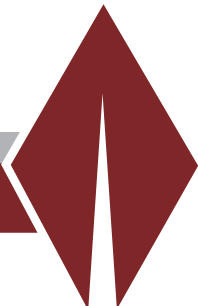


# TRAVELLA<sup>TM</sup>

## 20 SG



Contains dinotefuran, the active ingredient used in Safari® 20 SG Insecticide.

**For foliar and systemic insect control in ornamental plants, vegetable transplants in enclosed structures, and turfgrass. For Greenhouse, Nursery, Interior Plantscapes, Outdoor Landscape, and Forestry Use Only**

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	(% by weight)
Dinotefuran, [N-methyl-N'-nitro-N''-(tetrahydro-3-furanyl)methyl]guanidine]	20.0%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b>	80.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.0%

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-403

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See inside label booklet for Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at <b>1-844-685-9173</b> for emergency medical treatment information.</p>	

**For Chemical Emergency: Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, Call CHEMTREC Day or Night Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)**

Travella™ 20 SG is not manufactured, or distributed by Valent U.S.A. LLC Professional Products, seller of Safari® 20 SG Insecticide.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, natural rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride  $\geq$  14 mils, or viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Protective eyewear

### USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions exist for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

#### User Safety Recommendations

##### Users should:

- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE 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 toxic to aquatic invertebrates. **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** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** dispose equipment washwaters or rinsate into a natural drain or water body.

This product is toxic to honeybees. The persistence of residues and potential residual toxicity of dinotefuran in nectar and pollen suggests the possibility of chronic toxic risk to honeybee larvae and the eventual instability of the hive.

- This product is toxic to bees exposed to residues for more than 38 hours following treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period, unless the application is made in response to a public health emergency declared by appropriate state or federal authorities.

Dinotefuran and its degradate, MNG, have the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The high water solubility of dinotefuran, and its degradate MNG, coupled with its very high mobility, and resistance to biodegradation indicates that this compound has a strong potential to leach to the subsurface under certain conditions as a result of label use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**DO NOT** use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. **DO NOT** mix or allow to come in contact with any oxidizing agent. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.


### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORY

**DO NOT** apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the crop thereof rendered for sale, use or consumption.

### PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS



**APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.**

Look for the bee hazard icon  in the **Directions for Use** for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

**This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators.**

Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications.
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: <http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx>. Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact information for your state, go to: [www.aapco.org/officials.html](http://www.aapco.org/officials.html). Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: [www.npic.orst.edu](http://www.npic.orst.edu) or directly to EPA at: [beekill@epa.gov](mailto:beekill@epa.gov)

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**READ ENTIRE LABEL, USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.**

**FOR COMMERCIALY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS**



- **DO NOT** apply this product while bees are foraging.
- This product is toxic to bees exposed to residue for more than 38 hours following treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply this product to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period, unless the application is made in response to a public health emergency declared by appropriate state or federal authorities.

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USES**



**DO NOT** apply Travella 20 SG while bees are foraging. **DO NOT** apply Travella 20 SG to plants that are flowering. Only apply after all flower petals have fallen off.

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

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses and handlers of agricultural insecticides. 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 12 hours.

**EXCEPTION: If product is drenched or soil-injected, workers may enter the area at any time if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.**

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-sleeve shirt and pants or comparable coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves (made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils)

**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.

**DO NOT** allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

- Applications of Travella 20 SG in residential areas may be made by commercially licensed applicators.

**Application to Turfgrass:**

- **Travella 20 SG** can be used for the control of soil inhabiting pests of turfgrass such as Masked Chafers, European Chafer, Green June Beetle, May or June Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Oriental Beetle, Billbugs, Annual Bluegrass Weevil, Black Turfgrass Ataenius, Ants (not including fire ants)\*, and Mole Crickets. **Travella 20 SG** can also be used for surface feeding insects such as: army worms, cutworms and chinchbugs in turfgrass areas.
- **Travella 20 SG** can be used as directed on outdoor residential\*, recreational and commercial turfgrass in sites such as home lawns\*, commercial lawns, multi-family residential\* and apartment complexes\*, grounds or lawns around business\* and office complexes\*, shopping centers\*, airports\*, military\* and other institutions\*, cemeteries, golf courses, playgrounds, parks, athletic fields and sod farms.
- Target timing of **Travella 20 SG** applications at or just prior to or during egg laying of the target pests. The need for an application can be based on historical and/or physical monitoring of the site, current season adult trapping, previous experience or other methods. Optimum control will be achieved when applications are made at appearance or just prior to or at egg hatch of the target pests followed by sufficient irrigation or rainfall to move the active ingredient through the turf thatch layer. Consult your State Extension Service for information regarding specific application timing.
- **DO NOT** apply when the target site is saturated with water. Adequate distribution of the active ingredient cannot be achieved when these conditions exist.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) of **Travella 20 SG** per acre of turf per calendar year.

\*Not Registered for Use by California.

**Application to Ornamental Plants (including Forestry):**

- **Travella 20 SG** can be applied as a foliar spray, a broadcast spray, a soil drench, soil injection and via chemigation for insect control in ornamental plants in greenhouses, nurseries, outdoor landscapes and interior plantscapes.
- **Travella 20 SG** is a systemic product and will be taken up by the root system and translocated upward throughout the plant. When applied as a foliar spray, the product offers translaminar and locally systemic control of foliar pests.
- When applied to the soil, **Travella 20 SG** will be translocated more quickly in herbaceous plants than in woody shrubs and trees. Speed of insect control will range from as little as one day for small herbaceous plants in containers, to several weeks in large trees in growing in the landscape.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 2.7 lbs. of product (0.54 lb. active ingredient) per acre per calendar year for all application types.
- **DO NOT** apply this product, by any application method, to linden, basswood or other *Tilia* species.

**Application to Vegetable Transplants:**

- **Travella 20 SG** can be applied as a foliar spray or a broadcast spray for insect control in vegetable transplants.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.34 lbs. (0.268 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery per calendar year.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

**Travella 20 SG Alone:** Add half of the required amount of water to the mix tank. With the agitator running, add the desired amount of **Travella 20 SG** to the tank. Continue agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Begin application of the solution after **Travella 20 SG** has completely dispersed into the mix water. Maintain agitation until all of the mixture has been applied.

**Travella 20 SG + Tank Mixtures:** Add half of the required amount of water to the mix tank. Start the agitator running before adding any tank mix partners. In general, add tank mix partners in this order: products packaged in water-soluble packaging, wettable powders, wettable granules (dry flowables), liquid flowables, liquids, emulsifiable concentrates, and surfactants/adjuvants. Always allow each tank mix partner to become fully dispersed before adding the next product. Provide sufficient agitation while adding the remainder of the water. Maintain agitation until all the mixture has been applied.

**NOTE:** When using **Travella 20 SG** in tank mixtures, add all products in water-soluble packaging to the tank before any other tank mix partner, including **Travella 20 SG**. Allow the water-soluble packaging to completely dissolve and the product(s) to completely disperse before adding any other tank mix partner to the tank.

If using **Travella 20 SG** in a tank mixture, 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. **DO NOT** exceed label dosage rate. **DO NOT** mix this product with any product that prohibits such mixing. Tank mixtures or other applications of products referenced on this label are permitted only in those states in which the referenced products are labeled.

### Volumes, Weights, and Conversions

Use the following equivalent, unpacked volumetric weights:

1 tablespoon = 0.22 oz. = approximately 1/4 oz.;

2.5 tablespoons = 0.55 oz. = approximately 1/2 oz.;

3.5 tablespoons = 0.77 oz. = approximately 3/4 oz.;

4.5 tablespoons = 0.99 oz. = approximately 1 oz.;

28 grams = 1.0 oz.

2.7 lbs. = 43.2 oz.

### Compatibility

**IMPORTANT: The safety of all potential tank mixes has not been tested on all crops. Before applying any tank mixture not specifically listed on this label, confirm the safety to the target crop.**

**Travella 20 SG** is compatible with most commonly used pesticides, crop oils, adjuvants, and nutritional sprays. However, since it is not possible to test all possible mixtures, pre-test to assure the physical compatibility and lack of phytotoxic effect of any proposed mixtures with **Travella 20 SG**. To determine the physical compatibility of **Travella 20 SG** with other products, use a jar test, as described below:

Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to 1 quart of water. Add wettable powders and water-dispersible granular products first, then liquid flowables, and emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let stand for at least 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can be remixed readily, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for additional required ingredients to the spray tank.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

**Travella 20 SG** contains a Group 4A insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 4A may eventually dominate the insect population if Group 4A insecticides are used repeatedly in the same crop or in successive years as the primary method of control for a targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides.

To delay the development of insecticide resistance in greenhouse, nursery and interiorscape use sites, strongly consider the following guidelines:

- **DO NOT** apply **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to consecutive generations of the same insect pest species.
- **DO NOT** drench soil media with **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides more than one time per crop cycle or three months, whichever is shorter.
- **DO NOT** make more than two foliar or broadcast sprays of **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to a single crop during a two-month period.
- **DO NOT** make more than one soil drench and one foliar or broadcast spray with **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides during a two-month period.
- Base insecticide use on a comprehensive IPM program.
- Monitor treated insect populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturers for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM guidelines for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact Atticus, LLC at 984-465-4800.

## APPLICATION PROCEDURES AND SPRAY EQUIPMENT

**Ground Application:** Select spray nozzles that will provide accurate and uniform spray deposition. Use spray nozzles that provide medium-sized droplets and reduce drift. To help ensure accuracy, calibrate sprayer before each use. For information on spray equipment and calibration, consult nozzle manufacturers and/or State Extension Service specialists.

Apply **Travella 20 SG** using sufficient water volume to provide thorough and uniform coverage. In situations where a dense canopy exists and/or pest pressure is high, use greater water volumes. The use of a spray adjuvant may improve spray coverage. **DO NOT** apply under conditions where uniform coverage cannot be obtained or where excessive spray drift may occur.

**Applications to Turfgrass:** Apply **Travella 20 SG** through conventional spray equipment in a minimum of 1 gallon of finished spray per 1,000 sq. ft. Ensure adequate distribution in the treated area using accurately calibrated equipment normally used for application of turfgrass insecticides. Use equipment that will produce a uniform, coarse droplet spray, using a low pressure setting to eliminate off target drift. Check calibration periodically to ensure that equipment is working properly. Prevent skips by using marker dyes or foam aids.

**Applications to Ornamental Plants, Forestry, and Vegetables Transplants:** **Travella 20 SG** can be applied using many different types of application equipment. Apply in sufficient water to ensure good coverage of ornamental plants. Tank mixing with a surfactant will produce better coverage when making applications to plants with hard to wet foliage such as holly or pine. If concentrate or mist type spray equipment is used, apply the same amount of product on the sprayed area as would be used in a dilute solution. To assure optimum effectiveness, the product must be placed where the growing portion of the target plant can absorb the active ingredient. Applications can be made to foliage or as a soil drench.

## RESTRICTIONS

- With the exception of non-livestock animals, do not graze treated areas or use clippings from treated areas for feed or forage.
- Prevent runoff or puddling of irrigation water following application.
- Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried.
- **DO NOT** apply to areas that are waterlogged or saturated, or frozen, which will not allow penetration into the root zone of the plant.

## APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS (CHEMIGATION):

**Travella 20 SG** may be applied by injection into an irrigation system, either alone or in combination with other pesticides or chemicals that are registered for application through irrigation systems. Dilution ratios are normally 1:100 to 1:200, depending on the system. Apply this product only through center pivot, solid set, hand move, or moving wheel irrigation systems (Turfgrass) or microirrigation (individual spaghetti tube), drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, or motorized calibrated irrigation equipment (Ornamentals). **DO NOT** apply through any other type of irrigation system. Lack of effectiveness can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts. 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 adjustments when necessary.

### Using Water from Public Water Systems:

#### **DO NOT APPLY TRAVELLA 20 SG THROUGH ANY IRRIGATION SYSTEM PHYSICALLY 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 per year. **Travella 20 SG** may be applied through irrigation systems which may be supplied by a public water system only if the water from the public water system is discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and to top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. Before beginning chemigation, always make sure that the air gap exists and that there is no blockage of the overflow of the reservoir tank.

Any irrigation system using water supplied from a public water system must also meet the following requirements:

### Operating Instructions for Irrigation Systems:

1. The system must be calibrated to uniformly apply the rates specified. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
2. 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.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
4. The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
5. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

6. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
7. 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.
8. **DO NOT** apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended.

### Calibration and Application Instructions:

Apply **Travella 20 SG** under the schedule specified in the specific use instructions, not according to the irrigation schedule unless the events coincide. In general, set the equipment to apply the minimum amount of water per acre. Run the system at 86 - 90% of the manufacturer's maximum rated travel speed.

The following calibration and application techniques are provided for user reference, but do not constitute a warranty of fitness for application through sprinkler irrigation equipment. Check with state and local regulatory agencies for potential use restrictions before applying any agricultural chemical through sprinkler irrigation equipment.

### Center Pivot Irrigation Equipment:

**NOTES:** 1) Use only drive systems that provide uniform water distribution. 2) **DO NOT** use end guns when chemigating **Travella 20 SG** through center pivot systems because of non-uniform application. 3) Plug the first nozzle closest to the wellhead to protect the water source.

1. Determine the size of the area to be treated.
2. Determine the time required to apply 0.1 - 0.25 inch of water over the area to be treated when the system and injection equipment are operated at normal pressures as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. Run the system at 80 - 95% of the manufacturer's rated maximum travel speed.
3. Using water, determine the injection pump output when operated at normal line pressure.
4. Determine the amount of **Travella 20 SG**, and any tank mix partners, required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
5. Add the required amount of **Travella 20 SG**, and any tank mix partners, and sufficient water to meet the injection time requirements to the solution tanks. (See **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.)
6. Make sure the system is fully charged with water before starting injection of the **Travella 20 SG** solution. Time the injection to last at least as long as it takes to bring the system to full pressure.
7. Inject the specified amount of **Travella 20 SG** per acre continuously for one complete revolution of the system.
8. Stop the injection equipment after treatment is complete. Continue to operate the system until the **Travella 20 SG** solution has cleared all of the sprinkler heads.
9. Allow time for all lines to flush the pesticide through all nozzles before turning off irrigation water.

### **Solid Set, Hand Move, and Moving Wheel Irrigation Equipment:**

1. Determine the acreage covered by the sprinklers.
2. Fill injector solution tank with plain water and calibrate the flow rate of the system to deliver the contents of the tank over a 20 - 40 minute time interval.
3. Determine the amount of **Travella 20 SG** required to treat the area covered by the irrigation system.
4. Add the required amount of **Travella 20 SG**, and any other tank mix partners, into the same quantity of water used to calibrate the injection period. (See **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS** section of this label.)
5. Operate the system at the same pressure and time interval established during the calibration.
6. Inject specified amount of **Travella 20 SG** per acre for either a 20 - 40 minute period at the end of a regular irrigation set, or as a 20 - 40 minute injection as a separate application not associated with a regular irrigation to maximize retention of the insecticide by the foliage.
7. Stop injection equipment after treatment is completed. Continue to operate the system until the **Travella 20 SG** solution has cleared the last sprinkler head. To ensure lines are flushed and free from remaining pesticides, a dye indicator may be injected into the lines to mark the end of the application period.

### **MINIMIZING SPRAY DRIFT**

As with all crop protection products, it is important to minimize off-target movement. **DO NOT** allow spray to drift onto adjacent land, crops, or aquatic areas. To minimize spray drift:

1. Make applications when wind velocity favors on-target product deposition (approximately 3 to 10 mph). **DO NOT** apply when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph. **DO NOT** apply when wind gusts approach 10 mph.
2. Risk of exposure to sensitive aquatic areas can be reduced by not applying when wind direction is toward the aquatic area.
3. **DO NOT** cultivate or plant crops within 25 feet of the aquatic area as to allow growth of a vegetative filter strip.
4. **DO NOT** make applications during temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing temperatures with increased height above the 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.
5. Use the largest droplet size consistent with good pest control. Small droplets are more prone to spray drift and can be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible, and by not using excessive spray boom pressure.
6. Apply as close to target plants as practical to obtain a good spray pattern for adequate coverage. **DO NOT** apply more than 10 ft. above the crop canopy.
7. For aerial applications, mount spray boom on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip vortices. Use minimum practical boom length and do not use boom that exceeds 75% of wingspan or rotor diameter.

### **Air Assisted (Air Blast) Tree and Vine Sprayers (Ornamentals Only):**

Air assisted tree and vine sprayers carry droplets into the canopy of trees and vines via a radially or laterally directed air stream. In addition to the general drift management principles already described, the following specific practices will further reduce the potential for drift:

1. Adjust deflectors and aiming devices so that spray is only directed into the canopy.
2. Block off upward pointed nozzles when there is no overhanging canopy.
3. Use only enough air volume to penetrate the canopy and provide good coverage. Use a minimum of 50 gallons finished spray per acre.
4. **DO NOT** allow spray to go beyond the edge of the cultivated area. Spray the outside row only from outside the planting.

## TURFGRASS

Crop	Pest	Product Rate (lbs./A)	Remarks
<b>Turfgrasses**</b> Residential* Recreational Commercial	<b>Mole Cricket</b> Southern Mole Cricket Tawny Mole Cricket	2.7 (1 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) (0.54 lb. a.i.)	Make application prior to or during the peak egg hatch period. When adults or large nymphs are present and actively tunneling, tank mix with a curative insecticide.
	<b>White grub larvae such as:</b> Annual Bluegrass Weevil Asiatic Garden Beetle Billbug Black Turfgrass Ataenius European Chafer Green June Beetle Japanese Beetle May/June Beetle Northern Masked Chafer Oriental Beetle Southern Masked Chafer	2.7 (1 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) (0.54 lb. a.i.)	For grubs, billbugs, and annual bluegrass weevil, make application prior to or during egg hatch of the target pest.
	Cutworms Chinchbug Sod Webworm	2.7 (1 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) (0.54 lb. a.i.)	For suppression of chinchbugs, make application prior to hatching of the first instar nymphs.
	European Crane-fly	2.7 (1 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.) (0.54 lb. a.i.)	Apply in the spring, when larvae are mature but prior to pupation or in the fall prior to egg hatch.

**Restrictions:**

- Apply in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of target area. Use a minimum of 50 gals. finished spray per acre.
- Consult your local State Extension Service or State Extension Turfgrass Specialists for more specific information on timing of insecticide applications.
- Irrigate turf if rainfall does not occur within 24 hours after application to ensure movement of the active ingredient through the thatch.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) of **Travella 20 SG** per acre of turf per calendar year.

\*Not Registered for Use by California.

\*\*Not Registered for Use by New York.

## VEGETABLE TRANSPLANTS (IN ENCLOSED STRUCTURES)

### FOLIAR OR BROADCAST SPRAY APPLICATION

For foliar insect control on vegetable transplants grown in enclosed structures.

Crop	Pest	Product Rate (By weight)	Remarks
Cucurbits (Transplants only) Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Melons, Squash Fruiting Vegetables Eggplant, Peppers, Tomato Head and Stem Brassica Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi	Aphids Leafminers Mealybugs Thrips (suppression) Whiteflies including: Silverleaf/Sweetpotato (B and Q Biotypes)	3.5 - 7.0 oz. per 100 gals. 7 - 14 oz. per Acre 0.16 - 0.32 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.09 - 0.18 lb. a.i. per Acre)	Apply only to cucurbits and brassica being grown as transplants and before transplants are sold. 100 gals. of spray mix will treat 20,000 sq. ft. of area when using a typical high volume sprayer. If using a low volume sprayer, adjust concentration to apply the same amount of product per unit area.
Leafy Vegetables (Transplants only) (Excluding <i>Brassica</i> spp.)	Aphids Leafminers Mealybugs Thrips (suppression) Whiteflies including: Silverleaf/Sweetpotato (B and Q Biotypes)	3.5 - 5.5 oz. per 100 gals. 7 - 11 oz. per Acre 0.16 - 0.25 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.09 - 0.134 lb. a.i. per Acre)	Apply only to leafy vegetables being grown as transplants and before transplants are sold. 100 gals. of spray mix will treat 20,000 sq. ft. of area when using a typical high volume sprayer. If using a low volume sprayer, adjust concentration to apply the same amount of product per unit area.

One (1) level teaspoon contains 2.4 grams and 1 cup (8 fl. oz.) contains 4.0 oz. by weight of **Travella 20 SG**.

Begin applications when first pest activity is noticed or when insects reach threshold levels per University/Extension recommendations. Time application before a damaging population becomes established.

**To delay the development of resistance: DO NOT** apply **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to consecutive generations of the same insect species without switching to a different mode of action. **DO NOT** make more than two sprays of **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to a single crop. Refer to **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of label for further guidelines.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.34 lbs. (0.268 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery per calendar year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per crop.

## ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FORESTS\*\*



### FOLIAR OR BROADCAST SPRAY APPLICATION - OUTDOOR\*\*

For foliar insect control on ornamental plants in nurseries, outdoor landscapes (commercial, industrial\*, recreational and residential\*), tree plantations, reforestation nurseries and forests.

Crop	Pest	Product Rate	Remarks
<b>Ornamental Plants including:</b> Shrubs Bedding Plants Flowering Plants Foliage Plants Ground Covers Evergreens Ornamental Trees <sup>1</sup> Non-Bearing Fruit Trees Non-Bearing Nut Trees Non-Bearing Vines Christmas Trees <b>Trees in Plantations including:</b> Conifers Deciduous Trees <b>Reforestation Nurseries</b> <b>Forests and Wooded Areas:</b> National, Private and State	Adelgids including: Hemlock Woolly, Balsam Woolly Aphids (suppression) including: Balsam, Crepe Myrtle, Green Peach, Melon Japanese beetles (adults) Lacebugs including: Azalea, Cotoneaster, Hawthorne, Rhododendron Leaf Beetles Viburnum Leafhoppers including: Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, Potato Leafminers including: Serpentine Mealybugs including: Citrus, Long-Tailed, Madeira, Obscure, Phormium, Pink Hibiscus Psyllids including: Asian Citrus Root Weevils (adults) including: Black Vine, Diaprepes Sawflies (larvae) Scale (Armored and Soft) including: Cryptomeria, Cycad Aulacaspis, Elongate Hemlock, Euonymus, Florida Red, Florida Wax, Tea Thrips including: Chili, <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> , Western Flower (Suppression) Whiteflies including: Fig (Ficus), Giant, Greenhouse, Silverleaf/Sweetpotato (B and Q Biotypes)	<b>Foliar Spray</b> 1/4 - 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. (4 - 8 oz.) (0.05 - 0.1 lb. a.i.) 8 - 16 oz. per acre (0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i.) 0.2 - 0.4 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. <b>For treatment of small areas:</b> 1/2 - 1.0 tsp. per gal.	Make first application just before pest populations reach an economic threshold. If necessary, make a second application after 14 - 21 days. Tank mixing with a surfactant may improve control of pests such as whitefly, mealybug and scale. Confirm plant safety of tank mix in small area before using on a commercial scale. 100 gals. of spray mix will treat 20,000 sq. ft. of area when using a typical high volume sprayer. If using a low volume sprayer, adjust concentration to apply the same amount of product per unit area.

One (1) level teaspoon contains 2.4 grams and 1 cup (8 fl. oz.) contains 4.0 oz. by weight **Travella 20 SG**. Make first application just before pest populations reach an economic threshold. If necessary, make a second application after 14 - 21 days.

**To delay the development of resistance: DO NOT** apply **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to consecutive generations of the same insect species without switching to a different mode of action. **DO NOT** make more than two sprays of **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to a single crop. Refer to **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of label for further guidelines.

<sup>1</sup>See species restrictions in the **Application to Ornamental Plants (including Forestry)** section under **APPLICATION INFORMATION**.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** use on house plants grown inside private residences.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery, landscape or forest per calendar year.

\*Not Registered for Use by California.

\*\*Not Registered for Use by New York.

## ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

### FOLIAR OR BROADCAST SPRAY APPLICATION - INDOOR

For foliar insect control on ornamental plants in greenhouses, interior plantscapes, lath and shadehouses.

Crop	Pest	Product Rate	Remarks
<b>Ornamental Plants including:</b> Shrubs Bedding Plants Flowering Plants Foliage Plants Ground Covers Evergreens Ornamental Trees Non-Bearing Fruit Trees Non-Bearing Nut Trees Non-Bearing Vines	Adelgids including: Hemlock Woolly, Balsam Woolly Aphids (suppression) including: Balsam, Crepe Myrtle, Green Peach, Melon Japanese beetles (adults) Lacebugs including: Azalea, Cotoneaster, Hawthorne, Rhododendron Leaf beetles Viburnum Leafhoppers including: Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, Potato Leafminers including: Serpentine Mealybugs including: Citrus, Long-Tailed, Madeira, Obscure, Phormium, Pink Hibiscus Psyllids including: Asian Citrus Root Weevils (adults) including: Black Vine, Diaprepes Sawflies (larvae) Scale (Armored and Soft) including: Cryptomeria, Cycad Aulacaspis, Elongate Hemlock, Euonymus, Florida Red, Florida Wax, Tea Thrips including: Chili, <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> , Western Flower (Suppression) Whiteflies including: Fig (Ficus), Giant, Greenhouse, Silverleaf/ Sweetpotato (B and Q Biotypes)	<b>Foliar Spray</b> 1/4 - 1/2 lb. per 100 gals. (4 - 8 oz.) (0.05 - 0.1 lb. a.i.) 8 - 16 oz. per acre (0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i.) 0.2 - 0.4 oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. <b>For treatment of small areas:</b> 1/2 - 1.0 tsp. per gal.	Make first application just before pest populations reach an economic threshold. If necessary, make a second application after 14 - 21 days. Tank mixing with a surfactant may improve control of pests such as whitefly, mealybug and scale. Confirm plant safety of tank mix in small area before using on a commercial scale. 100 gals. of spray mix will treat 20,000 sq. ft. of area when using a typical high volume sprayer. If using a low volume sprayer, adjust concentration to apply the same amount of product per unit area.

One (1) level teaspoon contains 2.4 grams and 1 cup (8 fl. oz.) contains 4.0 oz. by weight of **Travella 20 SG**.

Make first application just before pest populations reach an economic threshold. If necessary, make a second application after 14 - 21 days.

**To delay the development of resistance: DO NOT** apply **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to consecutive generations of the same insect species without switching to a different mode of action. **DO NOT** make more than two sprays of **Travella 20 SG** or other Group 4A insecticides to a single crop. Refer to **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT** section of label for further guidelines.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** use on house plants grown inside private residences.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery, landscape or forest per calendar year.

## ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FORESTS\*\*

### APPLICATION TO SOIL\*\*

For systemic insect control on containerized and field grown (in-ground) ornamental plants in nurseries, greenhouses, interior plantscapes, lath and shadehouses, outdoor landscapes (commercial, industrial\*, recreational and residential\*), tree plantations, reforestation nurseries and forests when applied via soil drench, soil injection, micro-irrigation (spaghetti tube or emitter), drip irrigation, overhead irrigation, ebb and flood irrigation equipment or motorized irrigation equipment.

Crop	Pest	Product Rate (By weight)		Remarks
<b>Ornamental Plants including:</b> Shrubs Bedding Plants Flowering Plants Foliage Plants Ground Covers Evergreens Ornamental Trees <sup>1</sup> Non-Bearing Fruit Trees Non-Bearing Nut Trees Non-Bearing Vines Christmas Trees <b>Trees in Plantations including:</b> Conifers, Deciduous Trees <b>Reforestation Nurseries</b> <b>Forests and Wooded Areas:</b> National, Private and State	Adelgids including: Hemlock Woolly, Balsam Woolly Aphids including: Balsam, Crepe Myrtle, Green Peach, Melon Bagworms Eastern Tent Caterpillar Erythrina Gall Wasp Flatheaded Borers including: Alder, Bronze Birch, Emerald Ash, Flatheaded Appletree, Two-Lined Chestnut Froghoppers Fungus Gnats (larvae) Gypsy Moth (larvae) Horned Oak Gall Japanese Beetle (Adults) Lacebugs including: Azalea, Cotoneaster, Hawthorne Rhododendron Leaf Beetles including: Elm, Viburnum Leafhoppers including: Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, Potato Leafminers including: Birch, Boxwood, Chrysanthemum, Holly, Serpentine Mealybugs: Citrus, Longtailed, Madeira, Obscure, Phormium, Pink Hibiscus, Root Mimosa Webworm (larvae) Peachtree Borer	<b>Containerized Plants:</b> <b>Soil Media Drench:</b> 3/4 to 1 1/2 lbs. per 100 gals. 12 to 24 oz. per 100 gals. 1.5 - 3.0 tsp. per gal.		Only apply to moist soil media. <b>DO NOT</b> apply to dry or saturated media. <b>DO NOT</b> apply media drench until roots from transplanted plugs or liners have extended at least halfway to the edge of pots. <b>DO NOT</b> leach treated soil media for at least 7 days after application or performance may be reduced. Heavy rainfall or excessive irrigation following application may decrease performance. Higher rates will be needed to control insects on woody plants than on herbaceous plants. Poinsettia: For optimal control of whiteflies, treat plants 1 - 3 weeks after pinch. Late season drenches will take longer to provide effective control.
		<b>Media Drench Volume for Individual Pots</b>		
		Pot diameter (inches)	Fl. oz. of dilute solution per pot	
		4	2	
		5	3	
		6	4	
		7	5	
		8	6	
		For larger pot volumes, apply 3 - 4 fl. oz. of dilute solution (0.11 - 0.22 g product per 4 fl. oz., water) per gal. of potting media. Use a drench volume that is sufficient to wet soil media without resulting in overflow or runoff through drain holes in pot.		
		<b>Containerized Plants:</b> <b>Media Drench Volume for Plants in Raised Beds, Benches, Bedding Flats, Plug and Liner Trays:</b> Apply sufficient dilute solution to wet soil media without loss of liquid from bottom of bed or liner.		
		<b>Containerized Plants</b> <b>Ebb and Flood Irrigation</b>		
		Pot diameter (inches)	Ounces per 1,000 pots	
		4	1.9 - 3.7	
		5	2.8 - 5.6	
		6	3.7 - 7.5	
7	4.7 - 9.3			
8	5.6 - 11.2			
<b>Chemigation of Individual Containers using a Micro-irrigation System (Spaghetti tube)</b>				
Injection ratio	Ounces per gal. of injector tank water			
1:100	12 - 24			
Bring several pots to field capacity, let soil dry and then measure amount of water required to bring pots back to field capacity. Multiply the average volume of water required to rehydrate one pot by the number of pots to be treated. Add this volume of water to the minimum amount of water needed to flood the area to be treated. Re-use any returned volume in subsequent irrigation of same plants. For pot diameter greater than 8", use 3.7 - 7.5 oz. of <b>Travella 20 SG</b> per 1,000 gals. of potting soil media.				
Use typical injection ratio for injectors (e.g., 1:100, which equals 1 part injector tank solution: 100 parts irrigation water). <b>DO NOT</b> mix more than 24 oz. of <b>Travella 20 SG</b> per gal. of injector tank water, or some product may settle out of solution. Calibrate irrigation system to deliver 3 - 4 fl. oz. of dilute solution per gal. of potting media.				

(continued)

Crop	Pest (continued)	Product Rate (By weight)	Remarks
<b>Ornamental Plants including:</b> Shrubs Bedding Plants Flowering Plants Foliage Plants Ground Covers Evergreens Ornamental Trees <sup>1</sup> Non-Bearing Fruit Trees Non-Bearing Nut Trees Non-Bearing Vines Christmas Trees <b>Trees in Plantations including:</b> Conifers, Deciduous Trees <b>Reforestation Nurseries</b> <b>Forests and Wooded Areas:</b> National, Private and State	Pine Tip Moth (larvae) Plantbugs Psyllids including: Asian Citrus, Boxwood Root Weevils (larvae and adults) including: Black Vine, Diaprepes Roundheaded Borers (Excluding Asian Longhorned): Eucalyptus Longhorned, Linden, Locust Royal Palm Bug Sawfly Larvae Scales (Armored and Soft) Including: Azalea Bark, Brown Soft, Calico, California Red, Cottony Cushion, Cottony Maple, Cryptomeria, Cycad, Aulacaspis, Duplachionaspis, Elongate, Hemlock, Euonymus, False Florida Red, False Oleander, Fig (Ficus), Wax, Fletcher, Florida Red, Florida Wax, Indian Wax, Lecanium, Lobate Lac, Melanaspis deklei, Obscure, Oystershell, Poplar (Aspen), Pine Needle, Tea, Tuliptree Spittlebugs Tent Caterpillar (larvae) Thrips including: Chili (Suppression), Citrus, Cuban Laurel, Gladiolus, <i>Gynaikothrips uzeli</i> (Suppression), Western Flower (Suppression) Treehoppers Walnut Twig Beetle	<b>Field Grown (In-Ground) Shrubs</b> 3 - 6 grams (1.25 - 2.5 level tsp.) per ft. of height 1.0 - 2.1 oz. per 10 ft. of height	When applied to the soil, <b>Travella 20 SG</b> is taken up by actively growing trees and shrubs. Speed of control will be dependent on plant size, plant health, environmental conditions and how actively pests are feeding. In actively growing plants, control may be evident within 1 - 3 weeks after application depending on plant size. Time applications to coincide with when most vulnerable pest life stage is present on plants. Control may be less effective when applied to dry, saturated, or frozen soil, or at times when plants are not actively taking up water from soil. If possible, irrigate dry soils 1 - 3 days before application, or apply irrigation within 3 days after application. Heavy rainfall or inadequate irrigation immediately following application may decrease performance. Use higher labeled rates for broadleaf evergreens with dense foliage (ex. Hollies), and with very large trees. <b>Soil Drench:</b> Mix required dose in water and uniformly apply to soil around base of shrub or tree. Pull back mulch before drenching. Apply 1 - 4 pints of drench solution per foot of height (shrubs) or inch of trunk diameter (trees). Adjust drench volume based on soil type, soil moisture and thickness of mulch so that product is moved into root zone. To enhance soil penetration in heavy soils and sloping terrain, dig shallow holes around tree or shrub, and apply drench solution in holes. Lower drench volumes may be less effective in dry soils or when applied over heavy mulch unless there is adequate rainfall or irrigation after application to move product into root zone.
		<b>Field Grown (In-Ground) Trees (Less than 24" diameter at breast height)</b> 3 - 12 grams (1.25 - 5.0 level tsp.) per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) 1.05 - 4.2 oz. per 10 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) For multi-stem trees, base rate on cumulative inches of diameter of all stems at breast height.	<b>Soil Injection:</b> Mix required dose in water and make at least four injections per shrub or tree with a low-pressure applicator. Use same amount of solution per hole. Injections can be made using the following methods: Grid System - Space injections on a 2.5 ft. center extending to drip line. Circle System - Make injections in concentric circles extending inward from drip line. Basal System - Space injections evenly around trunk no more than 24" out from the base.
		<b>Field Grown (In-Ground) Trees (24" diameter or greater at breast height)</b> 6 - 12 grams (2.5 - 5.0 level tsp.) per inch of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) 2.1 - 4.2 oz. per 10 inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) For multi-stem trees, base rate on cumulative inches of diameter of all stems at breast height.	<b>Travella 20 SG</b> may be soil injected with low volume (e.g., Kioritz injector) or high volume injection equipment. Inject 1 - 32 fl. oz. of dilute solution per ft. of height or inch of trunk diameter depending on application equipment. Make shallow injections where feeder roots are most concentrated.
		<b>Hedges</b> 0.25 - 1.0 oz. per ft. of hedge height per 100 linear ft. of hedge row	Apply in enough water to wet the lower 12" of trunk and surrounding soil surface. Apply in a one foot wide band over base of trunk and soil down center of hedgerow. To improve performance, rake back mulch before application.

(continued)

Crop	Pest (continued)	Product Rate (By weight)		Remarks
<b>Ornamental Plants including:</b> Shrubs Bedding Plants Flowering Plants Foliage Plants Ground Covers Evergreens Ornamental Trees <sup>1</sup> Non-Bearing Fruit Trees Non-Bearing Nut Trees Non-Bearing Vines Christmas Trees <b>Trees in Plantations including:</b> Conifers, Deciduous Trees <b>Reforestation Nurseries</b> <b>Forests and Wooded Areas:</b> National, Private and State	Whiteflies including: Ficus, Giant, Greenhouse, Silverleaf/ Sweetpotato (B and Q Biotypes) White Grubs including: Oriental Beetle, White Pine Weevil	<b>Field grown nursery stock</b> Banded spray application to soil surface (2.7 lbs. per acre)		Apply as a uniform band in row over root zone and lower 6 - 12" of trunk. Apply from peak adult flight to peak egg hatch.
		Row spacing in ft.	Ounces per 1,000 linear ft. of row	Apply in at least two gals. of water per 1,000 linear ft. Irrigate after application to move product into soil profile.
		3	3	Control any weeds in treated area prior to application, or performance may be reduced.
		4	4	Adjust rates accordingly for other row spacing. Irrigate after application to move <b>Travella 20 SG</b> to the root zone.
		5	5	
		6	6	
		7	7	
		8	8	
		Broadcast spray to soil of plant beds 2.7 lbs. per acre		Apply over the top of ornamental plant beds in a water volume sufficient to move product to soil surface. If necessary, irrigate after application to move product off of foliage and into upper root zone of soil. May be less effective on large woody shrubs than on herbaceous annuals and perennials.
		<b>Important Notes:</b> One (1) level teaspoon contains 2.4 grams, and 1 cup (8 fl. oz.) contains 4.0 oz. by weight of <b>Travella 20 SG</b> . For all soil applications, including chemigation, retreatments may be made after 7 days but do not apply more than 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery, landscape or forest per calendar year. To delay the development of resistance in greenhouses, nurseries and interiorscapes, do not make more than one soil application per crop cycle or three-months, whichever is shorter. Refer to <b>RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT</b> section of the label for additional guidelines. <sup>1</sup> See species restrictions in the <b>Application to Ornamental Plants (including Forestry)</b> section under <b>APPLICATION INFORMATION</b> .		
<b>Restrictions:</b> • <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery, forest or landscape per calendar year.				

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\*\*Not Registered for Use by New York.

## ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FORESTS

### BASAL TRUNK SPRAYS IN TREES AND LARGE SHRUBS

For systemic insect control in containerized and field grown (in-ground) ornamental trees and shrubs in nurseries, interior plantscapes, lath and shadehouses, outdoor landscapes (commercial\*, industrial, recreational and residential\*), tree plantations and forests when applied as a trunk spray.

Crop	Pest	Product Rate (By weight)	Remarks
Shrubs Ornamental Trees <sup>1</sup> Non-Bearing Fruit Trees Non-Bearing Nut Trees <b>Trees in Plantations including:</b> Conifer, Deciduous <b>Reforestation Nurseries</b> <b>Forests and Wooded Areas:</b> National, Private and State	Adelgids including: Hemlock Woolly Aphids Flatheaded Borers including: Alder, Bronze Birch, Emerald Ash, Flatheaded Appletree, Two-Lined Chestnut Lacebugs Leaf Beetles Leafhoppers Leafminers Mealybugs Mountain Pine Beetle Pine Tip Moth (Larvae) Psyllids Roundheaded Borers (Excluding Asian Longhorned) Scales including: Calico, Cryptomeria, Elongate Hemlock, Fig (Ficus), Wax Thrips (Suppression) Walnut Twig Beetle Whiteflies including: Fig (Ficus)	12 - 24 oz. per gal.  Depending on bark type and thickness, one gal. of spray solution will typically cover 65 - 85" of cumulative trunk diameter.  (1.5 - 2.0 fl. oz. per inch of trunk diameter) when applied to trunk between soil surface and 4 - 5 ft. above soil surface.	When sprayed on the trunk, <b>Travella 20 SG</b> will be absorbed through the bark and into the vascular system, and then transported throughout the tree. Speed of control will be dependent on tree size, tree health, environmental conditions and how actively pests are feeding. In actively transpiring trees, control may be evident within 1 - 3 weeks after application.  Spray bark on root flare (buttress roots) and on trunk between soil surface and 4 - 5 ft. above the soil surface.  Adjust nozzle to uniformly distribute spray over the entire circumference of the tree trunk and buttress roots. Wet bark just to the point of saturation and runoff onto soil.  Apply <b>ONLY</b> with a low volume sprayer operated at less than 20 PSI to prevent tree damage, bounce back and drift of spray droplets. Time applications to coincide with when most vulnerable pest life stage is present on plants.  Do not apply to wet bark, during rainfall or if rain is expected within 12 hours.  Control may be less effective in trees with thick bark, and at times when trees are not actively growing or transpiring.  For Mountain Pine Beetle: apply from 2 weeks before to 2 weeks after expected peak of adult flight activity.
Christmas Trees Ornamental Trees <sup>1</sup> with trunk diameter less than 3" at soil line	Elongate Hemlock Scale Cryptomeria Scale Ficus (Fig) Whitefly	1.5 - 6.0 oz./gal.  One gal. of spray solution will typically cover 325 - 425" of cumulative trunk diameter (0.3 - 0.4 fl. oz. per inch of trunk diameter) when applied to trunk between soil surface and 1 ft. above soil surface.	For Christmas trees and ornamental trees less than 3" in diameter at soil line, spray trunk just to point of runoff between soil surface and 12" above soil surface.
One (1) level teaspoon contains 2.4 grams, and 1 cup (8 fl. oz.) contains 4.0 oz. by weight of <b>Travella 20 SG</b> .			
<b>Restrictions:</b> - Do not apply more than 2.7 lbs. (0.54 lb. a.i.) per acre of nursery, forest or landscape per year. <sup>1</sup> See species restrictions in the <b>Application to Ornamental Plants (including Forestry)</b> section under <b>APPLICATION INFORMATION</b> .			

\*Not Registered for Use by California.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in a tightly closed container in a cool, dry place. Store in original container and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING:

**Bag:** Nonrefillable outer bag. **DO NOT** reuse or refill the outer bag. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

**Plastic Container:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. 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 1/4 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 puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

**IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE.** Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following 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. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of ATTICUS, LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, ATTICUS, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither ATTICUS, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

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