH APPLICATIONS – SMALL CONTAINERS

For application only to ornamental plants in greenhouses, nurseries, and interior plantscapes, including non-bearing fruit and nut trees (i.e., trees that will not bear fruit or nuts for one year after application) and vegetable transplants*, using soil drench, micro-irrigation, drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, ebb and flood irrigation, or hand-held motorized irrigation equipment.

Pests Controlled	Plant Type (containerized)	Container Size (inches)	Number of Pots
Adelgids Aphids Leafhoppers Mealybugs Psyllids Rust Mites[1] Scales (crawlers) Spider mites[1] Spittlebugs Tarsonemid Mites[1] Thrips (immature)[2] Whiteflies	Herbaceous species (1 - 2 plants per pot)	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3000 2000 1500 1200 1000 850 750 650 600 550 500

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CONTAINER DRENCH APPLICATIONS – SMALL CONTAINERS *(continued)*			
Pests Controlled	**Plant Type (containerized)**	**Container Size (inches)**	**Number of Pots**
Adelgids Aphids Leafhoppers Mealybugs Psyllids Rust Mites[1] Scales (crawlers) Spider mites[1] Spittlebugs Tarsonemid Mites[1] Thrips (immature)[2] Whiteflies	Woody perennials	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	2000 1350 1000 800 650 550 500 450 400 350 300
Product Application Rate: 1.7 fl. oz. - 3.4 fl. oz. (50 - 100 mL) Exact drenching volume is dependent upon pot size, potting medium, and plant type. Apply product in sufficient volume of water to wet the potting medium, without loss of liquid from the bottom of the container. Follow application with moderate irrigation. Irrigate carefully during the next 10 days in order to avoid loss of active ingredient from the bottom of the container. If retreatment is necessary, treat using a product with an alternative mode of action.			

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CONTAINER DRENCH APPLICATIONS – SMALL CONTAINERS
(continued)

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 25 fl. oz. (750 mL, 0.4 lb. of active ingredient) per acre of nursery per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 fl. oz. of product (0.08 lb. of active ingredient) per acre per calendar year to vegetable transplants.
- **DO NOT** apply to greenhouse grown vegetables other than vegetables transplants.

***VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS:**

Fruiting Vegetables: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepinos, Pepper *(Capsicum* spp., including Bell, Chili, Cooking, Pimento and Sweet), Tomatillo, Tomato

Leafy Vegetables: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chinese celery, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Florence fennel (Finocchio), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach [including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)], Swiss chard, Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), Kohlrabi, Rape greens

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CONTAINER DRENCH APPLICATIONS – SMALL CONTAINERS *(continued)*

VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS:** ***(continued)

Tuberous And Corm Vegetables: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Sweet potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam bean, Yam (true)

[1] Mites: If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected (use the higher dosage (3.4 fl. oz. of product). **Account** will not control heavy populations of existing mites. If a second miticide application is necessary to achieve control, use a product with an alternative mode of action.

[2] Thrips: Full control of thrips will be observed only on foliage; thrips in buds will be suppressed; thrips controlled will only be immature thrips. If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected on foliage. For thrips control on woody perennials use the higher dosage (3.4 fl. oz. of product).

CONTAINER DRENCH APPLICATIONS – LARGE CONTAINERS

For application only to ornamental plants in greenhouses, nurseries, and interior plantscapes, including non-bearing fruit and nut trees (i.e., trees that will not bear fruit or nuts for one year after application), using soil drench, micro-irrigation, drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, ebb and flood irrigation, or hand-held motorized irrigation equipment.

Pests Controlled	Use Pattern	Container Size (gallons)	Number of Pots
Adelgids Aphids Leafhoppers Mealybugs Psyllids Rust Mites[1] Scales (crawlers) Spider mites[1] Spittlebugs Tarsonemid Mites[1] Thrips (immature)[2] Whiteflies	Containerized Plants	1 2 3 5 7 10 15 20	340 to 244 280 to 210 220 to 165 160 to 110 100 to 75 60 to 45 40 to 30 20 to 15

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CONTAINER DRENCH APPLICATIONS – LARGE CONTAINERS *(continued)*

Product Application Rate: 1.7 fl. oz. - 3.4 fl. oz. (50 - 100 mL).

Exact drenching volume is dependent upon pot size, potting medium, and plant type. Apply product in sufficient volume of water to wet the potting medium, without loss of liquid from the bottom of the container.

Follow application with moderate irrigation. Irrigate carefully during the next 10 days in order to avoid loss of active ingredient from the bottom of the container. For resistance management purposes, if retreatment is necessary, treat using a product with an alternative mode of action.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 25 fl. oz. (750 mL, 0.4 lb. of active ingredient) per acre of nursery per calendar year.

[1] Mites: If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected (use the higher dosage (3.4 fl. oz. of product). **Account** will not control heavy populations of existing mites. If a second miticide application is necessary to achieve control, use a product with an alternative mode of action.

[2] Thrips: Full control of thrips will be observed only on foliage; thrips in buds will be suppressed; thrips controlled will only be immature thrips. If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected on foliage. For thrips control on woody perennials use the higher dosage (3.4 fl. oz. of product).

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN GREENHOUSES For foliar insect control in greenhouses.		
Crop	**Pest**	**Application Rates**
Flowers Foliage Plants Groundcovers Ornamentals in flats and plug trays	Adelgids Aphids Leafhoppers Mealybugs[1] Scales (crawlers) Spider mites[2] Spittlebugs Tarsonemid Mites[2] Thrips[3] Whiteflies	1.7 - 3.4 fl. oz. (50 - 100 mL) of product/ 100 gallons of water Or 0.051 - 0.1 fl. oz. (1.5 - 3.0 mL) of product/ 3 gallons of water
Shrubs Evergreens Trees (including non-bearing fruit and nut trees)*		
Vegetable Transplants**		

(continued)

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

Foliar applications: Start treatments prior to establishment of high pest population and reapply on an as-needed basis.

Apply when pests first appear or when damage is first noticed. Spray thoroughly.

The addition of a spreader sticker may improve efficacy.

If concentrate or mist type spray equipment is used, use an equivalent amount of product on the area sprayed as would be used in a dilute application.

Use Restrictions:

- Retreatment interval (RTI): **14 - 28 days, if needed**
- Minimum interval between foliar applications to vegetable transplants: **7 days**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 25 fl. oz. (750 mL, 0.4 lb. of active ingredient) per acre of nursery per calendar year (excluding vegetable transplants).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 fl. oz. of product (300 ml, 0.16 lb. of active ingredient) per acre per calendar year to vegetable transplants.
- **DO NOT** apply to greenhouse grown vegetables other than vegetables transplants.

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FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

*__Note:__ Non-bearing fruit and nut trees are those trees that will not bear fruit or nuts for one year after application.

__VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS:__**

Fruiting Vegetables: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepinos, Pepper *(Capsicum* spp., including Bell, Chili, Cooking, Pimento and Sweet), Tomatillo, Tomato

Leafy Vegetables: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chinese celery, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Florence fennel (Finocchio), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach [including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)], Swiss chard Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), Kohlrabi, Rape greens

Tuberous And Corm Vegetables: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Sweet potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam bean, Yam (true)

(continued)

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN IN GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

[1] Mealybugs: If populations are heavy, make two foliar applications at 14 - 21-day intervals to control mealybug larvae that emerge after the first application.

[2] Mites: If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected. **Account** will not control heavy populations of spider mites. If a second miticide application is necessary to achieve control, use a product with an alternative mode of action.

[3] Thrips: Full control of thrips will be observed only on foliage; thrips in buds will be suppressed. If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected on foliage.

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN OUTSIDE GREENHOUSES

For foliar insect control around greenhouses, field grown nurseries and container stocks, outdoor ornamentals, and ornamentals grown in flats, benches or beds.

Crop	Pest	Application Rates
Flowers Foliage Plants Groundcovers Ornamentals in flats and plug trays	Adelgids Aphids Leafhoppers Mealybugs[1] Psyllids Scales (crawlers) Spider mites[2] Spittlebugs Tarsonemid Mites[2] Thrips[3] Whiteflies	1.7 - 3.4 fl. oz. (50 - 100 mL) of product/ 100 gallons of water or 0.051 - 0.1 fl. oz. (1.5 - 3.0 mL) of product/ 3 gallons of water
Shrubs Evergreens Trees (including non-bearing fruit and nut trees)*		
Vegetable Transplants**		

(continued)

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN OUTSIDE GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

Foliar applications: Start treatments prior to establishment of high pest population and reapply on an as-needed basis.

Apply when pests first appear or when damage is first noticed. Spray thoroughly.

The addition of a spreader sticker may improve efficacy.

Make ground applications to foliage in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Make airblast application in a minimum of 50 gallons of spray solution per acre.

If concentrate or mist type spray equipment is used, use an equivalent amount of product on the area sprayed as would be used in a dilute application.

(continued)

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN OUTSIDE GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

Use Restrictions:

- Retreatment interval (RTI): **14 - 28 days, if needed**
- Minimum interval between foliar applications to vegetable transplants: **7 days**
- **DO NOT** apply more than 25 fl. oz. (750 mL, 0.4 lb. of active ingredient) per acre of nursery per calendar year (excluding vegetable transplants).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5.1 fl. oz. (153 mL, 0.081 lb. of active ingredient) per acre per application to outdoor ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 fl. oz. of product (300 ml, 0.16 lb. of active ingredient) per acre per calendar year to vegetable transplants.
- **DO NOT** apply to greenhouse grown vegetables other than vegetables transplants.
- **DO NOT** apply until after petal fall to stone fruit, pome fruit, and tree nuts.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to citrus within 10 days prior to bloom, during bloom, or until petal fall is complete.

(continued)

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN OUTSIDE GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

*__Note:__ Non-bearing fruit and nut trees are those trees that will not bear fruit or nuts for one year after application.

__VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS:__**

Fruiting Vegetables: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepinos, Pepper (*Capsicum* spp., including Bell, Chili, Cooking, Pimento and Sweet), Tomatillo, Tomato

Leafy Vegetables: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula (Roquette), Cardoon, Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Chinese celery, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved and garland), Corn salad, Cress (garden), Cress (upland, yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Florence fennel (Finocchio), Lettuce (head and leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio (red chicory), Rhubarb, Spinach [including New Zealand and vine (Malabar spinach, Indian spinach)], Swiss chard Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cavalo broccolo, Chinese broccoli (gai lon), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), Kohlrabi, Rape greens

Tuberous And Corm Vegetables: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem), Canna (edible), Cassava (bitter and sweet), Chayote (root), Chufa, Dasheen (taro), Ginger, Leren, Sweet potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Yam bean, Yam (true)

(continued)

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS GROWN OUTSIDE GREENHOUSES *(continued)*

[1] Mealybugs: If populations are heavy, make two foliar applications at 14 - 21-day intervals to control mealybug larvae that emerge after the first application.

[2] Mites: If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected. **Account** will not control heavy populations of spider mites. If a second miticide application is necessary to achieve control, use a product with an alternative mode of action.

[3] Thrips: Full control of thrips will be observed only on foliage; thrips in buds will be suppressed. If populations are heavy at the time of application, control may not be achieved rapidly enough to prevent economic damage to the plant. Make applications preventatively, or when populations are first detected on foliage.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool, dry place in its original container only. **DO NOT** store this product near fertilizers, seeds, or other pesticides. If this product is spilled, sweep up the spillage and dispose pursuant to the below Pesticide Disposal instructions.

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 used 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:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. 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 reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

CONTAINER HANDLING: ***(continued)***

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY *(continued)*

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NOTES

SPIROTETRAMAT | GROUP 23 | INSECTICIDE

Account

For foliar and systemic insect control on ornamentals, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, and vegetable plants in greenhouses, nurseries and interiorscapes

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Spirotetramat: *cis*-3-(2,5-dimethlyphenyl)-8-methoxy-2-oxo-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-4-yl-ethyl carbonate*.	24.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.0%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*Contains 2 pounds of spirotetramat per U.S. gallon (240 grams per liter).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you **DO NOT** understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-250

EPA Est. No. (AG) 72159-GA-001; (GH) 70815-GA-002; (MC) 89332-GA-001; (SC) 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

Net Contents: **8 fl. oz.**

OPEN HERE

Labeling Solutions

PROOF

Please Review and Approve

Verify Copy, Spelling, Positioning, Size, Shape, Colors and Dieline.

Signer accepts responsibility for accuracy of all copy, color break and artwork. Elm Press is not liable for any errors later identified.

Colors represented by this proof may not be accurate as monitors and printers are not color calibrated. Please refer to the Pantone Matching System for an accurate representation of spot colors.

DATE	JOB NUMBER
11/25/25	N41063
BOOKLET SIZE	**LABEL SIZE**
3" x 1.9375"	3" x 2.5"
BOOKLET OUTSIDE COLORS	**LABEL COLORS**
LABEL PRINTS IN 4 COLOR PROCESS	BLK *Dieline does not print.*
BOOKLET INSIDE COLORS	**REWIND DIRECTION/QTY PER ROLL**
BLK	TBD

☐ ***ARTWORK IS APPROVED*** ☐ ***REVISED PROOF NEEDED***

Signed _____ **Date** _____