

Specimen Label



Naturalyte* Insect Control

*Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A Naturalyte* insect control product for control of lepidopterous larvae (worms, caterpillars & peach twig borers), leafminers, and thrips in almonds, apples, cereal grains, citrus, cole crops, cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, leafy vegetables, potatoes and tuberous and corm vegetables, stone fruit, succulent and dry beans and peas, corn and tree farms or plantations.

Active Ingredients:

spinosad (a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)	22.8%
Inert Ingredients	77.2%
Total	100.0%

Contains 2 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

U.S. Patent No. 5,362,634 and 5,496,931

EPA Reg. No. 62719-292

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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

Precautionary Statements

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment for 3 hours following treatment. Do not apply this pesticide to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period. The 3 hour limitation does not apply if the applicator operates in a state with a formal, state-approved bee protection program, and the applicator follows all applicable requirements of the state-approved program designed to ensure that managed bees are not present in the treatment area during this time period. This product is highly toxic to molluscs. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer", "Inherent Risks of Use," and "Limitation of Remedies" elsewhere on this label. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Shake Well Before Use -- Avoid Freezing

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), 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 4 hours.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material with absorbent materials and dispose as waste.

Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

General Information

Success* is a Naturallyte* insect control product for control of many foliage feeding pests including lepidopterous larvae (worms or caterpillars), thrips, Colorado potato beetles and leafminers infesting labeled crops. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. The suspension concentrate of Success should be mixed with water and applied as a foliar spray with aerial or ground equipment equipped for conventional insecticide spraying.

General Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

Success is recommended for IPM programs in labeled crops. Success should be applied when field scouting indicates target pest densities have reached the economic threshold. Other than reducing the target pest species as a food source, Success does not have a significant impact on certain parasitic insects or the natural predaceous arthropod complex in treated crops, including big-eyed bugs, ladybird beetles, flower bugs, lacewings, minute pirate bugs, damsel bugs, assassin bugs, predatory mites or spiders. The feeding activities of these beneficials will aid in natural control of other insects and reduce the likelihood of secondary pest outbreaks. If Success is tank mixed with any insecticide that reduces its selectivity in preserving beneficial predatory insects, the full benefit of Success in an IPM program may be reduced.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Certain insects and mites have demonstrated a propensity to develop resistance to insect control products. For these insects avoid treating consecutive generations with the same product or products from the same class. Success is a member of the Naturallyte class of insect control products and can be rotated with all other products and classes. Always consult with your local agricultural specialist or Dow AgroSciences representative (800-258-3033) for guidance and information on area resistance management programs. In the absence of a locally coordinated program, adherence to the following IRM strategy will help to ensure the prolonged usefulness of Success and other insecticides. Further guidelines for pests known to be resistant to insecticides are listed under crop specific recommendations. Additional information on IRM strategies can be obtained from the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC) of the American Crop Protection Association (ACPA).

- Do not use less than labeled rates of any insect control product when applied alone or in tank mixtures.
- Target applications against small larvae and eggs whenever possible.
- Include multiple tactics (e.g. cultural or biological controls) within an Integrated Pest Management Program.

Mixing

Always shake well before use. Avoid freezing.

Application Rate Reference Table

Application Rate of Success (fl oz/acre)	Active Ingredient Equivalent (lb a.i./acre)	Acres per Gallon of Success
1.5	0.023	85
3	0.047	43
4	0.062	32
6	0.094	21
8	0.125	16
10	0.156	13

Mixing Success Alone: Fill the spray tank with water to about 1/2 of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of Success. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mix. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into the water source.

Tank Mixing: When tank mixing Success with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. If foliar fertilizers are used, the jar test should be repeated with each batch of fertilizer utilizing the mixing water source. Do not use acidifying buffering agents in tank-mixes with Success. Vigorous, continuous agitation during mixing, filling and throughout application is required for all tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the most effective agitation in spray tanks. To prevent foaming in the spray tank, avoid stirring or splashing air into the spray mixture.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes: Fill the spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product. Allow extra dispersion and mixing time for dry flowable products.

Add different formulation types in the following order:

1. Water dispersible granules
2. Wettable powders
3. Success and other aqueous suspensions

Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume.

Then add:

4. Emulsifiable concentrates and water-based solutions
5. Spray Adjuvants
6. Foliar Fertilizers

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose.

Premixing: Dry and flowable formulations may be premixed with water (slurried) and added to the spray tank through a 20-35 mesh screen. This procedure assures good initial dispersion of these formulation types.

Use of Adjuvants: Adjuvants may be used to improve the control of leafminers and thrips and in situations where achieving uniform plant coverage is difficult such as closed crop canopy, dense foliage, waxy leaf surfaces, and when less than optimum application equipment is used.

- Use only adjuvant products labeled for agricultural use and follow directions on the manufacturer's label. A nominal concentration of 1 to 2 qt/100 gal (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is generally sufficient.
- For leafminers and thrips, emulsified crop oils or methylated crop oil plus organosilicone combination products are recommended.
- When using adjuvants, always conduct a jar test to determine the compatibility of the various components in the spray mixture. Crop safety should be evaluated in a small area of the crop whenever there is a significant change in spray mixture ingredients or source of water for the spray mixture.
- Do not use diesel fuel or pure mineral oil.

Application

Proper application techniques help ensure thorough spray coverage and correct dosage for optimum insect control. The following recommendations are provided for ground and aerial application of Success. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Row Crop Application

Use calibrated power-operated ground spray equipment capable of providing uniform coverage of the target crop. Orient the boom and nozzles to obtain uniform crop coverage. A minimum of 10 gallons per acre should be utilized, increasing volume with crop size and or pest pressure. Under certain conditions, drop nozzles may be required to obtain complete coverage of plant surfaces. Use hollow cone, disc-core hollow cone or twin jet flat fan nozzles suitable for insecticide spraying. Follow manufacturer's recommendations for ideal nozzle spacing and spray pressure and minimize boom height to optimize uniformity of coverage and maximize deposition (optimize on-target deposition) to reduce drift.

Orchard Spraying

Dilute spray Application: This application method is based on the premise that all plant parts are thoroughly wetted, to the point of runoff, with spray solution. To determine the number of gallons of dilute spray required per acre, contact your state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor, or extension specialist for assistance.

Concentrate spray application: This application method is based on the premise that all the plant parts are uniformly covered with spray solution but not to the point of runoff as with a dilute spray. Instead, a lower spray volume is used to deliver the same application rate per acre as used for the dilute spray.

Aerial Application

Apply in spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre (10 or more gallons per acre tree or orchard crops) using a nozzle configuration that will provide a median droplet size of 200-300 microns (example D4-D6 or 6504-6508 nozzles). Boom length must be less than 75% of wing or rotor span. Observe minimum safe application height, (should not exceed 12 feet above target). Use swath markers or flagging. The aircraft boom nozzle configurations used should be patterned previously (e.g., at NAAA Fly-In) for both crosswind and near parallel winds. If application is made parallel to the wind direction, swath width should be

adjusted downward. Use swath adjustment (offset) to compensate for crosswinds. Do not apply under completely calm wind conditions. Rather, make application when wind speed is between 2 - 10 mph. Under conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, adjust spray volume and droplet size upward to compensate for evaporation of spray droplets. Insect control by aerial application may be less than control by ground application because of reduced coverage.

Application by Chemigation

Success may be applied through properly equipped chemigation systems for insect control in corn and potatoes. Follow use directions for these crops in the "Approved Uses" section of this label. Do not apply Success by chemigation to other labeled crops, except as specified in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling or product bulletins.

General Directions for Chemigation:

Success may be applied through overhead sprinkler irrigation systems that will apply water uniformly, including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, solid set, micro sprinkler, or hand move. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units are not recommended.

For continuously moving systems, the mixture containing Success must be injected continuously and uniformly into the irrigation water line as the sprinkler is moving. If continuously moving irrigation equipment is used, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of water. For sprinkler systems that do not move during operation, apply in no more than 0.25 inch of irrigation immediately before the end of the irrigation cycle.

Preparation: The following use directions are to be followed when this product is applied through sprinkler irrigation systems. Thoroughly clean the injection system and tank of any fertilizer or chemical residues, and dispose of the residues according to state and federal laws. Flush the injector with soap or a cleaning agent and water. Determine the amount of Success needed to cover the desired acreage. Mix according to instructions in the "Mixing" section above. Continually agitate the mixture during mixing and application.

Equipment Calibration: In order to calibrate the irrigation system and injector to apply the mixture containing Success, determine the following: 1) Calculate the number of acres irrigated by the system; 2) Set the irrigation rate and determine the number of minutes for the system to cover the intended treatment area; 3) Calculate the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed to cover the desired acreage. Divide the total gallons of insecticide mixture needed by the number of minutes to cover the treatment area. This value equals the gallons per minute output that the injector must deliver. Convert the gallons per minute to milliliters or ounces per minute. Calibrate the injector pump with the system in operation at the desired irrigation rate. It is suggested that the injector pump be calibrated at least twice before operation, and the system should be monitored during operation.

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

Precautions:

- Lack of effectiveness or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- If you have questions about calibration, you should contact state extension service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.
- Do not connect an irrigation system used for pesticide application (including greenhouse systems) 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 under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment. End guns must be turned off during the application, if they irrigate nontarget areas.
- Do not allow irrigation water to collect or runoff and pose a hazard to livestock, wells, or adjoining crops.
- Do not enter treated area during the reentry interval specified in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label unless required PPE is worn.
- Do not apply through sprinkler systems that deliver a low coefficient of uniformity such as certain water drive units.

Specific Equipment Requirements:

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 back flow. Refer to the American Society of Agricultural Engineer’s Engineering Practice 409 for more information.
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. The metering pump must provide a greater pressure than that of the irrigation system at the point of injection. The pump must meet Section 675 for “Electrically Driven or Controlled Irrigation Machines” NEC 70 and must contain Viton or Teflon seals.
7. To insure uniform mixing of the insecticide into the water line, inject the mixture through a nozzle placed in the fertilizer injection port or just ahead of an elbow or tee in the irrigation line so that the turbulence created at those points will assist in mixing. It is suggested that the injection point be higher than the insecticide tank to prevent siphoning.

8. The tank holding the insecticide mixture should be large enough to allow the system to complete a revolution with 1 filling. It should be free of rust, fertilizer, sediment, and foreign material, and equipped with an in-line strainer situated between the tank and the injector pump.

Approved Uses

Almonds and Pistachios

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Rate of Success	
	(fl oz/acre)	Dilute Spray (fl oz/100 gal)
peach twig borer navel orange worm redhumped caterpillar oblique banded leafroller	4 - 10	1.0 - 2.5

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Apply Success as either a dormant or a foliar spray when pests appear or in accordance with local conditions. Apply as a concentrate or dilute spray using conventional, power operated spray equipment (See “Orchard Spraying” section under “Application”). Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Use of Crop Oils: Crop oils labeled for agricultural use may be added to the dormant spray solution for suppression of overwintering mites and scale insects. Consult specific oil labels and University of California recommendations for precautions and restrictions regarding the use of oils in nut and fruit trees.

Application Rate: The rate per acre of Success will depend on tree size and volume of foliage present and pest pressure. Choose a higher rate for large trees or heavy infestations.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range in the table is based on a spray volume of 400 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending on tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Resistance Management: Although peach twig borer and navel orange worm have not had major resistance problems, it is recommended to avoid applying Success against more than 2 generations per year.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 29 ounces of Success (0.45 lb of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Treatment Interval:** Do not apply treatments less than 14 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

Apples

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Rate of Success	
	(fl oz/acre)	Dilute Spray (fl oz/100 gal)
leafminers [†] spotted tentiform western tentiform	4 - 10	1.3 - 3.3
leafrollers oblique-banded pandemis codling Moth laconobia fruitworm thrips [†]	6 - 10	2 - 3.3

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Optimal timing for **leafminers** and **leafrollers** may vary between species and geographic location. For **leafminers**, monitor the moth flights and infestation densities of both the sap-feeding and tissue-feeding stage. For optimum control, treat at first appearance of leaf mining activity. For **leafrollers**, monitor the moth flights and the infestation densities of the larval stages. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control. **Codling moth** treatments should closely follow regional spray recommendations based on biofix dates and pheromone trap catches. **Codling moth** larvae must be controlled before they penetrate the fruit. **Codling moth** applications will provide control for no more than 10 days. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control. Consult with your Dow AgroSciences representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor or extension specialist for specific application timings in your area.

Application Rate: The amount of Success per acre will depend on tree size and pest pressure. Choose lower rates for light infestations and/or small trees and the higher rates for heavy infestations and/or larger trees.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range in the table is based on a spray volume of 300 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending on tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Resistance Management: Leafrollers have demonstrated the ability to develop resistance to many insect control products. Rotate to products with different modes of action after applying Success against two consecutive generations of insects. Do not apply more than 3 sprays targeted at leafrollers per season.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 29 ounces of Success (0.45 lb of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Cereal Grains (Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, and Triticale)

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
cereal leaf beetle	2 - 6
armyworms	3 - 6

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Scout for **armyworms** with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch and treat when thresholds are reached. Applications of Success perform best when timed to coincide with peak egg hatch and/or small larval stage of growth of each generation.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations, advanced growth stages of target pests, or difficult spray coverage situations.

Restrictions:

Do not apply more than 19 ounces of Success (0.28 lb of spinosad) per acre per year.

Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 21 days of grain or straw harvest or within 14 days of forage or hay harvest.

Citrus

Including but not limited to: Oranges, Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, and Tangerines

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
citrus thrips [†] Lepidoptera larvae: avocado leafroller cutworms fruit tree leafroller orange tortrix western tussock moth citrus peelminer katydid ^{††}	4 - 10

[†] Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

^{††} Katydid: Control of small nymphs only, suppression only of adults.

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear or in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: The rate per acre of Success will depend on tree size and pest pressure. Use a lower rate for light infestations and/or small trees and a higher rate for heavy infestations and/or large trees.

Resistance Management: Citrus thrips are present most of the time on the crop during the growing season and have demonstrated a high potential to develop resistance to insect control products. In order to delay resistance development in thrips, do not apply Success more than 2 times per year. For resistance management purposes, do not apply to citrus nurseries or citrus in greenhouses.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 29 ounces of Success (0.45 lb of spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

Cole Crops (Brassica Vegetables)

Including, but not limited to: Broccoli, Chinese Broccoli, Broccoli raab, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage (bok choy), Chinese Cabbage (napa), Cauliflower, Cavalo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Chinese Mustard Cabbage (gai choy), turnip greens, and Rape Greens

Pests and application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
diamondback moth	1.5 - 4
imported cabbageworm cabbage looper	3 - 6
armyworms (including beet armyworm) leafminers [†] thrips [†]	4 - 10

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Do not apply Success more than 3 times in any 30 day period. Whenever Success is applied three times in succession, this should be followed by no use of Success for a 30 day period or rotation to another insecticide class. Do not make more than 6 applications of Success per crop.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 0.45 lb a.i. of spinosad active ingredient (29 oz of product) per acre per crop.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply to seedling cole crops grown for transplant within a greenhouse or shade house.

Corn (Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Popcorn and Corn Grown for Seed)

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
armyworms corn earworm southwestern corn borer European corn borer western bean cutworm	3 - 6

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Scout for European corn borer and armyworms with enough regularity to monitor egg laying and egg hatch. Applications of Success should be timed to coincide with peak egg hatch of each generation. Frequent treatments may be necessary when crop is growing rapidly, during silking or under heavy pest pressure.

Spray Delivery: For control of first generation European corn borer and armyworms, apply broadcast or as a directed spray into the leaf whorls. **For control of corn earworm,** apply broadcast or as a directed spray. Use sufficient spray volume and nozzle pressure to ensure thorough wetting of the silks.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Chemigation: Success may be applied to corn by **chemigation** at labeled rates. Refer to the "Application by Chemigation" section for application guidelines for chemigation.

Restrictions:

Sweet Corn:

- Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lb of spinosad) of Success per acre per year.
- Pre-harvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

Field Corn, Popcorn, and Corn Grown for Seed:

- Do not apply more than 12 ounces (0.188 lb of spinosad) of Success per acre per year.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 28 days of grain or fodder harvest or within 7 days of forage harvest.

Cucurbit Crops

Including but not limited to: Cucumber, Summer And Winter Squash, Muskmelons (Cantaloupe, Honeydew, etc.), Pumpkin, Edible Gourds and Watermelon

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
cabbage looper armyworms melon worm pickleworm rindworms	4 - 8
leafminers [†] thrips [†]	6 - 8

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Use Success at the dosages indicated by application as a foliar spray. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but make no more than 6 applications per crop. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional area use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Leafminers and thrips have demonstrated the ability to develop resistance to numerous classes of products. Because leafminer and thrips generations overlap, rotate insecticides for leafminers and thrips and never apply more than two consecutive applications of a single insecticide with the same mode of action.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lb spinosad) of Success per acre per season.
- Pre-harvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest for all crops except cucumbers. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest for cucumbers.

Fruiting Vegetable Crops

Engplant, Ground cherry, Pepino, Pepper, Tomatillo, and Tomato

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
European corn borer hornworms loopers tomato fruitworm Colorado potato beetle	3 - 6
armyworms (including beet armyworm) flower thrips [†] thrips palmi [†] tomato pinworm	4 - 8
leafminers [†] (<i>Liriomyza</i> spp.)	6 - 10

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Scout weekly throughout the season to monitor and track populations of leafminers and thrips to determine when economic thresholds are exceeded. Scout weekly throughout the season to monitor and track pest and beneficial populations. For tracking **lepidopterous larvae**, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Applications of Success should be timed to coincide with peak egg hatch in species without overlapping generations. Consult current pest management recommendations for specific guidelines.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: For resistance management, do not apply more than 3 times in any 21 day period. Rotate to a different class of insect control products or use no treatment for the next 21 days.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lb spinosad) per acre per crop.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply to seedling fruiting vegetables grown for transplant within a greenhouse or shade house.

Leafy Vegetables

Including but not limited to: Head and Leaf lettuce, Celery, Arugula, Chervil, Edible Chrysanthemum, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock, Endive, Fennel, Parsley, Garden Purslane, Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens, and Water Cress.

Pests and application rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
diamondback moth	1.5 - 3
imported cabbage worm, cabbage looper	3 - 6
armyworms (including beet armyworm)	4 - 8
leafminers [†] thrips [†]	6 - 10

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Scout at least weekly and consider the impact of both pests and beneficials. Treat when economic thresholds are exceeded, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: For resistance management, do not apply more than 3 times in any 21 day period. Rotate to a different class of insect control products or use no treatment for the next 21 days. Do not apply more than 6 treatments per crop. If Success is applied 3 times in succession, do not apply again for at least 21 days.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lb spinosad) per acre per crop.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.
- Do not apply to seedling leafy crops grown for transplant within a greenhouse or shade house.

Potatoes and Tuberous and Corm Vegetables

Including but not limited to: Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Yams, Jerusalem Artichoke, Chinese Artichoke, Cassava, Chayote Root, Ginger, and Tumeric

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
Colorado potato beetle European corn borer	3 - 6
dipteran leafminers (<i>Liriomyza</i>) thrips [†] armyworms loopers	4.5 - 6

[†] Control of thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. When plants are growing rapidly, repeat applications may be necessary to protect new foliage. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but follow resistance management guidelines.

Chemigation: Success may be applied to potatoes by **chemigation** at labeled rates. Refer to the "Application by Chemigation" section for application guidelines for chemigation.

Resistance Management: Do not apply to consecutive generations of Colorado potato beetle and do not make more than two applications per single generation of Colorado potato beetle.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than a total of 0.33 lbs a.i. of spinosad active ingredient (21 oz of product) per crop.
- Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Stone Fruit

Including but not limited to: Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Prunes, and Apricots

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Rate of Success	
	(fl oz/acre)	Dilute Spray (fl oz/100 gal)
peach twig borer oriental fruit moth leafminers (such as spotted tentiform western tentiform) [†] leafrollers (such as oblique-banded fruit tree pandemis redbanded variegated) green fruitworm cherry fruit fly western cherry fruit fly thrips [†]	4 - 8	1 - 2

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Peach twig borer applications can be made dormant, delayed dormant or as summer sprays. Optimal timing for leafminers and leafrollers may vary between species and geographic location. For leafminers, monitor the moth flights and infestation densities of both the sap-feeding and tissue-feeding stage, but for optimal control, treat before significant tissue-feeding mines are observed. For leafrollers, monitor the moth flights and the infestation densities of the larval stages. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control and ensure thorough coverage for optimal control. Consult with your Dow AgroSciences representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor or extension specialist for specific application timings in your area.

Application Rate: Choose a higher rate in the rate range for large trees, heavy infestations, or advanced growth stages of target pest, especially if spray volume or coverage is marginal.

Spray Volume: Dilute sprays are sprayed to the point of runoff. The application rate range in the table is based on a spray volume of 300 gallons per acre. Gallonage of dilute sprays will vary depending on tree size, density of canopy, stage of seasonal growth, and spacing in the orchard.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lbs of spinosad) of Success per acre per year.
- Do not apply within 7 days of harvest for cherries, plums, and prunes or within 14 days of harvest for peaches, nectarines and apricots.

Succulent and Dried Beans and Peas

Including but not limited to: Adzuki Bean, Fava Bean, Garbanzo Bean, Field Bean, Kidney Bean, Lima Bean, Mungbean, Navy Bean, Pinto Bean, Runner Bean, Snap Bean, Tepary Bean, Wax Bean, Yardlong Bean, Lentil, Lupins, Blackeyed Pea, Chickpea, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Edible-Pod Pea, English Pea, Field Pea, Garden Pea, Green Pea, Pigeon Pea, Snow Pea, and Sugar Snap Pea.

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
European corn borer (eggs and larvae)	3 - 6
armyworms corn earworm loopers	4 - 6
thrips [†] leafminers [†]	4.5 - 6

[†] Control of leafminers and thrips may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture. See "Use of Adjuvants" section under "Mixing".

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: For determining when to treat, scout with enough regularity to monitor the population size of each of the labeled pests. Heavy infestations may require repeat applications but make no more than 6 applications per crop. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. For European corn borer initiate when moth flights first appear and use the lower end of the rate range to control eggs and larvae every 3 days before they enter the plant. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, extension service specialist, certified crop advisor or your state agricultural experiment station for any additional recommendations for your area.

Application Rate: Apply as a foliar spray at the rate indicated for target pest. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or advanced growth stages of target pests.

Resistance Management: Leafminers and thrips have demonstrated the ability to develop resistance to numerous classes of products. Because leafminer and thrips generations overlap, rotate leafminer and thrips insecticides and never apply more than two consecutive applications targeted against leafminers or thrips of a single compound including Success or compounds with the same mode of action.

Restrictions:

Succulent Beans and Peas:

- Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lb of spinosad) of Success per acre per season.
- Pre-harvest Interval: Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Dried Beans and Peas:

- Do not apply more than 12 ounces (0.188 lb of spinosad) of Success per acre per season.
- Pre-harvest Interval: Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
- Do not feed forage or hay to meat or dairy animals.

Tree Farms or Plantations

Conifers, Including Christmas Trees, and Deciduous Trees

Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Success (fl oz/acre)
Lepidopterous larvae, such as: fall webworm gypsy moth spruce budworm bagworm tent caterpillar redhumped caterpillar jackpine budworm hemlock looper tussock moths pine tip moth	2 - 8
Sawfly larvae, such as: European pine pear redheaded pine	

Specific Use Directions:

Application Timing: Time applications to reach larvae when small or just hatching. Repeat application as necessary to maintain control. Consult with your Dow AgroSciences representative, state agricultural experiment station, certified pest control advisor or extension specialist for information on application timing for specific pests in your area.

Application Rates: The rate of Success per acre will depend on tree size and severity of infestation. Use a higher rate in the rate range for large trees or heavy infestations. Apply in sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 29 ounces (0.45 lbs of spinosad) of Success per acre per year.

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Revisions:

1. Revised bee precautionary language.
2. Revised referral statements to Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.