DICOFOL 4E
Miticide
EPA REG. NO. 66222-56
For Control of Spider Mites on Alfalfa Grown for Seed
EPA SLN NO. ID-070002

FIFRA 24(c) SPECIAL LOCAL NEED

For Control of Spider Mites on Alfalfa Grown for Seed

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATE OF IDAHO

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.
- The complete DIRECTIONS FOR USE can be found on the currently registered EPA Stamped Label.
- Expiration Date: **October 31, 2016** or until otherwise amended, withdrawn, canceled, or suspended.

For Control of Spider Mites on Alfalfa Grown for Seed

Dicofol 4E is an emulsifiable liquid formulation that gives high initial kill against most species of agricultural mites. Dicofol 4E is a specific miticide and will not kill bees and beneficial insect predators, when used as recommended.
Dicofol 4E is a contact miticide, not a systemic pesticide. Mites must come in contact with Dicofol 4E as it is sprayed or be exposed to Dicofol 4E residues on the leaf and/or fruit surface. Since mites often infest the under-surfaces of leaves and fruits, effective control requires an application that thoroughly and uniformly coats all aerial plants surfaces. For maximum effectiveness, Dicofol 4E should be applied to low populations of mites.

Note: All restrictions in the State of Idaho Rules, ADAPA 02.03.03.800, governing the use of pesticides on alfalfa grown for seed must be followed by anyone making an application under this Special Local Need label.

- Do not cut the treated alfalfa seed crop for hay or forage during the year that the crop is treated.
- Do not allow the treated alfalfa seed crop to be grazed.
- Do not allow seed screenings to be used for seed.
- Treated alfalfa seed is not to be used for sprouting. All alfalfa seed treated with Dicofol 4E must be tagged at the processing plants. **"NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION".** It shall be the grower's responsibility to notify the seed processing plant of any seed treated with Dicofol 4E.

Ground Application: Apply Dicofol 4E as a dilute or concentrate spray with a properly calibrated and maintained sprayer in sufficient water to assure thorough and uniform coverage of foliage.

Aerial application: Dicofol 4E may be applied by air in properly calibrated and maintained equipment in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS: Alfalfa Grown for Seed

Target Pests	Application Rate Pints per acre	Application Timing	Restrictions
Spider mites	2 to 3 pints (1.0 – 1.5 lbs. active)	Begin application at the first sign of mite infestation. Use the higher rate range for heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult.	Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Adjust the pH of the spray water to pH 5 to 7 with a pH modifier before adding Dicofol 4E to the tank Application in combination with some flowable fungicides such as flowable chlorothalonil and flowable sulfur products may result in phytotoxicity.
Days From Last Application to Harvest: **14 days**			

In order to minimize risk of spray drift from aerial application, the following measures must be adhered to:
(a) The distance of the outer-most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ of the length of the wingspan or rotor.
b) Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.
c) Use high flow nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rates flows produce large droplets.
d) Do not exceed the nozzles manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets.
e) Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
f) 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.
g) Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using lower-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the least drift.
h) For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan of rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
i) Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
j) When applications are made with a cross wind, 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.).
k) Drift potential is lowest with wind speeds between 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided at wind speed below 2 mph to variable wind direction and high inversion potential local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.
l) 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.
m) Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable 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 winds.
n) Pesticides 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 the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area).
o) Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application is not permitted.

Notes: (1) Alfalfa seed from treated fields may not be used for growing sprouts for humans or animal consumption. (2) Producers of alfalfa seed who use this product, or cause the product to be used on a field they operate, are required to inform, in writing, conditioners receiving seed produced on fields treated with Dicofol 4E. (3) A copy of the labeling must be given by the producer to the conditioner. (4) Processed seed must be labeled "**NOT FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL CONSUMPTION"** at the processing plant. (5) The processor must dispose of all seed screenings in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed.

Precautions for Bees: This product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Apply in the evening after bees have stopped foraging or in early morning before bees begin foraging.

Read the **"LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY"** in the label booklet for **DICOFOL 4EC** before using.

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