

Beveria WP

Application Sheet

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Beauveria bassiana.....	22%
Other Ingredients	78%
Total.....	100%

* Contains at least 1.0×10^{10} colony forming units per gram dry weight

KEEP AWAY FROM CHILDREN CAUTION

GENERAL INFORMATION

BEVERIA WP is a contact bioinsecticide beauveria bassiana utilizing an insect pathogenic fungus for the effective control of Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Spider Mites, Psyllids, Mealybugs, Leafhoppers, Weevils, Plant Bugs, Borers and Leaf-feeding Insects in Field, Agronomic, Vegetable and Orchard Crops; also in Forestry; Grasshoppers, Mormon Crickets, Locusts and Beetles in Rangeland, Improved Pastures and Agronomic Crops; Whitefly, Aphids, Thrips, Psyllids and Mealybugs in Ornamentals and Vegetables, Indoor/Outdoor Nursery, Greenhouse, Shadehouse, Commercial Landscape, Interiorscape and Turf.

Can be applied aerially. Suitable for use with ultra low-volume application equipment.

FOR THE CONTROL OF INSECTS AT VARIOUS LIFE STAGES, INCLUDED, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:

WHITEFLY:

- Greenhouse Whitefly
- Silverleaf Whitefly
- Sweet Potato Whitefly (aka Tobacco Whitefly)
- Banded-winged Whitefly

- Cassava Whitefly
- Citrus Whitefly
- Citrus Blackfly
- Giant Whitefly

APHIDS:

- Bean Aphid
- Greenbug, Hop Aphid
- Potato Aphid
- Cabbage Aphid
- Melon/Cotton Aphid
- Rose Aphid
- Cowpea Aphid
- Pea Aphid
- Russian Wheat Aphid
- Green Peach Aphid
- Spotted Alfalfa Aphid

THRIPS:

- Greenhouse Thrips
- Pear Thrips
- Thrips palmi
- Cuban Laurel Thrips
- Potato/Onion Thrips
- Western Flower Thrips

SPIDER MITES:

- Two-spotted Spider Mite
- Citrus Rust Mite
- Pacific Spider Mite
- Carmine Spider Mite
- Panicle Rice Mite
- Clover Mite

PSYLLIDS:

- Pear Psylla
- Tomato/Potato Psylla
- Citrus Psylla

MEALYBUGS:

- Citrus Cocci
- Buffalo Grass Mealybug
- Grape Mealybug
- Citrus Mealybug
- Longtailed Mealybug

LEAFHOPPERS AND PLANTHOPPERS:

- Grape Leafhopper
- Planthoppers
- Rice Delphacid
- Leafhoppers
- Potato Leafhopper

- Variegated Grape Leafhopper
- Virginia Creeper Leafhopper

STEM-BORING LEPIDOPTERA:

- European Corn Borer
- Rice Stem Borer
- Sugar Cane Borer
- Lesser Cornstalk Borer
- Southwestern Corn Borer

FOLIAGE-FEEDING LEPIDOPTERA:

- Diamondback Moth
- Fall Army Worm
- Cabbage Looper
- Imported Cabbage Worm

LEAF-FEEDING BEETLES:

- Bean Leaf Beetle
- Corn Rootworm
- Flea Beetles
- Cereal Leaf Beetle
- Cucumber Beetles
- Colorado Potato Beetle
- Elm Leaf Beetle

SCARAB BEETLES:

- Atenius
- Green June Beetle
- White Grubs

PLANT BUGS (HETEROPTERA):

- Chinch Bugs
- Lygus Bug
- Tarnished Plant B
- Fleahoppers
- Seed Bugs
- Lace Bugs
- Stink Bugs

CROPS ON WHICH BEVERIA WP CAN BE USED GROWING CROPS (OUTDOORS AND IN GREENHOUSES):

ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including: Arracacha, Arrowroot, Purple Arrowroot, Japanese Artichoke, Jerusalem Artichoke, Garden Beets, Sugar Beets, Edible Burdock, Edible Canna, Carrots, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chayote (root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Chufa, Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Horseradish, Leren, Parsley (turnip rooted), Parsnip, Potato, Radish, Japanese Radish (Daikon), Rutabaga, Salsify, Black Salsify, Spanish Salsify, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turmeric, Turnip, Yam (true), Yam Bean.

LEAVES OF ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES: Including: Garden Beet, Sugar

Beet, Edible Burdock, Carrot, Cassava (bitter or sweet), Celeriac (celery root), Chervil (turnip rooted), Chicory, Dasheen (taro), Parsnip, Radish, Japanese Radish (Daikon), Rutabaga, Black Salsify, Sweet Potato, Tanier, Turnip, Yam (true).

BULB VEGETABLES: Including: Garlic, Great-headed Garlic, Leek, Onion (bulb and green), Welch, Shallot.

LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Amaranth (leafy amaranth, Chinese spinach, tampala), Arugula, Cardoon, Celery, Chinese Celery, Celtuce, Chervil, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Chrysanthemum (edible-leaved), Chrysanthemum (garland), Cress (garden, water), Upland Cress (yellow rocket, winter cress), Dandelion, Dock (sorrel), Endive (escarole), Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (head and leafy), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (garden and winter), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Fine Spinach (Malabar, Ceylon), Spinach (New Zealand), Swiss Chard.

BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Including: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Broccoli Raab (Rapini), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccolo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (SUCCULENT OR DRIED): Including: Adzuki Beans, Field Beans, Kidney Beans, Lima Beans, Moth Beans, Mung Beans, Navy Beans, Pinto Beans, Rice Beans, Runner Beans, Snap Beans, Tepary Beans, Urd Beans, Wax Beans, Asparagus Beans, Black-eyed Peas, Catjang, Chinese Longbeans, Cowpeas, Crowder Peas, Southern Peas, Yard-Longbeans, Broad Beans (fava beans), Chick Peas (garbanzo beans), Guar, Jackbean (sword bean), Lablab Bean (hyacinth bean), Lentils, Peas (garden peas, field peas, sugar snap peas, English pea, snow pea), Pigeon Peas, Soybeans, Sweet Lupin Beans, White Lupin Beans, White Sweet Lupin, Sword Bean.

FOLIAGE OF LEGUME VEGETABLES: Including: Plant part of any legume vegetable included in the legume vegetable group that will be used as animal feed including any variety of Beans, Field Peas, Soybeans.

FRUITING VEGETABLES: Including: Eggplant, Ground Cherry, Okra, Pepinos, Pepper (bell pepper, chili pepper, cooking peppers, pimentos, sweet peppers), Tomatillo, Tomatoes.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Including: Balsam Apple, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Chayote (fruit), Chinese Waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon), Chinese Cucumber, Citron Melon, Cucumber, Gherkin, Edible Gourds, Melons (including hybrids, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melons, honey balls, mango melon, muskmelon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, snake melon), Pumpkin, Squash (summer and winter), Watermelon (including hybrids).

CITRUS FRUITS: Including: Calamondin, Citrus Citron, Citrus Hybrids, Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sweet and sour), Pummelo, Satsuma Mandarin, (Citrus spp. includes chironja, tangelos, tangors).

POME FRUITS: Including: Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Pear, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Quince.

STONE FRUITS: Including: Apricot, Cherry (sweet and sour), Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune, Chickasaw Plum, Damson Plum, Japanese Plum, Plumcot.

SMALL FRUITS AND BERRIES: Including: Blackberry, Blueberry, Cranberry, Currant, Dewberry, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Grape, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Olallie Berry, Raspberry (black and red), Strawberry, Youngberry.

TREE NUTS: Including: Almond, Beech Nut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia Nut (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut, Black and English (Persian).

ORIENTAL VEGETABLES: Including: Acerola, Atemoya, Balsam Pear (bitter melon), Carambola, Japanese Artichoke, Chinese Broccoli (Gai Lan), Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy, Napa), Chinese Mustard Cabbage (Gai Choy), Dasheen, Ginger, Ginseng, Chinese Longbeans, Mung Beans, Citron Melon, Japanese Radish, (Daikon), Chinese Spinach, Chinese Waxgourd, Cilantro, Citron Melon, Rambutan, Water Chestnut.

SUBTROPICAL FRUITS: Including: Avocado, Banana, Carob, Barbados Cherry, Cherimoya, Dates, Durian (jackfruit), Feijoa, Figs, Guava, Kiwifruit, Lychee, Mango, Papaya, Passion Fruit, Persimmon, Pineapple, Pomegranate.

CEREAL GRAINS: Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl Millet, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (Milo), Teosine, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

FORAGE, FODDER AND STRAW OF CEREAL GRAINS: Including: Barley, Buckwheat, Corn (sweet and field), Millet, Proso, Oats, Pearl, Popcorn, Rice, Rye, Sorghum (milo), Teosine, Triticale, Wheat, Wild Rice.

GRASSES FOR SEED, FORAGE, FODDER AND HAY: Including: any Grass (Gramineal family, green or cured, except sugarcane and those listed in the cereal grains group), that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all Pasture and Range

Grasses and Grasses grown for hay and silage, Bermuda Grass, Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Fescue.

NON-GRASS ANIMAL FEEDS: Including: Alfalfa, Velvet Bean, Clover, Kudzu, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Crown Vetch, Milk Vetch.

HERBS AND SPICES: Including: Allspice, Angelica, Anise (anise seed), Anise (star), Annatto (seed), Balm (lemon balm), Basil, Borage, Burnet, Camomile, Caper buds, Caraway, Caraway (black), Cardamom, Cassia bark, Cassia buds, Catnip, Celery seed, Chervil (dried), Chicory, Chive, Chive (Chinese), Cinnamon, Clary, Clove buds, Coriander (cilantro or Chinese parsley) (leaf), Coriander (cilantro) (seed), Costmary, Culantro (leaf), Culantro (seed), Cumin, Curry (leaf), Dill (dillweed), Dill (seed), Fennel (common), Fennel (Florence) (seed), Fenugreek, Grains of Paradise, Horehound, Hyssop, Juniper Berry, Lavender, Lemongrass, Lovage (leaf), Lovage (seed), Mace, Marigold, Marjoram (includes sweet or annual marjoram, wild marjoram or oregano and pot marjoram), Mustard (seed), Nasturtium, Nutmeg, Oregano, Mint, Paprika, Parsley (dried), Pennyroyal, Pepper (black), Pepper (white), Poppy (seed), Rosemary, Rue, Saffron, Sage, Savory (summer and winter), Sweet bay (bay leaf), Tansy, Tarragon, Thyme, Vanilla, Wintergreen, Woodruff, Wormwood.

ADDITIONAL PLANTS: Including: Artichoke, Asparagus, Avocado, Coffee, Cotton, Hops, Jojoba, Mushroom, Okra, Olives, Peanuts, Pineapple, Rice, Safflowers, Sesame, Sugar Cane, Sunflower, Tea.

USE ON GREENHOUSE FRUITS, VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE

PLANTS

USED ALONE: Apply 2 -3 gram per liter of water, Use 20 gallons water minimum per acre when using ground equipment for applications with conventional hydraulic sprayers or apply 2 -3 gram per liter of water for applications with compressed sprayers.

MIXING AND APPLICATION

Apply BEVERIA WP using hand-held, ground spray equipment and/or low-volume application equipment. Fill spray tank with half the desired amount of water, start agitation. Use a measuring cup, spoon or calibrated container to add BEVERIA WP to the spray tank and mix thoroughly. Add remainder of desired amount of water. Triple rinse empty container and add rinse water to spray tank. For best results, continue agitation during application. Do not mix more BEVERIA WP than can be sprayed in one day. After mixing in water, spray within one day. Fungal spores in BEVERIA WP will die and lose effectiveness if left overnight or longer in water.

DOSAGE RATE FOR GREENHOUSE, NURSERY, LANDSCAPE AND

INTERIORSCAPE

Typical Application Rates /100 Gallons of Spray Volume

Whitefly and Aphids.....1 to 3 pound of B. BASSIANA/100 gallons spray volume

Thrips1 to 2 pounds of B. BASSIANA/100 gallons spray volume

Other labeled insects.....1 to 2 pounds of B. BASSIANA/100 gallons spray volume, Rate depends on insect population.

Apply BEVERIA WP up to a maximum of 3 pounds per 100 gallons spray volume for high insect populations or dense foliage. Use quantity of spray sufficient to thoroughly cover foliage infested with insects. Crop size, spray equipment and local practice will determine the volume of water needed. One hundred gallons of spray volume will typically cover 5,000-20,000 square feet. **SPRAY TO WET, BUT AVOID RUNOFF.**

Low Volume Application

Apply at a rate equivalent to area coverage of high volume spray. This would normally be ½ pound to 2 pounds of BEVERIA WP for 5,000 to 20,000 square feet. Follow spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for final spray volume to obtain adequate coverage. **DO NOT APPLY THROUGH A THERMAL PULSE FOGGER.**

Cuttings Dip

Applications of BEVERIA WP may be used as pre-plant dips for cuttings as noted below. To prepare dip solution, thoroughly mix ¼ - ½ oz. BEVERIA WP per gallon of water (2 ½ -5 oz. BEVERIA WP per 10 gallons water). Prepare only as much dip solution as can be used in one day. Do not use dip solution for more than one day. Spores in water for more than 24 hours will die. Dip a small number of plants in dip solution and observe for plant damage before using dip treatment. Do not use dips if there is any visible damage to test plants.

Unrooted Cuttings

Dip the unrooted cuttings in the BEVERIA WP solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, then removing to a flat area. For water-sensitive varieties, cover to protect until dry. Then proceed with normal planting and misting.

Rooted Cuttings

Holding by the roots, briefly dip in the BEVERIA WP solution just long enough to wet all surfaces, including leaves and stems. Once removed from the dip solution, cuttings can be potted, but allow plants to dry before watering.

SUCCESS FACTORS

- Apply in the early stages of population development
- As it is a contact bioinsecticide, *beauveria bassiana* product efficacy is impacted by coverage
- Application frequency will depend on:
 - The environment (such as whether plants are protected or outdoors)
 - The manner in which BEVERIA WP is applied (foliar or drench)
 - The target insects' population and economic thresholds
- It is recommended to begin applying BEVERIA WP at early stages of population development, based on growers' own economic thresholds
- Higher insect populations may require the use of chemical insecticides for knockdown and shorter application intervals of BEVERIA WP to 3-5 days to achieve acceptable control

DOSAGE RATE FOR TURF AND SOIL APPLICATIONS IN

CONTAINER ORNAMENTALS

For most soil applications, apply 1-4 oz. (up to ¼ lb.) BEVERIA WP per 1,000 square feet. For difficult to control soil pests, especially citrus root weevil (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*), BEVERIA WP can be applied at 4 oz. per 1,000 square feet. Do not apply to water-saturated soil. Apply BEVERIA WP in enough water to ensure good coverage of treated area, at least one gallon per 1,000 square feet. Irrigate treated area after application to disperse BEVERIA WP into soil.

APPLICATION FREQUENCY

Apply BEVERIA WP at 5-10 day intervals. High insect populations, especially whitefly and aphids, may require application at 2-5 day intervals. Repeat applications for as long as pest pressure persists. There is no limit on the number of applications or total amount of BEVERIA WP which can be applied in one season.

PHYTOTOXICITY

BEVERIA WP has shown plant safety but has not been tested on all plant varieties or in all available tank mixes. Use caution when making applications to open blooms, especially on varieties known to be sensitive. BEVERIA WP is non-phytotoxic to melons, tomatoes, cole crops and a wide variety of ornamentals at specified label dosage rates.

For best results, foliage should be dry at time of spraying. Test BEVERIA WP on a small number of plants to check for potential damage before applying to larger

number of plants

TANK MIX COMPATIBILITY

BEVERIA WP is physically and biologically compatible with a wide range of insecticides and spray adjuvants. It is compatible with some fungicides in tank mixtures.

Fungicides may kill the spores. No label dosage should be exceeded. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

Adjuvants BEVERIA WP is designed for application without additional wetting agents and spreaders. If adjuvants are needed for some other reason, contact your dealer or Tangsons Biotech for specific instructions. Some wetting agents and spreaders kill the spores, the active ingredient in BEVERIA WP, or contribute to poor mixing and spray problems. In all cases, pesticides must be used in accordance with their labels.

Compatibility With Chemical Insecticides BEVERIA WP is compatible with most chemical insecticides. However, some insecticide formulations can kill the fungal spores, the active ingredient in BEVERIA WP. If you are going to use BEVERIA WP in combination with other pesticides, contact your dealer or Tangsons Biotech for specific information. In all cases, pesticides must be used in accordance with their labels.

Compatibility With Fungicides BEVERIA WP is compatible in tank mix with some fungicides. Contact your dealer for specific instructions on using BEVERIA WP with fungicides.

CHEMIGATION

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

BEVERIA WP is a selective insecticide for use against listed insects.

- **Close scouting and early attention to infestations is highly recommended.**
- **Proper timing of application targeting newly hatched larvae is important for optimal results.**
- **Thorough coverage of infested plant parts is necessary for effective control.**

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.

BEVERIA WP does not have systemic activity. For some crops, directed drop nozzles by ground machine are required. Under heavy pest populations, use the stated higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or increase the spray volume to improve coverage. Repeat applications at an interval sufficient to maintain control, usually 3-10 days depending upon plant growth rate, insect activity, and other factors. If attempting to control an insect population with a single application, make the treatment when eggs start hatching, but before economic damage occurs. To enhance control, tank mix with contact insecticides/ miticides/nematicides. Use the lower label rates of BEVERIA WP when populations are low and when tank-mixing with other insecticides / miticides /nematicides. Use the stated higher rates of BEVERIA WP when applied stand-alone, when populations are high or when egg numbers are high.

Do not apply fungicides within 4 days of applying BEVERIA WP.

To enhance adhesion of BEVERIA WP use a spreader/sticker adjuvant.

BEVERIA WP has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations, is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS

Apply BEVERIA WP in ground and aerial equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. The amount of water needed per acre will depend upon crop development, weather, application equipment, and local experience. Do not spray when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for use. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Mixing Directions

Important – Do not add BEVERIA WP to the mix tank before introducing the correct amount of water. Add water to the mix tank. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding BEVERIA WP. Add correct amount of BEVERIA WP to the mix tank and continue circulation. Maintain circulation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more BEVERIA WP than can be used in 24 hours.

Spray Volume

For conventional air and ground applications, use at least 50 gallons of total volume per acre in water-based sprays.

Tank Mixing

Do not tank mix with fungicides. Do not combine BEVERIA WP in the spray tank with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective, and non-injurious under your use conditions. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations, they must be evaluated prior to use. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products, use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to one quart of water with agitation.

Add dry formulations first, then flowables, and then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let this mixture stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be readily remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION INFORMATION

GENERAL: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator (specifically, see SENSITIVE AREAS section for the requirement regarding spray drift and honey bees). The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Do not apply directly to aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:

Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that will provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Number of

Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

BOOM WIDTH: For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade.

APPLICATION HEIGHT: Do not make application 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. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

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: Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition. Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. 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: Do not apply 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 directions 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). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, nontarget crops, blooming crops or weeds that bees are visiting, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals.

CHEMIGATION USE DIRECTIONS

Spray preparation

First, prepare a suspension of BEVERIA WP in a mix tank. Fill tank $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the amount of water for the area to be treated. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of BEVERIA WP, and then the remaining volume of water. Then set the sprinkler to deliver a minimum of 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of BEVERIA WP into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the correct rate of BEVERIA WP per acre. Inject the suspension of BEVERIA WP with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to ensure adequate mixing. BEVERIA WP is to be metered continuously for the duration of the water application.

Do not combine BEVERIA WP with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination to be physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use

General Requirements -

1. Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move, or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.

3. If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
4. 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.
5. 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.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems-

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, 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 flow 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.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Chemigation -

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 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.

Specific Requirements for Drip (Trickle) Chemigation -

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 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 filled with a system interlock.

Application Instructions for All Types of Chemigation -

1. Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
2. Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
3. Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. Utilize agitation to keep solution in suspension.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE

Store in a cool, dry place, out of direct sunlight, and away from heat sources for up to 18 months. Keep from overheating.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

CONTAINER HANDLING

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by state and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke. If outer box is contaminated, dispose of it in the same manner as required for the bag

WARRANTY

Tangsons Biotech warrants that the material contained herein conforms to the description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use. Timing and method of application, weather, watering practices,

nature of soil, the disease problem, condition of the crop, incompatibility with other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herein. NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF THE FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY IS MADE.