RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
DUE TO TOXICITY TO FISH AND AQUATIC ORGANISMS
For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators, or persons under their direct supervision, and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN	GROUP	3A	INSECTICIDE

AGRICULTURAL RED EAGLE CHEMICALS

RedEagle Lambda-Cy

For Agricultural and Turf and Ornamental Use.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Lambda-cyhalothrin [1a(S*),3a(Z)]-(±)-cyano-(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate	11.4%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	88.6%
TOTAL	**100.0%**

Contains 1lb. of lambda-cyhalothrin per gallon. Contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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.)

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give any liquid to the person. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or call an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBERS Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24-Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), call: **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), call CHEMTREC: **1-800-424-9300**.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

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

Manufactured For:
RedEagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Drive Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

EPA Reg. No. 85678-91

Net Contents: 1 Gal

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them. 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves made of Barrier Laminate, or Viton ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Landscaping

- Foliar spray treatment using a mechanically pressurized handgun on landscaping trees and shrubs.
  Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks, coveralls, and gloves.

Nurseries (ornamentals, vegetables, trees, container stock):

- Foliar broadcast spray treatment using a mechanically pressurized handgun on nurseries and
- Drench/soil ground directed liquid treatment using a mechanically pressurized handgun.
  Mixers, loaders, and applicators must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks, gloves, and a respirator. Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved elastomeric half mask respirator with organic vapor (OV) cartridges and combination N, R, or P filters; OR a NIOSH-approved gas mask with OV canisters; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with OV cartridges and combination HE filters.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- Remove PPE/clothing immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms and toxic to wildlife. **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. To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems. This product is highly 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.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product is highly toxic to bees and other pollinating insects exposed to direct treatment or to residues in/on blooming crops or weeds. Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and reduce pesticide risk to these organisms.

This product is highly 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. **Protect pollinating insects by following label directions intended to minimize drift and to reduce risk to these organisms.**

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. **DO NOT** use this product in or on electrical equipment due to the possibility of shock hazard.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

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 24 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:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as Barrier Laminate

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep adults, children, and pets off treated areas until spray has dried following the application.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- For aerial applications: **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of field. When the windspeed is between 11-15 miles per hour, applicators must use ¾ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Airblast Applications:

- Sprays must be directed into the canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- User must turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and when spraying outer row.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Users must only apply with the nozzle height advised by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 ft. above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a nozzle and pressure that deliver a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure advised for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's instructions for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft
Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS
Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY
When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS
Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND
Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIPS
Construct and maintain a vegetative filter strip, according to the width specified below, of grass or other permanent vegetation between the field edge and nearby down gradient aquatic habitat (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; streams; marshes or natural ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).

Only apply products containing Lambda-Cyhalothrin onto fields where a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 25 feet exists between the field edge and where a down gradient aquatic habitat exists. This minimum required width of 25 feet may be reduced or removed under the following conditions:
- For Western irrigated agriculture, a maintained vegetative filter strip of at least 10 feet wide is required. Western irrigated agriculture is defined as irrigated farmland in the following states: WA, OR, CA, ID, NV, UT, AZ, MT, WY, CO, NM, and TX (west of I-35).
- For Western irrigated agriculture, if a sediment control basin is present, a vegetative filter strip is not required.
- In all other areas, a vegetative filter strip with a minimum width of 25 feet is required, unless the following conditions are met. The vegetative filter strip requirement may be reduced from 25 feet to 15 feet if at least one of the following applies:
  - The area of application is considered prime farmland (as defined in 7 CFR § 657.5).
  - Conservation tillage is being implemented on the area of application. Conservation tillage is defined as any system that leaves at least 30% of the soil surface covered by residue after planting. Conservation tillage practices can include mulch-till, no-till, or strip-till.
  - A functional terrace system is maintained on the area of application.
  - Water and sediment control basins for the area of application are functional and maintained.
  - The area of application is less than or equal to 10 acres.

For further guidance on vegetated filter strips, refer to the following publication for information on constructing and maintaining effective buffers: Conservation Buffers to Reduce Pesticide Losses. Natural Resources Conservation Services. https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0175.

Ground Application

- **DO NOT** apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

Ultra Low Volume (ULV) Aerial Application

- **DO NOT** apply within 450 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds). Applications made by mosquito control districts and other public health officials are exempt from this requirement.

Non-ULV Aerial Application

- **DO NOT** apply within 150 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Sprinkler Irrigation

Apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** using rates and timing described on this label. Consultation with your local State Extension Service or other local experts may be useful for recommendations on which adjuvants or diluent types to use, (see **TANK MIX APPLICATIONS** section) as well as for rates and mixing instructions. Ascertain that the recommendations have been proven, through university and extension field trials, to be effective with this product applied by chemigation.

Be sure the irrigation system is providing uniform application of water to all areas, because good control requires thorough coverage of foliage. Maintain continuous agitation in the pesticide supply tank before and during the entire application period.

Inject the recommended rate of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** into the irrigation system by means of a metering device that will provide a constant flow and distribute the product to the desired area in 0.1-0.2 inch of water. It is recommended that the minimum amount of water be used that will provide proper distribution and coverage. Inject the product into the main irrigation line ahead of a right angle turn in the line to ensure adequate dispersion or mixing in the irrigation water. Following application, flush the entire irrigation and injection system with clean water before stopping it.

If application is being made during a normal irrigation set of a stationary sprinkler, inject the recommended rate of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** for the area covered into the system only during the end of the irrigation set for a sufficient time to provide adequate coverage and product distribution.

It is not recommended that **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** be applied through an irrigation system connected to a public water system. 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.

Table 1. Application Rate Conversion Table – Treated Acres per Gallon

Conversion Rate	66 Acres/Gallon	50 Acres/Gallon	40 Acres/Gallon	33 Acres/Gallon	25 Acres/Gallon
pt./A	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.24	0.32
fl. oz./A	1.92	2.56	3.20	3.84	5.12
lb. a.i./A	0.015	0.02	0.025	0.03	0.04

Table 2. Row spacing Chart

Row Spacing	40”	38”	36”	34”	32”	30”
Linear ft./A	13,068	13,756	14,520	15,374	16,335	17,424
lbs. a.i./A	0.067	0.07	0.075	0.079	0.084	0.09
fl. oz./A	8.6	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.5

Precautions and Restrictions:

- Apply this product only through (sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move) irrigation system(s). **DO NOT** apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform 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 (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 under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.
- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water-resource contamination from backflow.
- The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid toward the injection pump.
- 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.
- The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- 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.
- 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.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply through chemigation systems connected to public water systems.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Thorough crop coverage is necessary for both initial and residual control. Apply by ground in at least 10 gal/A or by air in at least 2 gals/A using sufficient water to obtain full coverage of foliage unless this label specifies otherwise. In situations where foliage is dense or pest pressure is high (heavier insect or egg pressure, larger larval stages), control can be improved by use of higher labeled application volumes and/or higher labeled use rates.

For cutworm control, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may be applied before, during, or after planting. When making soil incorporated applications, use higher labeled rates for better control.

Removable chemical extraction probes (also known as "stingers") used in suction/extraction systems must be rinsed within the pesticide container prior to removal.

Orchard/Vineyard

- **DO NOT** apply as a foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards.
- **DO NOT** apply as a soil, drench, or ground-directed application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on orchards and vineyards.

DO NOT apply as foliar broadcast application using a mechanically pressurized handgun on Cucurbit Vegetables, Fruiting Vegetables, Garlic, Legume Vegetables, Lettuce (head and leaf), Onion (dry bulb), Tobacco, Tuberous and Corm Vegetables.

Following best management practices can help reduce risk to terrestrial pollinators. Examples of best management practices include applying pesticides in the evening and at night when pollinators are not foraging and checking to confirm hive locations before spraying. For additional resources on pollinator best management practices, visit https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/find- best-management-practices-protect-pollinators.

Managed pollinator protection plans are developed by states/tribes to promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees to pesticides. If available, visit state plans for additional information on how to protect pollinators.

How to Report Bee Kills

It is recommended that users contact both the state lead agency and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to report bee kills due to pesticide application. Bee kills can be reported to EPA at beekill@epa.gov. To contact your state lead agency, see the current listing of state pesticide regulatory agencies at the National Pesticide Information Center's website: http://npic.orst.edu/reg/state_agencies.html.

INSECT RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** contains lambda-cyhalothrin and is classified as a Group 3A insecticide.

Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** and other Group 3A 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 **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** or other Group 3A 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 RedEagle International, LLC.

TANK MIX APPLICATIONS

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.

RedEagle Lambda-Cy may be tank mixed with other currently registered pesticides unless expressly prohibited by the product label. Adjuvants such as spreader stickers, wetting agents, and penetrants may also be added. Use a small volume mixing test with the other products to confirm compatibility. If other chemicals are added to the applicator tank, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** should be added last. Fill tank to desired volume and continue to agitate while making applications. If mixed with EC formulations, use within 24 hours. Observe all restrictions and precautions found on labels of products in the tank mix.

CROP SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

ALFALFA and ALFALFA GROWN FOR SEED

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Alfalfa Caterpillar Army Cutworm Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Leafhopper spp. Looper spp. Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Velvetbean Caterpillar Webworm spp.	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for applications. Base the timing and frequency of applications on the timing when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Apply in at least 2 gal./A by air or 10 gal./A by ground. In situations of dense foliage and/or high pest populations, use 5-10 gal./A by air or 20 gal./A by ground and higher use rates. Also use higher rates for improved residual control. Avoid application when bees are actively foraging by applying during the early morning or during the evening hours. Be aware of bee hazard resulting from a cool evening and/or morning dew. It may be advisable to remove bee shelters during and for 2-3 days following application. Avoid direct application to bee shelters.
Alfalfa Seed Chalcid (Adult) Alfalfa Weevil Armyworm Bean Leaf Beetle (Adult) Blister Beetle spp. Blue Alfalfa Aphid Clover Leaf Weevil spp. Clover Root Borer (Adult) Clover Root Curculio spp. (Adult) Clover Stem Borer (Adult) Corn Earworm Cowpea Aphid Cowpea Curculio (Adult) Cowpea Weevil (Adult) Cucumber Beetle spp. (Adult) Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil Fall Armyworm[1] Grape Colaspis (Adult) Grasshopper spp. Green June Beetle (Adult) Green Peach Aphid[3] Japanese Beetle (Adult) Meadow Spittlebug Mexican Bean Beetle Pea Aphid Pea Weevil (Adult) Plant Bug spp. Including Lygus spp.[3] Spotted Alfalfa Aphid Stink Bug spp. Sweet Clover Weevil (Adult) Thrips spp.[4] Western Yellowstriped Armyworm Whitefringed Beetle spp. (Adult) Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Beet Armyworm[1,3] Blotch Leafminer[3] Spider Mites[2]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per cutting.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 4 applications per year at maximum use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest for forage or within 7 days of harvest for hay.

CANOLA

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Armyworm spp. Cabbage Seedpod Weevil Cutworm spp. Diamondback Moth Flea Beetle Grasshoppers Looper spp. Lygus Bug	0.015-0.03 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.84 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for applications, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by air or ground with enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. For air applications, apply a minimum of 2 gal. of water/A.
Cabbage Aphid 0.03 lb. a.i.	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.72 pt. or 11.52 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.
- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.

CEREAL GRAINS – CORN (AT PLANT): FIELD CORN, POPCORN, SEED CORN, SWEET CORN

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Corn Rootworm Larvae (Western, Northern, Southern, Mexican) Cutworm spp. Lesser Cornstalk Borer Red Imported Fire Ant[1] Seedcorn Beetle Seedcorn Maggot Wireworm spp.[1] White Grub spp.	0.005 lb. a.i. (0.66 fl. oz.)	For Banded Applications – Make application at planting as a 5-7 inch T-band sprayed across the open seed furrow between the furrow openers and the press wheels or as a band application behind the press wheel. For In-Furrow Applications – Make application into the seed furrow through spray nozzles or microtubes, behind the planter furrow openers and in front of the press wheel. Apply a minimum of 3 gal. finished spray/A.

[1] Suppression only.
[2] lbs. a.i. and fl. oz./A of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** applied at 0.66 fl. oz./1000 ft. of row for various row spacings, see **Table 2**.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** harvest or graze livestock or cut treated crops for feed within 21 days of at plant application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.72 pt. or 11.52 fl. oz. of product)/A per crop at plant.
- For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pts. or 15.36 fl. oz of product)/A per crop from at plant and foliar applications. For sweet corn **DO NOT** apply more than 0.48 lb. a.i. (3.84 pts. or 61.44 fl. oz of product)/A per crop from at plant and foliar applications
- **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours for the following activities:
  - ❍ Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn grown for seed. o Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of popcorn grown for seed.
  - ❍ Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed.
  - ❍ Hard harvesting of sweet corn grown for grain.

CEREAL GRAINS – CORN (FOLIAR): FIELD CORN, POPCORN, SEED CORN

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Corn Earworm[1] Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Meadow Spittlebug Western Bean Cutworm[1]	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting or locally prescribed corn growth stages to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds or other locally recommended methods. Apply by ground or air using sufficient water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A. For chinch bug control, begin application when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small corn and direct the spray to the base of corn plants. Make additional applications at 3-5 day intervals if needed. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations. For control of adult corn rootworm beetles Diabrotica spp.) as part of an aerial applied corn rootworm control program use at least 3.84 fl. oz./A (0.03 lb. a.i./A).
Armyworm[2] Bean Leaf Beetle Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[3] Cereal Leaf Beetle Corn Leaf Aphid[3] Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult beetles including Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western) English Grain Aphid[3] European Corn Borer[1] Fall Armyworm[2] Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Hop vine Borer[1] Japanese Beetle (Adult) Lesser Cornstalk Borer Sap Beetle (Adult) Seedcorn Beetle Southwestern Corn Borer[1] Stalk Borer[1] Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Budworm[1,4] Webworm spp. Yellowstriped Armyworm[2]	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

Beet Armyworm[4] Chinch Bug Green Bug[3,4] Mexican Rice Borer[1] Rice Stalk Borer[1] Southern Corn Leaf Beetle[3] Sugarcane Borer	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or ear.
[2] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[3] Suppression only.
[4] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after treatment. **DO NOT** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- For field corn, popcorn, and seed corn, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product)/A per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.48 pt. or 7.68 fl. oz. of product) after silk initiation.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A after corn has reached the milk stage (yellow kernels with milky fluid).
- For sweet corn, **DO NOT** apply more than 0.48 lb. a.i. (61.44 fl. oz.) per acre per crop from at-plant and foliar applications per year.
- **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours for the following activities:"
    - ❍ Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn grown for seed. o Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of popcorn grown for seed.
    - ❍ Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed.
    - ❍ Hard harvesting of sweet corn grown for grain.

CEREAL GRAINS – SWEET CORN (FOLIAR)

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Aphid spp.[2,3] Armyworm[1] Aster Leafhopper Beet Armyworm[1,3] Cereal Leaf Beetle Chinch Bug Common Cornstalk Borer Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult beetles including Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western) Corn Earworm Cutworm spp. European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Sap Beetle (Adult) Southern Armyworm[1] Southwestern Corn Borer Spider Mite spp.[2] Stink Bug spp. Tarnished Plant Bug Yellowstriped Armyworm[1] Western Bean Cutworm Webworm spp.	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	Use scouting or locally prescribed corn growth stages to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 4 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. For best results target control before insects enter the stalk or ear. Apply ground or air using enough water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage and ears (if present). When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water per acre. For control of adult corn rootworm beetles (Diabrotica spp.) as part of an aerial applied corn rootworm control program use a minimum of 0.025 lb. a.i (3.2 fl. oz.)/A.
Corn Silkfly (Adult)[2] Green Bug[2,3]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated corn forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 1 day after last treatment. **DO NOT** feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days after last treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.48 lb. a.i. (3.84 pt. or 61.44 fl. oz. of product)/A per crop from at plant and foliar applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 16 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours for the following activities:
  - ❍ Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of field corn grown for seed. o Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of popcorn grown for seed.
  - ❍ Hand detasseling or mechanically assisted detasseling of sweet corn grown for seed.
  - ❍ Hard harvesting of sweet corn grown for grain.

CEREAL GRAINS – RICE AND WILD RICE

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid Chinch Bug Fall Armyworm Grasshopper spp. Green Bug Leafhopper spp. Rice Stink Bug Riceworm Rice Water Weevil (Adult) Sharpshooter spp. True Armyworm Yellowstriped Armyworm Yellow Sugarcane Aphid	0.025-0.04 lb. a.i. (3.20-5.12 fl. oz.)	Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to wild rice at a rate of 0.04 lb. a.i./A, and treating 1200 acres (or more) per day must wear a dust-mist respirator. Use scouting to determine timing of need for application and the need for repeat applications, usually at 5-7 day intervals. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** can be safely used when propanil products are being used for weed control. Apply by air or ground using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water (or a total carrier volume)/A but ensure that application is made in sufficient volume to provide adequate coverage. When applying at lower volumes by air, the addition of an emulsifiable crop oil (e.g. 1 pt./A) is recommended to help improve coverage, reduce evaporation, and improve efficacy. For control of rice water weevil in dry seeded rice, make a foliar application as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually within a time-frame of 0- 5 days after permanent flood establishment. **DO NOT** allow more than 10 days to elapse from starting permanent flood until insecticide application unless scouting indicates weevils have not been previously present. Treatment of adults may also be made at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. For control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, make the first foliar application after pinpoint flood as indicated by scouting for the presence of adults and/or feeding scars, usually when rice has emerged 1/2 inch above the waterline. When there is prolonged migration into the field, begin field scouting for adults and/or feeding scars 3-5 days after the first treatment and, if needed, make a second application within 7-10 days of the first application. Treatment of adults may also be made at later stages of rice development to reduce overwintering populations. **California:** In addition to the directions above for control of rice water weevil in water seeded rice, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may be applied at the 1-3 leaf growth stage, with the majority at the 2 leaf growth stage. Adults are vulnerable both on levees and in the water. Larvae are vulnerable while feeding on the leaves before they enter the soil. Monitor for adults, based upon field history and density of population. Monitor field edges and levee areas for adults, then treat in one of the following ways: 1) spray the inside perimeter of the field, or 2) spray the entire field.
European Corn Borer[1] Mexican Rice Borer[1] Rice Seed Midge[1] Rice Stalk Borer[1] Sugarcane Borer[1]	0.03 – 0.04 (3.84 – 5.12 fl. oz.)	

		Because Green bug is known to have many biotypes, it is possible that **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may only provide suppression. If the first application of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** does not give satisfactory control, a resistant biotype may be present and use of an alternate chemistry may be necessary. For control of stem borers, scout fields when rice growth is near panicle differentiation for early symptoms of damaging populations. This damage will be exhibited as discoloration (orange-tan) around the junction of the leaf sheath and leaf blade which is caused by feeding of young larvae within the sheath. Applications must be made before larvae bore into rice stems. Make the first application at panicle differentiation to 2 inch panicle for partial control. Make the second application at boot to heading for maximum control. All rice varieties are susceptible to stem borer damage, but Cocodrie and Priscilla are particularly susceptible.
[1]For control before the larvae bore into the plant stalk.		

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** release flood water within 7 days of an application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz, of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.08 lb. a.i. (0.64 pt.)/A within 28 days of harvest or more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt.)/A within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use treated rice fields for the aquaculture of edible fish and crustacea.
- **DO NOT** apply as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray.

CEREAL GRAINS – SORGHUM (GRAIN)

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Sorghum Midge	0.015-0.02 lb. a.i. (1.92-2.56 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for treatment, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water and application methods to obtain full coverage of target location. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A. For sorghum midge control, make first application when one quarter of the sorghum heads have emerged and are in tip bloom. If needed, repeat applications at 5-day intervals. For chinch bug control, start applications when bugs migrate from small grains or grass weeds to small sorghum, directing spray to the base of sorghum plants. If needed, repeat applications at 3-5 day intervals. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or subsequent migrations.
Armyworm Beet Armyworm[3] Corn Earworm European Corn Borer[2] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Southwestern Corn Borer[2] Stink Bug spp. Webworm spp. Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Chinch Bug Mexican Rice Borer[2] Sugarcane Borer[2]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2] For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.08 lb. a.i. (0.64 pt. or 10.24 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.48 pt. or 7.68 fl. oz. of product)/A per year after crop emergence.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.02 lb. a.i. (0.16 pt. or 2.56 fl. oz. of product)/A per year once crop is in soft dough stage.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.

CEREAL GRAINS – WHEAT, WHEAT HAY, TRITICALE, BARLEY, BUCKWHEAT, OATS, AND RYE

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Army Cutworm Cutworm spp.	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for treatment, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A. For chinch bug control, repeat applications at 3-5 day intervals if needed. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations. Because Greenbug is known to have many biotypes, it is possible that **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may only provide suppression. If this occurs, a second application using an alternative chemistry may be needed.
Armyworm Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid[1] Cereal Leaf Beetle English Grain Aphid[1] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Hessian Fly[4] Orange Blossom Wheat Midge Russian Wheat Aphid[1] Stink Bug spp. Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Grass Sawfly	0.025-0.03 lb. a.i. (3.20-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Chinch Bug Corn Leaf Aphid[2] Greenbug[1,3] Mite spp.[2]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves. Once crop has started to boot, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may provide suppression only. Higher rates and increased coverage will be necessary.
[2] Supprssion only.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**
[4] Make application when adults emerge.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.48 pt. or 7.68 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze in treated areas or harvest treated wheat forage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. **DO NOT** feed treated straw to meat or dairy animals within 30 days after last treatment.

COLE CROPS – BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CABBAGE, CAVALO BROCCOLO, CAULIFLOWER, CHINESE BROCCOLI (GAI LON), CHINESE CABBAGE (NAPA), CHINESE MUSTARD CABBAGE (GAI CHOY), KOHLRABI

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Alfalfa Looper Cabbage Looper Cabbage Webworm Cutworm spp. Imported Cabbageworm Southern Cabbageworm	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gals. of water/A.
Aphid spp.[2,3] Armyworm Beet Armyworm[1,3] Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth[3] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper spp. Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug spp. – including Lygus spp.[3] Spider Mite spp.[2] Stink Bug spp. Thrips spp.[2] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly spp.[2,3] Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (1.92 pt. or 30.72 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.

COTTON

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Soybean Thrips Tobacco Thrips	0.015-0.02 lb. a.i. (1.92-2.56 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5-7 days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. Applications may also be made with equipment adapted and calibrated for ULV sprays. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may be mixed with once-refined vegetable oil and applied in a minimum of at least one qt. of finished spray/A. When bollworm/budworm infestation levels are light, 0.02 lb. a.i. (2.56 fl. oz. of product)/A may be applied in conjunction with intense field monitoring. For boll weevil, spray on a 3-5 day schedule. When applied according to the directions above for control of cotton bollworm and tobacco budworm, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** also provides ovicidal control of unhatched Heliothis species eggs.
Cabbage Looper Cotton Fleahopper Cotton Leafperforator Cotton Leafworm Lygus Bug spp.[3] Pink Bollworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Bandedwing Whitefly[2,3] Beet Armyworm[1,3] Boll Weevil Brown Stink Bug Cotton Aphid[2,3] Cotton Bollworm European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm Green Stink Bug Southern Green Stink Bug Sweetpotato Whitefly[2,3] Tobacco Budworm[3] Twospotted Spider Mite[2]	0.025-0.04 lb. a.i. (3.20-5.12 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i (1.6 pt. or 25.6 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make more than a total of 10 synthetic pyrethroid applications (of one product or combination of products) to a cotton crop in one growing year.

CUCURBIT VEGETABLES – CHAYOTE (fruit), CHINESE WAXGOURD, CITRON MELON, CUCUMBER, GHERKIN, GOURD (edible), MOMORDICA spp., MUSKMELON, PUMPKIN, SQUASH (summer and winter), WATERMELON

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Armyworm spp.[1] Blister Beetle spp. Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cricket spp. Cucumber Beetle species (adults) Cutworm spp. Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. June Beetle spp. Leaffooted Bug Leafhopper spp. Lygus Bug spp.[1] Melonworm Pickleworm Plant Bug spp. Rindworm species complex Saltmarsh Caterpillar Squash Beetle Squash Bug spp. Squash Vine Borer spp. Stink Bug spp. Thrips spp.[1,2] Tobacco Budworm[1] Webworm spp.	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gals. of solution per acre. When applying by ground, apply in a minimum of 10 gals. of solution per acre. Use higher application volumes and/or application rates when foliage is dense, larvae are large, pest populations are high, size of plants increases, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual. Insects that tunnel or bore into leaves, stems, vines, or fruit must be controlled before penetration. Only insects (larvae and adults) exposed to the product can be controlled with foliar applications of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy**.
Aphid spp.[1] Leafminer spp.[1,3] Spider Mite spp.[3] Whitefly spp.[1,3]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**
[2] Western Flower Thrips are not included.
[3] Suppression only.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.18 lb. a.i (1.44 pt. or 23 fl. oz.)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.

FRUITING VEGETABLES – TOMATO, TOMATILLO, PEPPERS (BELL AND NONBELL), EGGPLANT, GROUND CHERRY, PEPINO

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cabbage Looper Cutworm spp. Hornworm spp.	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on the timing when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.
Aphid spp.[2,3] Beet Armyworm[1,3] Blister Beetle spp. Colorado Potato Beetle[3] Cucumber Beetle spp. (Adult) European Corn Borer[4] Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper spp. Leafminer spp.[2] Meadow Spittlebug Pepper Weevil (Adult)[2] Plant Bug spp. Southern Armyworm[1] Spider Mite spp.[2] Stalk Borer[4] Stink Bug spp. Thrips[5] Tobacco Budworm[3] Tomato Fruitworm Tomato Pinworm Tomato Psyllid [2,3] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly spp.[2,3] Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.
[4] For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or fruit.
[5] Does not include Western Flower thrips.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 5 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.36 lb. a.i. (2.88 pt. or 46.08 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 12 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.

GRASS FORAGE, FODDER, AND HAY – PASTURE AND RANGELAND GRASS, GRASS GROWN FOR HAY OR SILAGE, AND GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Army Cutworm spp. Essex Skipper Range Caterpillar Striped Grass Looper	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.2 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine application requirements. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gals. of water per acre. When applying by ground, apply in a minimum of 7 gals. of water per acre. Use higher application volumes and/or application rates when foliage is dense, larvae are large, pest populations are high, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual. For chinch bug control, **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may only suppress heavy infestations and/or migrations. In these situations, a second application using alternative chemistry may be needed. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** may provide suppression only. A second application using alternative chemistry may be needed. Pasture and rangeland grass may be used for grazing or cut for forage 0 days after application. **DO NOT** cut grass to be dried and harvested for hay until 7 days after the last application. Grass grown for seed: Straw and mature seed (seed screenings) may be used as feed 7 days after the last application. Regrowth of grass grown for seed may be used for grazing, cut for forage or cut to be dried and harvested for hay.
Beet Armyworm Billbug spp.[3] Bird Cherry-Oat Aphid.[1] Black Grass Bug Black Turfgrass Beetle (adult) Blue Stem Midge Cereal Leaf Beetle Chinch Bug Crane Fly spp. Cricket spp. English Grain Aphid[1] Fall Armyworm Flea Beetle spp. Grass Mealybug Grass Sawfly (adult) Grasshopper spp. Green June Beetle (adult) Greenbug[1, 2, 4] Japanese Beetle (adult) Katydid spp. Leafhopper spp. Mite spp.[3] Russian Wheat Aphid[1] Southern Armyworm Spittlebug spp. Stink Bug spp. Sugarcane Aphid Thrips spp. Tick spp. True Armyworm Webworm spp. Yellowstriped Armyworm	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Best control is obtained before insects begin to roll leaves.
[2] See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.
[3] Suppression only.
[4] Greenbug is known to have many biotypes.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz.)/A per cutting for pastures, rangeland, and grasses grown for seed.
- A minimum re-treatment interval (RTI) of 30 days is required for pastures and rangeland receiving 0.03 lb. a.i./A which have not been cut between applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.72 pt. or 11.52 fl. oz. of product) per acre per year.

LEGUME VEGETABLES (BEANS AND PEAS):
EDIBLE PODDED (ONLY): *Canavalia 19ladiate* – sword bean; *Canavalia ensiformis* – jackbean; *Glycine max* – soybean (immature seed).
EDIBLE PODDED, SUCCULENT SHELLED OR DRIED SHELLED: *Phaseolus* spp. – includes field, kidney, lima, navy, pinto, runner, snap, tepary, and wax beans; *Vigna* spp. – includes adzuki, asparagus, moth, mung, rice, urd and yardlong beans, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, and Southern pea; *Pisum* spp. – includes dwarf, edible-pod, English, field, garden, green, snow, and sugar peas; *Cajanus cajan* – Pigeon pea.
SUCCULENT SHELLED OR DRIED SHELLED: *Vica faba* – broadbean (fava bean).
DRIED SHELLED (ONLY): *Lupinus* spp. – includes grain, sweet, white and sweet white lupines; *Cicer arietimum* – chickpea (garbanzo bean), *Cyamopsis tetraganoloba* – guar, *Lablab pupureus* – Lablab bean (hyacinth bean), *Lens esculata* – lentils.

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Mexican Bean Beetle Saltmarsh Caterpillar Velvetleaf Caterpillar	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.
Alfalfa Caterpillar Aphid spp.[4] Armyworm[2] Bean Leaf Beetle Bean Leafskeletonizer Blister Beetle spp. Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle spp. (Adult) Cucumber Beetle spp. (Adult) Curculio and Weevil spp.[1] (foliage and pod feeding adults and larvae) European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[2] Flea Beetle spp. (Adult) Flea Hopper spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper spp. Leaftier spp. Looper spp. Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady Butterfly (Larva) Plant Bug spp. Including Lygus spp.[4] Stalk Borer[1] Stink Bug spp. Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips spp.[4,5] Tobacco Budworm[4] Webworm spp. Western Bean Cutworm Western Yellowstriped Armyworm[2] Yellowstriped Armyworm[2]	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

Beet Armyworm[3,4] Leafminer spp.[3,4] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[3] Soybean Looper [3,4] Spider Mite spp.[3] Whitefly spp.[3,4]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk or pods.
[2] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[3] For suppression only.
[4] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**
[5] Does not include Western Flower Thrips

Restrictions:

- For edible podded and succulent shelled legume vegetables, **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- For dried shelled legume vegetables, **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.
- For succulent and dried shelled peas and beans, **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.

LEGUME VEGETABLES: SOYBEANS

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Bean Leaf Beetle Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Corn Rootworm Beetle (Adult beetles including Mexican, Northern, Southern, Western) Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Mexican Bean Beetle Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Potato Leafhopper Saltmarsh Caterpillar Soybean Aphid[4] Threecornered Alfalfa Hopper Thrips spp.[5] Velvetbean Caterpillar Woolybear Caterpillar	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A. For control of adult corn rootworm beetles *(Diabrotica spp.)* as part of an aerial applied to corn rootworm control program use at least 2.56 fl. oz./A of product (0.02 lb. a.i./A).
Armyworm[1] Blister Beetle spp. European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Plant Bug spp. Silverspotted Skipper Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Budworm[3] Webworm spp. Yellowstriped Armyworm[1]	0.025-0.03 lb. a.i. (3.20-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Beet Armyworm[2,3] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Soybean Looper[2,3] Spider Mite spp.[2]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.
[4] Use lower rates for early season applications and/or lighter populations.
[5] Does not include Western Flower Thrips.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw or hay for livestock feed.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.48 pt.)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year at highest use rate.

LETTUCE (HEAD AND LEAF)

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Alfalfa Cabbage Looper Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Imported Cabbageworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.
Aphid spp.[2,3] Armyworm Beet Armyworm[1,3] Corn Earworm Diamondback Moth[3] European Corn Borer Fall Armyworm[1] Flea Beetle spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper spp. Meadow Spittlebug Plant Bug spp. Including Lygus spp.[3] Southern Armyworm Spider Mite spp.[2] Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Budworm[3] Vegetable Weevil (Adult) Whitefly spp.[2,3]	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 1 day of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.3 lb. a.i. (2.4 pt. or 38.4 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 10 applications per year at highest use rate.

ONION (BULB) AND GARLIC

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Leafminer spp. (Adult) Onion Maggot (Adult) Seedcorn Maggot (Adult)	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Use the higher label rates as thrips population increases and avoid rescue situations. Apply by ground or air using enough water and application methods to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A. To control thrips by aerial application, the addition of 1% COC v/v, ¼% NIS v/v or a silicone adjuvant (follow manufacturer's use directions) may improve the deposition of the spray and increase plant coverage.
Aphid spp.[2] Armyworm spp.[1] Flower Thrips[2,3] Onion Thrips[3] Plant Bug spp. Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Thrips[3] Western Flower Thrips[2,3]	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (1.92 pt. or 30.72 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 8 applications per year at highest use rate.

PEANUT

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Green Cloverworm Potato Leafhopper Rednecked Peanut Worm Threecornered Alfalfa Leafhopper Velvetbean Caterpillar	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.
Bean Leaf Beetle Corn Earworm Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper spp. Southern Corn Rootworm (Adult) Stink Bug spp. Tobacco Thrips Vegetable Weevil Whitefringed Beetle (Adult)	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Aphid spp.[2] Beet Armyworm[2,3] Lesser Cornstalk Borer[2] Soybean Looper[2,3] Spider Mite spp.[2]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.

POME FRUITS – APPLE, CRABAPPLE, LOQUAT, MAYHAW, ORIENTAL PEAR, PEAR, QUINCE

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Apple Aphid Apple Maggot (Adult) Cherry Fruit Fly spp. (Adult) Coding Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle Leafhopper spp. Leafroller spp. Lesser Appleworm Omnivorous Leafroller Orange Tortrix Oriental Fruit Moth Pear Psylla[1] Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug spp. Plum Curculio Rosy Apple Aphid San Jose Scale (fruit infestations only) Spirea Aphid[1] Stink Bug spp. Tent Caterpillar spp. Tentiform Leaf Miner spp. Tree Borer spp. Tufted Apple Budworm Webworm spp.	0.02-0.04 lb. a.i. (2.56-5.12 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds and IPM recommendations. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in at least 5 gal. of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

[1] Suppression only.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (1.6 pt. or 25.6 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (1.28 pt. or 20.48 fl. oz. of product)/A per year post bloom.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at highest use rate.

STONE FRUITS – APRICOT, SWEET CHERRY, TART CHERRY, NECTARINE, PEACH, PLUM, CHICKASAW PLUM, DAMSON PLUM, JAPANESE PLUM, PLUMCOT, PRUNE

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
American Plum Borer Apple Maggot (Adult) Black Cherry Aphid Cherry Fruit Fly spp. (Adult) Codling Moth Green Fruitworm Japanese Beetle June Beetle Leafhopper spp. Leafroller spp. Oriental Fruit Moth Peachtree Borer spp. Peach Twig Borer Pear Sawfly Periodical Cicada Plant Bug spp. Plum Curculio Rose Chafer Stink Bug spp. Tent Caterpillar spp. Thrips spp.	0.02-0.04 lb. a.i. (2.56-5.12 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds and IPM recommendations. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in at least 5 gal. of water per acre, but use higher volumes as appropriate for thorough coverage.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (1.6 pt. or 25.6 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (1.28 pt. or 20.48 fl. oz. of product)/A per year post bloom.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications within 5 days of each other.

SUGARCANE

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Mexican Rice Borer[1] Pygmy Mole Cricket Rice Stalk Borer[1] Sugarcane Aphid[3] Sugarcane Beetle (Adult)[2] Sugarcane Borer[1] West Indian Cranefly Yellow Sugarcane Aphid[3]	0.025-0.04 lb. a.i. (3.20-5.12 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic threshold. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply at least 2 gal. of water/A.

[1] For control before the larva bores into the plant stalk.
[2] Suppression only of beetles active above ground. 3See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (1.28 pt. or 20.48 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.

SUNFLOWER

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Sunflower Beetle	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.20 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of sunflower heads and/or foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.
Banded Sunflower Moth Fall Armyworm[1] Grasshopper spp. Head-Clipper Weevil (Adult) Japanese Beetle (Adult) Leafhopper spp. Meadow Spittlebug Painted Lady (Thistle) Caterpillar Seed Weevil (Adult) Spotted Cabbage Looper Stem Weevil (Adult) Stink Bug spp. Sunflower Maggot (Adult) Sunflower Moth Woolybear Caterpillar	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Beet Armyworm[2,3] Spider Mite spp.[2]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] Use higher rates for large larvae.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.72 pt. or 11.52 fl. oz. of product)/A per year after bloom initiation.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.
- **DO NOT** apply as an Ultra Low Volume (ULV) spray.

TOBACCO

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Armyworm spp.[1] Blister Beetle spp. Cabbage Looper Corn Earworm Cucumber Beetle spp. (Adult) Cutworm spp. Grasshopper spp. Japanese Beetle (Adult) Katydid spp. Plant Bug spp.[3] Potato Tuberworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar Stinkbug spp. Tobacco Aphid spp.[2,3] Tobacco Budworm[3] Tobacco Flea Beetle (Adult) Tobacco Hornworm Tobacco Thrips spp.[2] Tomato Hornworm Tree Cricket spp. Vegetable Weevi Webworm spp.	0.015-0.03 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.84 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of sunflower heads and/or foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.

[1] For control of first and second instars only.
[2] Suppression only.
[3] See resistance statement under General Directions for Use.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 40 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.09 lb. a.i. (0.72 pt. or 11.52 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year at highest use rate.

TREE NUTS – ALMOND, BEECH NUT, BRAZIL NUT, BUTTERNUT, CASHEW, CHESTNUT, CHINQUAPIN, FILBERT (HAZELNUT), HICKORY NUT, MACADAMIA NUT (BUSH NUT), PISTACHIO, WALNUT-BLACK, WALNUT-ENGLISH (PERSIAN), PECAN

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Ants Chinch Bug Coddling Moth Filbertworm Hickory Shuckworm Leaffooted Bug Leafroller spp. Navel Orangeworm Peach Twig Borer Pecan Aphid spp. Pecan Casebearer spp. Pecan Phylloxera spp. Pecan Spittlebug Pecan Weevil Plant Bug spp. Stink Bug spp. Walnut Aphid Walnut Husk Fly spp. (Adult)	0.02-0.04 lb. a.i. (2.56-5.12 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 5 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of the foliage or target area. When applying by air, apply in at least 5 gal. of water per acre, but use higher rates as appropriate for thorough coverage.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.16 lb. a.i. (1.28 pt. or 20.48 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product)/A per year post bloom.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.

TUBEROUS AND CORM VEGETABLES – ARRACACHA, ARROWROOT, ARTICHOKE (Chinese and Jerusalem only), CANNA (edible), CASSAVA (bitter and sweet), CHAYOTE (root), CHUFA, DASHEEN, GINGER, LEREN, POTATO, SWEET POTATO, TANIER, TURMERIC, YAM (bean and true)

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Cutworm spp. Leafhopper spp. Saltmarsh Caterpillar Sweet Potato Hornworm Woolybear Caterpillar spp.	0.015-0.025 lb. a.i. (1.92-3.2 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine need for application, usually at intervals of 7 or more days. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of foliage. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gals. of water per acre. When applying by ground, apply in a minimum of 10 gals. of water per acre. Use higher application volumes and/or application rates when foliage is dense, larvae are large, pest populations are high, plant size increases, or weather conditions are adverse. Use higher rates for longer residual. Insects that tunnel or bore into leaves, vines, stems, tubers, or corms must be controlled before penetration. Only exposed insects (larvae and/or adults) can be controlled with foliar applications of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy**.
Aphid spp.[1] Armyworm spp.[1] Blister Beetle spp. Colorado Potato Beetle[1] Corn Earworm Cricket spp. Cucumber Beetle spp. (adults) European Corn Borer Flea Beetle spp. (adults) Grasshopper spp. Looper spp.[1] Lygus Bug spp.[1] Plant Bug spp. Potato Psyllid Potato Tuberworm Stink Bug spp. Sweet Potato Leaf Beetle (adults) Sweet Potato Vine Borer Thrips spp.[1,2] Tortoise Beetle spp. Webworm spp. Weevil spp. (adults)	0.02-0.03 lb. a.i. (2.56-3.84 fl. oz.)	
Leafminer spp.[1,3] Whitefly spp.[1,3] Spider Mite spp.[3]	0.03 lb. a.i. (3.84 fl. oz.)	

[1] See resistance statement under **DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**
[2] Does not include Western Flower Thrips.
[3] Suppression only.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply within 7 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pt. or 15.36 fl. oz. of product) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pt. or 3.84 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 applications per year at highest use rate.

CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES – PLANTATIONS AND NURSERIES

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Bagworm Balsam Twig Aphid Balsam Wooly Aphid Birch Leafminer Black Pine Weevil Elm Leaf Beetle European Elm Leaf Beetle Gypsy Moth Japanese Beetle June Beetle spp. Leaf Beetle spp. Leafroller spp. May Beetle spp. Mealybug spp.[1] Pales Weevil Pine Chafer Pine Colaspis Beetle Pine Conelet Bug Pine Leaf Chermid Pine Needle Scale Pine Sawfly spp. Pine Tip Moth spp. Pine Tortoise Scale Pine Weevil spp. Poplar Aphid spp. Sawfly spp. Spittlebug spp. Spruce Budworm Tent Caterpillar spp. Tussock Moth spp. Webworm spp.	0.02-0.04 lb. a.i. (2.56-5.12 fl. oz.)	Use scouting to determine timing for control of exposed foliage, flower, cone, seed, and bark feeding insects. Base the timing and frequency of applications on when insect populations reach local economic thresholds. Apply by ground or air using enough water to obtain full coverage of target site. When applying by air, apply in at least 2 gal. of water/A.

[1] Suppression only.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.24 lb. a.i. (1.92 pt. or 30.72 fl. oz. of product)/A per year
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.04 lb. a.i. (0.32 pt. or 5.12 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.

CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS TREES – SEED ORCHARDS

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Coneworm spp. Seed Bug spp. Thrips spp.	See Remarks	For high volume sprayers, dilute 5.12 fl. oz. of product per 100 gal. of water and apply 5-10 gal. of finished spray per tree. For low volume sprayers, dilute 20 fl. oz. of product per 100 gal. of water and apply 100 gal. of finished spray per acre. For aerial applications, apply 15 fl. oz. of product per acre in a minimum of 10 gal. of finished spray per acre.
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 0.5 lb. a.i. (4 pt. or 64 fl. oz. of product)/A per year.		

NON-CROPLAND (EXCLUDING PUBLIC LAND)

Pests Controlled	Use Directions
See crop instructions in sections above for specific pest and rate information.	Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control insects which may migrate to and threaten crops. Follow the General Directions for Use instructions, application rates, and spray recommendations found elsewhere on this label for the adjacent crop outlet and target pests. When foliage is dense/large, insect populations are high or larval stages are large, use the highest labeled rate for that crop-pest combination. Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 0.2 lb. a.i. (1.6 pt. or 25.6 fl. oz. of product)/A per year. • **DO NOT** graze livestock in treated areas.	

TURF AND ORNAMENTALS

RedEagle Lambda-Cy may be used for applications to ornamentals grown in commercial greenhouses, shade houses, and nurseries, and turf grown on sod farms or for commercial seed production.

RedEagle Lambda-Cy may be used for applications to maintain listed indoor or outdoor areas where turf and ornamentals are grown, non-residential landscapes around institutional, commercial, and industrial buildings.

IMPORTANT: Time application to flowering plants during periods when pollinating insects are not present, such as early morning or late evening.

- In the state of New York, this product may not be applied to turf within 100 feet of a coastal marsh or streams that drain into a coastal marsh.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system for turf and ornamental uses.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to edible crops or crops grown for food/feed when applied to turf or ornamentals.
- **DO NOT** apply this product by aerial application for turf and ornamental uses.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Observe restrictions found elsewhere on this label.

Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by avoiding applications when the wind direction is toward the aquatic area. **DO NOT** make outdoor applications during temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperature with height above ground. Mist

or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. The applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

RedEagle Lambda-Cy mixes easily with water and may be used in all types of application equipment. Mix product with the required amount of water and apply as a dilute application to the point of runoff. Apply product using spray nozzles which produce a coarse droplet size. Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection and by avoiding excessive spray pressure. For application to plants like holly, pine, or ivy which have hard-to-wet foliage, add a spreader- sticker to enhance knockdown and increase residual activity. If application is made as a concentrate or mist-type application, use the same amount of product as would be used in a dilute application.

TANK MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

RedEagle Lambda-Cy is to be diluted with water for spray application and may be used in all types of application equipment. First fill application tank with ½ - ¾ volume of water. It is suggested that the pH of the water be between 5 and 7; use a buffering agent if necessary to adjust the pH. Next slowly add **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** to the applicator tank water with maximum agitation. Finally, fill tank to desired volume and continue to agitate while making applications. If application is interrupted, agitate or re-suspend spray solution before resuming sprays. Always add **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** last if other chemicals are to be added to the applicator tank. If mixed with EC formulations or oils, use within 24 hours. Make up only amount of application volume as required. See mixing charts below.

COMPATIBILITY

RedEagle Lambda-Cy has been found to be compatible with most commonly used fungicides, miticides, liquid fertilizers, and other insecticides. Use a jar test to check physical compatibility using the correct proportion of products if local experience is unavailable.

Note: While phytotoxicity testing has been carried out on a wide range of ornamental plants under various environmental conditions, and no phytotoxicity has been observed, certain cultivars may be sensitive to the final spray solution. It is advised to prespray a selection of ornamental plants and observe them for 7-10 days prior to treating large areas if local use experience is unavailable.

Table 3. Mixing Chart for Ornamental Insect Pest Control

Desired Rate of RedEagle Lambda-Cy per 100 gallons	Tank Size				
	25 gallons	50 gallons	100 gallon	200 gallon	300 gallon
1.3 oz.	0.33 oz.	0.65 oz.	1.3 oz.	2.6 oz.	4.0 oz.
2.6 oz.	0.65 oz.	1.3 oz.	2.6 oz.	5.2 oz.	7.9 oz.
4.4 oz.	1.1 oz.	2.2 oz.	4.4 oz.	8.8 oz.	13.3 oz.

Table 4. Mixing Chart for Turf Insect Pest Control (addition per 100 gallon spray tank)

Rate of RedEagle Lambda-Cy	2 gallons	4 gallons	6 gallons	8 gallons	10 gallons
4.4 oz./A	5.0 oz.	2.5 oz.	1.7 oz.	1.2 oz.	1.0 oz.
8.8 oz./A	10.0 oz.	5.0 oz.	3.3 oz.	2.5 oz.	2.0 oz.
17.6 oz./A	20.0 oz.	10.0 oz.	6.7 oz.	5.0 oz.	4.0 oz.

Conversion Rate: 1 Fluid ounce (fl. oz.) equals 29 milliliters (mL).

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS – TURF AND ORNAMENTALS

ORNAMENTALS IN GREENHOUSES, SHADEHOUSES, AND NURSERIES;
ORNAMENTALS (TREES, SHRUBS, FLOWERS, EVERGREENS, FOLIAGE PLANTS, AND GROUND COVERS) IN LANDSCAPED AREAS AROUND INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Ants (Including Imported fire ants) Aphids Armyworms Azalea caterpillars Bagworms[1] Black vine weevils (adult) Boxelder bugs Budworms California Oakworms Cankerworms Cockroaches Crickets Cutworms Eastern tent caterpillars Elm leaf beetles European sawflies Fall webworms Flea beetles Forest tent caterpillars Gypsy moth larvae Japanese beetles (adult) June beetles (adult) Lace bugs Leaf-feeding caterpillars Leafhoppers Leafminers, (adult) Leaf rollers Leaf skeletonizers Midges Mosquitoes Oleander moth larvae Pillbugs Pine sawflies Pine shoot beetles Pinetip moths Plant bugs Root weevils Sawflies Scale insects (crawlers)[2]	1.3-4.4 fl. oz. (38-128 mL)	Begin application to ornamentals before high insect pest populations become established. Reapply as necessary to keep pest populations under control, using higher rates as pest pressure increases. Good spray coverage is necessary to provide the most effective level of control. For ornamentals with waxy, hard-to-wet foliage, add a spreader- sticker at recommended rates to enhance the control of insects. For spot treatments, use 0.44 fl. oz. **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** per 1-2.5 gallons of water. Apply at 7- day intervals if retreatment is necessary. Consult your state university or local Cooperative Extension Service office for specific pest control application timing in your area.

Spiders Spittlebugs Striped beetles Striped oakworms Thrips Tip moths Tussock moth larvae Wasps	1.3-4.4 fl. oz. (38-128 mL)	
Broadmites Brown softscales California redscales (crawler) Clover mites Mealybugs Pine needlescales (crawler) Spider mites Whiteflies	2.6-4.4 fl. oz. (75-128 mL)	

[1]**Bagworm**: Apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** when bagworm larvae begin to hatch and spray directly on the larvae. Control will be best if the larvae are young.
[2]**Scale**: Cover the plant thoroughly with **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** spray, including trunks, stems, twigs, and foliage.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.36 lb. of the active ingredient (46 fl. oz. of product) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.034 lb. a.i. (128mL. or 4.4 fl. oz. of product)/A per 100 gallons per application.

TURFGRASS, SOD FARMS, LAWNS AROUND INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

Pests Controlled	Rate per Acre	Use Directions
Ants (Including Imported fire ants) Armyworms Centipedes Crickets Cutworms Earwig Fleas (adult) Grasshoppers Japanese beetles (adult) Millipedes Mites Pillbugs Sod webworms Sow bugs Ticks (including species which transmit Lyme disease)	2.9-6 ml/1,000 sq. ft. (4.4-8.8 fl. oz./A)	Begin application to turf before the establishment of high insect pest populations and before significant turf damage has occurred. Reapply as necessary to keep pest populations under control, using higher rates as pest pressure increases. Apply at 7-day intervals if retreatment is necessary. For spot treatments, use 0.44 fl. oz. of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** per 1-2.5 gals. of water. See below for additional pest-specific Use Directions.
Bluegrass billbugs (adult) Black turfgrass ataenius (adult) Chiggers Fleas (adult) Grub (suppression) Hyperodes weevils (adult) Mole crickets (nymphs and young adults)	6 ml/1,000 sq. ft. (8.8 fl. oz./A)	
Chinch bugs[1] Mole crickets (mature adults)	12 ml/1,000 sq. ft. (17.6 fl. oz./A)	

[1] Not for use on mature adult mole crickets and chinch bugs in New York State.

Armyworms, cutworms, fleas, and other Surface Insects: For best results, apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** at recommended rates in 2-5 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. If high rainfall amounts are forecast, a spreader-sticker may be useful; otherwise the addition of adjuvants is not necessary under normal conditions for surface insect control in turf. Delay watering or mowing for 12- 24 hours for optimum control of surface-feeding insect pests.

Chinch bugs, billbugs, and other Thatch Inhabiting Insects: For best results apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** at recommended rates in 2-10 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. The use of a nonionic wetting agent, penetrant, or similar adjuvant is recommended at label rates. Irrigate lightly after application with up to ½ inch of water to move the **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** into the thatch layer. If irrigation is not available, then use high water application rates for optimum results.

Mole crickets, grubs, and other Subsurface Insects: For best results apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** at recommended rates in 4-10 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. The use of a nonionic wetting agent, penetrant, or similar adjuvant is strongly recommended following label rates. Use the highest water application rates possible with your sprayer. Apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** to turf which is wet with dew, rain, or irrigation. Water-in immediately after application with ¼ - ½ inch of water for optimum results.

Fire Ants: Treat individual mounds with a drench application by means of a watering can. Use 0.32 fl. oz. of **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** per 2.5 gals. of water. Thoroughly soak each mound as well as a 3 ft. diameter circle around each mound. Apply the mixture gently to avoid disturbing the mound; disturbing the mound may cause the ants to migrate and reduce the effectiveness of the treatment. For best results, apply in early morning or late evening hours. Make additional treatments if necessary, but not more than every 7 days.

Mosquitoes: Apply as a general spray around landscape plantings, turf, and building foundations to control mosquitoes. For best results, apply **RedEagle Lambda-Cy** at recommended rates in 2-5 gals. of water per 1,000 sq. ft.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.36 lb. of active ingredient (46 fl. oz. of product) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.14 lb. a.i. (1.12 pt. or 17.6 fl. oz. of product)/A per application.
- **DO NOT** apply when turfgrass is waterlogged or when soils are saturated with water (i.e., will not accept irrigation).
- Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried following the application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less Plastic): 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 ¼ 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, incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons Plastic): 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. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

Refillable Container (greater than five gallons Plastic): Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Triple rinse as follows: 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 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage including cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with State and local regulations.

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

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC. To the extent allowable under State law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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