



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis, subsp. *aizawai*, Strain ABTS-1857, fermentation solids, spores and insecticidal toxins 54.0%*
 OTHER INGREDIENTS 46.0%
 TOTAL 100.0%

* Potency: 35,000 Diamondback Moth Units per mg of product or 15.9 billion Diamondback Moth Units per pound of product. The percentage active ingredient does not indicate product performance and potency measurements are not federally standardized.

EPA Reg. No. 73049-40
 EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-001 List No. 12048

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**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 CAUTION**

1.0

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-892-0099 for emergency medical treatment and/or transport emergency information. For all other information, call 1-800-6-VALENT (682-5368).	

2.0

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)
 CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

2.2

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Mixer/loaders and applicators must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

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.

2.3

Engineering Controls

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.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

2.4 User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

2.5 Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

This product is toxic to the green lacewing and the predatory mite (*Metaseiulus occidentalis*).

This product must not be applied aerially within 1/4 mile of any habitats of threatened or endangered lepidoptera. No manual application can be made within 300 feet of any threatened or endangered lepidoptera.

3.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

4.0 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

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.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas (that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water) is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

5.0 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 (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

6.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Reclose containers of unused *XenTari*. Store in a dry place inaccessible to children and out of sunlight.

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. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

7.0 USE INSTRUCTIONS

See Chemigation section for Chemigation use directions.

Days To Harvest: There are no restrictions on applying *XenTari*® up to the time of harvest. Individual state regulations may vary and should be consulted for allowable pre-harvest application intervals.

Sites: *XenTari* may be used for any labeled pest in both field and greenhouse use.

XenTari is an insecticide for use against listed caterpillars (larvae) or lepidopterous insects. Close scouting and early attention to infestations is highly recommended. Larvae must eat deposits of *XenTari* to be affected. Always follow these directions:

- Treat when larvae are young (early instars) before the crop is damaged.
- Larvae must be actively feeding on treated, exposed plant surfaces.
- Thorough spray coverage is needed to provide a uniform deposit of *XenTari* at the site of larval feeding. Use overhead and drop nozzles to obtain good spray coverage on both sides of foliage. Use sufficient spray volume to insure uniform deposition on all plant surfaces.
- Under heavy pest population pressure, use the higher labeled application rates, shorten the spray interval, and/or raise spray volume to improve spray coverage.
- Repeat applications at an interval sufficient to maintain control, usually 3 to 14 days depending on plant growth rate, moth activity, rainfall after treating, and other factors. If attempting to control a pest with a single spray, make the treatment when egg hatch is essentially complete, but before crop damage occurs.
- A spreader-sticker which has been approved for use on growing crops should be added for hard-to-wet crops such as cabbage, or to improve weather-fastness of the spray deposits.
- *XenTari* may be tank mixed with other labeled insecticides to enhance control. Observe the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures. Do not mix *XenTari* with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Do not exceed label dosage rates. Before tank mixing *XenTari* with other labeled products, including spreader stickers, check for tank mix compatibility.

After ingesting a lethal dose of *XenTari*, larvae stop feeding within the hour, and will die within several hours to 3 days. Mortality varies with larval size (instar), lepidopteran species, and dose consumed. Following ingestion, larvae become sluggish, discolor, then shrivel, blacken and die. Smaller larvae die more quickly.

XenTari may be applied in conventional ground or aerial equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide uniform coverage of infested plant parts. The volume of water needed per acre will depend on crop development, relative humidity, spray equipment, and local experience. Usually, selection of moderate to high spray volume will provide the best results in most equipment. For ground use, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. For air use, apply at least 2 gallons of water per acre, except in arid areas, where 5 to 10 gallons of water are required. Begin the season with low water volume and increase as the plant canopy increases to ensure complete coverage. Add water to the mix tank and provide moderate agitation. With agitating, add the required amount of *XenTari*. Continue agitation and add other spray materials, if any. Add remaining water, if any, and agitate until fully mixed. Maintain the suspension with moderate agitation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more *XenTari* than can be used in a 3 day period.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions.

For Smaller Spray Volumes

If Application Rate is	Use This Amount of <i>XenTari</i> Per Gallon of Water (wt)
1/4 lb <i>XenTari</i> /acre (crop) or 100 gals water	1/2 tsp (0.04 oz)
1/2 lb <i>XenTari</i> /acre (crop) or 100 gals water	1 tsp (0.08 oz)
1 lb <i>XenTari</i> /acre (crop) or 100 gals water	2 tsps (0.16 oz)
2 lbs <i>XenTari</i> /acre (crop) or 100 gals water	4 tsps (0.32 oz)

8.0 CHEMIGATION USE DIRECTIONS

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 systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation systems. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide applications to a public water system.

8.1 Spray Preparation

First prepare a suspension of *XenTari* in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the desired amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of *XenTari*, and then the remaining volume of water. Then set the sprinkler to deliver a minimum of 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre.

Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of *XenTari* into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the desired rate per acre. The suspension of *XenTari* should be injected with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Any questions on calibration should be directed to your State Extension Service Specialists, to equipment manufacturers or other experts.

NOTE: When treatment with *XenTari* has been completed, further field irrigation over the treated area should be avoided for 24 to 48 hours to prevent washing the material off the crop.

9.0 PRECAUTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Maintain continuous agitation in the mix tank during the mixing and application to insure a uniform suspension.

Greater accuracy in calibration and distribution will be achieved by injecting a larger volume for a more dilute solution per unit time.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. 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. Allow sufficient time for pesticide to be flushed through all lines and all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back 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, when system connections or fittings leak, when nozzles do not provide uniform distribution or when lines containing the product must be dismantled and drained.

10.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/RATES FOR XENTARI

(One 1 pound bag treats 0.5 acres at application rate of 2 lb/A to 2 acres at application rate of 1/2 lb/A)
 (One 5 pound bag treats 2.5 acres at application rate of 2 lb/A to 10 acres at application rate of 1/2 lb/A)

10.1

Crop or Crop Group	Pests	Pound/Acre
<p>Vegetable, root and tuber (Crop group 1) Including: Arracacha; arrowroot; artichoke, Chinese; artichoke, Jerusalem; beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; canna, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chayote (root); chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; chufa; dasheen (taro); ginger; ginseng; horseradish; leren; parsley, turnip-rooted; parsnip; potato; radish; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify; salsify, black; salsify, Spanish; skirret; sweet potato; tanier; turmeric; turnip; yam bean; yam, true.</p>	Loopers Omnivorous Leafroller* Hornworms* Imported Cabbageworm Diamondback Moth ⁴ Green Cloverworm* Webworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Cutworms* Cross-striped Cabbageworm <i>Heliothis</i>	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2
<p>Leaves of root and tuber vegetables (human food or animal feed) (Crop group 2) Including leaves of: Beet, garden; beet, sugar; burdock, edible; carrot; cassava, bitter and sweet; celeriac; chervil, turnip-rooted; chicory; dasheen (taro); parsnip; radish; radish, oriental; rutabaga; salsify, black; sweet potato; tanier; turnip; yam, true.</p>	Loopers Omnivorous Leafroller* Hornworms* Imported Cabbageworm Diamondback Moth ⁴ Green Cloverworm* Webworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Cutworms* Cross-striped Cabbageworm <i>Heliothis</i>	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2
<p>Vegetable, bulb (Crop group 3-07) Including: Chive, fresh leaves; chive, Chinese, fresh leaves; daylily, bulb; elegans hosta; fritillaria, bulb; fritillaria, leaves; garlic, bulb; garlic, great-headed, bulb; garlic, serpent, bulb; kurrat; lady's leek; leek; leek, wild; lily, bulb; onion, Beltsville bunching; onion, bulb; onion, Chinese, bulb; onion, fresh; onion, green; onion, macrostem; onion, pearl; onion, potato, bulb; onion, tree, tops; onion, Welsh, tops; shallot, bulb; shallot, fresh leaves; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p>	Loopers Omnivorous Leafroller* Hornworms Imported Cabbageworm Diamondback Moth ⁴ Green Cloverworm* Webworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Cutworms* Cross-striped Cabbageworm <i>Heliothis</i>	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2
<p>Vegetable, leafy, except brassica (Crop group 4) Including: Amaranth (Chinese spinach); arugula (roquette); cardoon; celery; celery, Chinese; celtuce; chervil; chrysanthemum, edible-leaved; chrysanthemum, garland; corn salad; cress, garden; cress, upland; dandelion; dock (sorrel); endive (escarole); fennel, Florence; lettuce, head and leaf; orach; parsley; purslane, garden; purslane, winter; radicchio (red chicory); rhubarb; spinach, New Zealand; spinach, vine; Swiss chard.</p>	Loopers Omnivorous Leafroller* Hornworms* Imported Cabbageworm Diamondback Moth ⁴ Green Cloverworm* Webworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Cutworms* Cross-striped Cabbageworm <i>Heliothis</i>	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2
<p>Vegetable, brassica (cole) leafy (Crop group 5) Including: Broccoli; broccoli, Chinese (gai lon); broccoli raab (rapini); Brussels sprouts; cabbage; cabbage, Chinese (bok choy); cabbage, Chinese (napa); cabbage, Chinese mustard (gai choy); cauliflower; cavalo broccolo; collards; kale; kohlrabi; mizuna; mustard greens; mustard spinach; rape greens.</p>	Loopers Omnivorous Leafroller* Hornworms* Imported Cabbageworm Diamondback Moth ⁴ Green Cloverworm* Webworm Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Cutworms* Cross-striped Cabbageworm <i>Heliothis</i>	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2

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10.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/RATES FOR XENTARI (CON'T)

Crop or Crop Group	Pests	Pound/Acre
Legume vegetables (succulent or dried) (Crop group 6) Including: Bean (<i>Lupinus</i> spp.) (includes grain lupin, sweet lupin, white lupin, and white sweet lupin); bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) (includes field bean, kidney bean, lima bean, navy bean, pinto bean, runner bean, snap bean, tepary bean, wax bean); bean (<i>Vigna</i> spp.) (includes adzuki bean, asparagus bean, blackeyed pea, catjang, Chinese longbean, cowpea, Crowder pea, moth bean, mung bean, rice bean, southern pea, urd bean, yardlong bean); broad bean (fava); chickpea (garbanzo); guar; jackbean; lablab bean; lentil; Pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) (includes dwarf pea, ediblepod pea, English pea, field pea, garden pea, green pea, snow pea, sugar snap pea); pigeon pea; soybean; soybean (immature seed); sword bean.	Loopers Soybean Looper Green Cloverworm* Velvetbean Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Podworms ^{1*}	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2
Foliage of legume vegetables (Crop group 7) Including foliage of: Any cultivar of bean (<i>Phaseolus</i> spp.) and field pea (<i>Pisum</i> spp.) and soybean (<i>Glycine max</i>).	Loopers Soybean Looper Green Cloverworm* Velvetbean Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹ Podworms ^{1*}	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2
Vegetable, fruiting, except cucurbits (Crop group 8-10) Including: African eggplant; bush tomato; bell pepper; cocona; currant tomato; eggplant; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; martynia; naranjilla; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; nonbell pepper; roselle; scarlet eggplant; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Loopers Hornworm Tomato Fruitworm Variegated Cutworm* Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms ¹	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2
Vegetable, cucurbit (Crop group 9) Including: Chayote (fruit); Chinese waxgourd (Chinese preserving melon); citron melon; cucumber; gherkin; gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra); <i>Momordica</i> spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber); muskmelon (includes cantaloupe); pumpkin; squash, summer; squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash); watermelon.	Loopers Melonworms* Rindworm complex* Armyworms ¹ Cutworms	1/2 - 1 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 1 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2
Fruit, citrus (Crop group 10-10) Including: Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; Mount White lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; Satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin); tangor; trifoliate orange; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Armyworms ¹ Fruittree Leafroller* Orangedog* Citrus Cutworm ^{3*}	1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2
Fruit, pome (Crop group 11-10) Including: Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	Redhumped Caterpillar* Tent Caterpillars* Omnivorous Leafroller* Fall Webworm* Walnut Caterpillar* Cankerworms* Gypsy Moth* Variegated Leafroller* Redbanded Leafroller* Tufted Apple Budmoth* Fruittree Leafroller* Oriental Fruit Moth* Cutworms* Filbert Leafroller* Obliquebanded Leafroller* Codling Moth* Armyworms ¹ Twig Borer*	1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2

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10.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/RATES FOR XENTARI (CON'T)

Crop or Crop Group	Pests	Pound/Acre
<p>Fruit, stone (Crop group 12) Including: Apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine; peach; plum; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune (fresh).</p>	<p>Redhumped Caterpillar* Tent Caterpillars* Omnivorous Leafroller* Fall Webworm* Walnut Caterpillar* Cankerworms* Gypsy Moth* Variegated Leafroller* Redbanded Leafroller* Tufted Apple Budmoth* Fruittree Leafroller* Oriental Fruit Moth* Cutworms* Filbert Leafroller* Obliquebanded Leafroller* Codling Moth* Armyworms¹ Twig Borer*</p>	<p>1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2</p>
<p>Berry and small fruit (Crop group 13-07) Including: Amur river grape; aronia berry; bayberry; bearberry; bilberry; blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> spp.) (includes Andean blackberry, arctic blackberry, bingleberry, black satin berry, boysenberry, brombeere, California blackberry, Chesterberry, Cherokee blackberry, Cheyenne blackberry, common blackberry, coryberry, darrowberry, dewberry, Dirksen thornless berry, evergreen blackberry, Himalayaberry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry; olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenalberry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; buffaloberry; che; Chilean guava; chokecherry; cloudberry; cranberry*; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry, gooseberry; grape; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; lingonberry; maypop; mountain pepper berries; mulberry; muntries; native currant; partridgeberry; phalsa; pincherry; raspberry, black and red; riberry; salal; schisandra berry; sea buckthorn; serviceberry; strawberry; wild rasperry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. (For cranberry - Spray only when there is no standing water in the bed)</p>	<p>Grapeleaf Skeletonizer Grape Leafroller* Achema Sphinx Moth* (Hornworm) Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Omnivorous Leafroller* Loopers Orange Tortrix* Obliquebanded Leafroller* Armyworms¹ Tobacco Budworm Grape Berry Moth Melonworms* Cutworm* Spanworm</p>	<p>1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2</p>
<p>Nut, tree (Crop group 14) Including: Almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut; pecan; walnut, black and English.</p>	<p>Redhumped Caterpillar* Tent Caterpillars* Omnivorous Leafroller* Fall Webworm* Walnut Caterpillar* Cankerworms* Gypsy Moth* Variegated Leafroller* Redbanded Leafroller* Tufted Apple Budmoth* Fruittree Leafroller* Oriental Fruit Moth* Cutworms* Filbert Leafroller* Obliquebanded Leafroller* Codling Moth* Armyworms¹ Twig Borer*</p>	<p>1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2</p>

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10.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/RATES FOR XENTARI (CON'T)

Crop or Crop Group	Pests	Pound/Acre
<p>Grain, cereal (Crop group 15) Including: Barley; buckwheat; corn; millet, pearl; millet, proso; oats; popcorn; rice; rye; sorghum (milo); teosinte; wheat; wild rice.</p> <p>(For rice - Spray only when there is no standing water in the bed)</p> <p>(For all cereal grain commodities - Use ground application only)</p>	<p><i>Heliothis</i>⁵ Armyworms¹ Headworms* European Corn Borer</p>	<p>1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2</p>
<p>Grass forage, fodder, and hay (Crop group 17) Including: Any grass, <i>Gramineae</i> family (either green or cured) except sugarcane and those included in the cereal grains group, that will be fed to or grazed by livestock, all pasture and range grasses and grasses grown for hay or silage.</p>	<p>Loopers Armyworms¹</p>	<p>1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2</p>
<p>Nongrass animal feeds (forage fodder straw and hay) (Crop group 18) Including: Alfalfa; bean, velvet; clover; kudzu; lespedeza; lupin; sainfoin; trefoil; vetch; vetch, crown; vetch, milk.</p>	<p>Loopers Alfalfa Caterpillar* European Skipper* (Essex Skipper) Armyworms¹</p>	<p>1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2</p>
<p>Herbs and spices (Crop group 19) and mint Including: Allspice; angelica; anise; anise, star; annatto (seed); balm; basil; borage; burnet; chamomile; caper buds; caraway; caraway, black; cardamom; cassia bark; cassia buds; catnip; celery seed; chervil (dried); chive; chive, Chinese; cinnamon; clary; clove buds; coriander leaf (cilantro or Chinese parsley); coriander seed (cilantro); costmary; culantro (leaf); culantro (seed); cumin; curry (leaf); dill (dillweed); dill (seed); fennel (common); fennel, Florence (seed); fenugreek; grains of paradise; horehound; hyssop; juniper berry; lavender; lemongrass; lovage (leaf); lovage (seed); mace; marigold; marjoram; mustard (seed); nasturtium; nutmeg; parsley (dried); pennyroyal; pepper, black; pepper, white; peppermint; poppy (seed); rosemary; rue; saffron; sage; savory, summer and winter; sweet bay; tansy; tarragon; thyme; vanilla; wintergreen; woodruff; wormwood.</p>	<p>Loopers Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Armyworms¹</p>	<p>1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2</p>
<p>Oilseed (Crop Group 20) Including: Borage; calendula; castor oil plant; Chinese tallowtree; cottonseed; crambe; cuphea; echium; euphorbia; evening primrose; flax seed; gold of pleasure; hare's ear mustard; jojoba; lesquerella; lunaria; meadowfoam; milkweed; mustard seed; niger seed; oil radish; poppy seed; rapeseed (canola); rosehip; safflower; sesame; stokes aster; sunflower; sweet rocket; tallowwood; tea oil plant; vernonia; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.</p> <p>(For sunflower - Use ground application only)</p>	<p>Loopers Armyworms¹ <i>Heliothis</i> Tobacco Budworm^{2*} Cotton Bollworm^{2*} Saltmarsh Caterpillar* Head Moth*</p>	<p>1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2</p>
Asparagus	Armyworms ¹	1/2 - 2
Avocado	<p>Armyworms¹ Amorbia Moth* Omnivorous Leafroller* Omnivorous Looper* Orange Tortrix* Spanworm*</p>	<p>1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2</p>

10.0 APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS/RATES FOR *XENTARI* (CON'T)

GREENHOUSE/SHADEHOUSE AND OUTDOOR NURSERY		
Crop or Crop Group	Pests	Pound/Acre
Crops including, but not limited to: Vegetable, leafy, except brassica (Crop group 4); Vegetable, brassica (cole) leafy (Crop group 5); Vegetable, fruiting (Crop group 8); Herbs and spices (Crop group 19)	Loopers <i>Heliothis</i> Armyworms ¹	1/2 - 1-1/2 1/2 - 2 1/2 - 2
<p>*For all states except California</p> <p>¹ <i>XenTari</i> may be used to control armyworms and/or podworms. For best results, apply full coverage sprays when 1st or 2nd instar larvae are present. Repeat treatment as necessary. Under rapidly increasing populations, use the highest labeled application rate, or tank mix with a contact insecticide. Against heterogeneous armyworm populations where 4th and 5th instar larvae are present, a contact insecticide in combination with <i>XenTari</i> should be used to enhance control.</p> <p>² Use to control light to moderate populations of newly hatched worms in integrated pest management conditions. Repeat treatments at 4- to 5-day intervals as long as necessary and results are acceptable. Use in combination with ovicidal rates of labeled <i>Heliothis</i> ovicides.</p> <p>³ Apply to light to moderate populations of newly-hatched worms.</p> <p>⁴ For best results, use a ground applicator, a minimum of 50 gallons total mix (<i>XenTari</i> + water) per acre, 50-100 psi and 3-7 nozzles per bed.</p> <p>⁵ Use <i>XenTari</i> alone to suppress light to moderate populations of <i>Heliothis</i> on corn or sorghum. A contact insecticide in combination with <i>XenTari</i> is recommended to control moderate to heavy populations.</p>		

<i>XENTARI</i> FOR TREES AND FORESTS⁶ (For all states except California)		
Crop	Pests	Pounds/100 Gallons⁷
Forest, Shade, Sugar Maple Trees and Ornamentals	Gypsy Moth	1/2 - 1
	Bagworm	1/2 - 1
	Redhumped Caterpillar	1/2 - 1
	Spring & Fall Cankerworm	1/2 - 1
	Fall Webworm	1/2 - 1
	Elm Spanworm	1/2 - 1
	Tent Caterpillars	1/2 - 1
	California Oakworm	1/2 - 1
	Pine Butterfly	1/2 - 1
	Spruce Budworms	1/2 - 1
	Saddle Prominent Caterpillar	1/2 - 1
	Douglas Fir Tussock Moth	1/2 - 1
	Western Tussock Moth	1/2 - 1
	Fruittree Leafroller	1/2 - 1
	Blackheaded Budworm	1/2 - 1
	Mimosa Webworm	1/2 - 1
	Jack Pine Budworm	1/2 - 1
(Ground Application Only)	Saddleback Caterpillar	1/2 - 1
	Greenstriped Mapleworm	1/2 - 1
	Hemlock Looper	1/2 - 1
<p>⁶ Forest, Shade, Sugar Maple Trees and Ornamentals.</p> <p>⁷ Rate for hydraulic sprayer. For mist blowers, mix the applicable amount of <i>XenTari</i> (pounds) in 10 gallons of water.</p> <p>Note: Inclusion of a suitable spreader-sticker approved for forest insect control is recommended to improve coverage and/or rain fastness and/or to resist wash-off.</p>		

11.0 NOTICE TO BUYER

To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.

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