<Container label>

Group 3 Insecticide

**Ship 250 EC Insecticide**

**Emulsifiable Concentrate**

**COMMERCIAL – AGRICULTURAL**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

**Cypermethrin ..... 250 g per litre**

**READ THE LABEL AND ENTIRE LEAFLET BEFORE USING**
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT**

**DANGER**

**POISON**

**REGISTRATION NO. 32563 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT**

**NET CONTENTS: 1 - 10 Litre**

Sharda Cropchem Limited
2nd Floor, Prime Business Park,
Dashrathlal Joshi Road
Vile Parle (West)
Mumbai - 400056, India

Canadian Agent:
Sharda Cropchem Limited
63 Kingsview Blvd
Etobicoke, Ontario, CA M9R1V1
1-844-810-5720
1-416-840-5639

**NOTICE TO USER**
This pest control product is to be used only in accordance with the directions on the label. It is an offence under the *Pest Control Products Act* to use this product in a way that is inconsistent with the directions on the label.

Ship 250 EC Insecticide is a synthetic pyrethroid insecticide. It is a fast acting stomach and contact insecticide with no systemic or fumigant effect.

**FIRST AID**
**IN CASE OF POISONING** Contact a physician or a poison control centre **IMMEDIATELY.**

**IF SWALLOWED** Call a poison control centre or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control centre or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**IF ON SKIN/CLOTHING** Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control centre or doctor for treatment advice.

**IF IN EYES** 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 centre or doctor for treatment advice.

Take container, label or product name and Pest Control Product Registration Number with you when seeking medical attention.

**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**
DANGER: This product contains petroleum distillates – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Skin exposure may cause transient sensations (tingling, burning, itching, numbness). Treat symptomatically.

**PRECAUTIONS**
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

- Fatal or poisonous if swallowed.
- Causes eye and skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking.
- Wear coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves, socks and chemical resistant footwear during mixing, loading, application, clean up and repair. In addition, wear a face shield during mixing and loading. Chemical-resistant gloves are not required when applying with groundboom equipment.
- Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer

settings.

- See booklet for additional information including directions for use, precautions, REI and personal protective equipment

**ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS**

**Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones and vegetative filter strips specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

**TOXIC to bees. Bees may be exposed through direct spray, spray drift, and residues on leaves, pollen and nectar in flowering crops and weeds. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Avoid applications when bees are foraging in the treatment area in ground cover containing blooming weeds. To further minimize exposure to pollinators, refer to the complete guidance "Protecting Pollinators during Pesticide Spraying – Best Management Practices" on Canada.ca (www.canada.ca/pollinators). Follow crop specific directions for application timing.**

**For applications on crops that are highly attractive to pollinators [canola, rapeseed, mustard, sunflowers, apples, peaches, nectarines, plums, pears, evening primrose, CG12 Stonefruit, Berry and small fruit, CG 13-07F-small fruit vine climbing, 13-07A caneberry, 13-07G-low growing berry, excluding grape and strawberry] or when using managed bees for pollination services: DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.**

**For applications on all other pollinator attractive crops [strawberry, grape, corn, potato, tobacco, tomato, summer fallow, roadsides, headlands]: Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects in habitats next to the application site such as hedgerows and woodland.**

**To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.**

**Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.**

**To reduce risk to aquatic organisms from runoff, a vegetative filter strip of at least 10 metres wide between the field edge and adjacent, downhill aquatic habitats must be observed, as specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**

- See booklet for additional information

**STORAGE**

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from foodstuffs and out of the reach of children

and animals. This product is not affected by freezing.

**SPILL CLEANUP**

Wear appropriate protective equipment (gloves, glasses, apron) when attempting to clean up the spill. If the container is leaking, secure leak and place the container into a drum or heavy gauge plastic bag. Contact Sharda Cropchem Limited for further information.

For spills and leaks; contain the liquid with dikes of inert material (soil, clay, kitty litter etc.). Absorb the spill onto inert material and shovel into a sealable waste container.

On hard surfaces - sprinkle spill area with detergent and scrub in a small quantity of water with a coarse broom. Let stand 10 minutes then absorb onto an inert material and shovel into the waste container.

On soil - remove the top 15 cm of soil in the spill area and replace with fresh soil. Dispose of all waste including scrub brush in accordance with provincial requirements.

For more information on the disposal of waste and the clean up of spills, contact the Provincial Regulatory Agency or the manufacturer. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

**DISPOSAL**

For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean up of spills.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**

**FOR DISPOSAL OF PLASTIC JUGS:**

Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

**<**Booklet>

Group 3 Insecticide

**Ship 250 EC Insecticide**

**Emulsifiable Concentrate**

**COMMERCIAL – AGRICULTURAL**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

**Cypermethrin ..... 250 g per litre**

**READ THE LABEL AND ENTIRE LEAFLET BEFORE USING**
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**EYE AND SKIN IRRITANT**

**DANGER**

**POISON**

**REGISTRATION NO. 32563 PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS ACT**

**NET CONTENTS: 1 - 10 Litre**

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**NOTICE TO USER**
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**TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**
DANGER: This product contains petroleum distillates – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

Skin exposure may cause transient sensations (tingling, burning, itching, numbness).

Treat symptomatically.

**PRECAUTIONS**
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

- Fatal or poisonous if swallowed.
- Causes eye and skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or smoking.
- Wear coveralls over long sleeved shirt and long pants, chemical resistant gloves, socks and chemical resistant footwear during mixing, loading, application, clean up and repair. In addition, wear a face shield during mixing and loading. Chemical-resistant gloves are not required when applying with groundboom equipment.

- DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours except for sweet corn hand harvesting (5 days) and grape girdling or turning (7 days).
- Apply only when the potential for drift to areas of human habitation or areas of human activity such as houses, cottages, schools and recreational areas is minimal. Take into consideration wind speed, wind direction, temperature inversions, application equipment and sprayer settings.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS**

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Observe buffer zones and vegetative filter strips specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

TOXIC to bees. Bees may be exposed through direct spray, spray drift, and residues on leaves, pollen and nectar in flowering crops and weeds. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on bees in habitats close to the application site. Avoid applications when bees are foraging in the treatment area in ground cover containing blooming weeds. To further minimize exposure to pollinators, refer to the complete guidance “Protecting Pollinators during Pesticide Spraying – Best Management Practices” on Canada.ca (www.canada.ca/pollinators). Follow crop specific directions for application timing.

For applications on crops that are highly attractive to pollinators [canola, rapeseed, mustard, sunflowers, apples, peaches, nectarines, plums, pears, evening primrose, CG12 Stonefruit, Berry and small fruit, CG 13-07F-small fruit vine climbing, 13-07A caneberry, 13-07G-low growing berry, excluding grape and strawberry] or when using managed bees for pollination services: DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

For applications on all other pollinator attractive crops [strawberry, grape, corn, potato, tobacco, tomato, summer fallow, roadsides, headlands]: Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. Toxic to certain beneficial insects. Minimize spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial insects in habitats next to the application site such as hedgerows and woodland.

To reduce runoff from treated areas into aquatic habitats, avoid application to areas with a moderate to steep slope, compacted soil, or clay.

Avoid application when heavy rain is forecast.

To reduce risk to aquatic organisms from runoff, a vegetative filter strip of at least 10 metres wide between the field edge and adjacent, downhill aquatic habitats must be observed, as specified under DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

**STORAGE**
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from foodstuffs and out of the reach of children and animals. This product is not affected by freezing.

**SPILL CLEANUP**
Wear appropriate protective equipment (gloves, glasses, apron) when attempting to clean up the spill. If the container is leaking, secure leak and place the container into a drum or heavy gauge plastic bag. Contact Sharda Cropchem Limited for further information.

For spills and leaks; contain the liquid with dikes of inert material (soil, clay, kitty litter etc.). Absorb the spill onto inert material and shovel into a sealable waste container.
On hard surfaces - sprinkle spill area with detergent and scrub in a small quantity of water with a coarse broom. Let stand 10 minutes then absorb onto an inert material and shovel into the waste container.
On soil - remove the top 15 cm of soil in the spill area and replace with fresh soil. Dispose of all waste including scrub brush in accordance with provincial requirements.

For more information on the disposal of waste and the clean-up of spills, contact the Provincial Regulatory Agency or the manufacturer. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

**DISPOSAL**
For information on disposal of unused, unwanted product, contact the manufacturer or the provincial regulatory agency. Contact the manufacturer and the provincial regulatory agency in case of a spill, and for clean-up of spills.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:**
**FOR DISPOSAL OF PLASTIC JUGS:**
Do not reuse this container for any purpose. This is a recyclable container, and is to be disposed of at a container collection site. Contact your local distributor/dealer or municipality for the location of the nearest collection site. Before taking the container to the collection site:

1. Triple- or pressure-rinse the empty container. Add the rinsings to the spray mixture in the tank.
2. Make the empty, rinsed container unsuitable for further use.

If there is no container collection site in your area, dispose of the container in accordance with provincial requirements.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

- Avoid application when temperatures are above 27°C. Best control is obtained at cooler temperatures.
- Cover crop or crop treated with Ship 250 EC Insecticide must not be used as a green feed for animals except as noted for corn, rutabagas and

turnips.

- To protect pollinators, follow the instructions regarding bees in the ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTIONS section.
- As this product is not registered for the control of pests in aquatic systems, DO NOT use to control aquatic pests.
- DO NOT contaminate irrigation or drinking water supplies or aquatic habitats by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.
- Crop Rotation: Rotational crops may not be planted within 30 days after the last application, except crops on which cypermethrin is registered (listed on this label)
- A 30-day plant-back interval must be observed for all unlabelled crops. DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours except for sweet corn hand harvesting (5 days) and grape girdling or turning (7 days)

Vegetative Filter Strips:

A Vegetative Filter Strip (VFS) of at least 10 metres wide must be constructed and maintained. The VFS is required between the field edge and adjacent, downhill aquatic habitats to reduce risk to aquatic organisms from runoff. Aquatic habitats include, but are not limited to, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, and estuaries.

The VFS is to be composed of grasses and may also include shrubs, trees, or other vegetation. Additional guidance can be found on the PMRA Environmental Risk Mitigation webpages.

Both VFS and spray drift buffer zones must be observed.

Spray Drift Buffer Zones:

Spray drift buffer zones are to protect terrestrial and aquatic habitats from spray drift in the air. Spray drift buffer zones are a separate requirement from VFS which are required to mitigate risks from runoff on the ground.

Field sprayer application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 8 km/h at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE S572.1) medium classification. Air-induction nozzles must be used for the ground application of this product. Boom height must be 60 cm or less above the crop or ground.

Airblast application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT direct spray above plants to be treated. Turn off outward pointing nozzles at row ends and outer rows. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 16 km/h at the application site as measured outside of the treatment area on the upwind side.

Aerial application: DO NOT apply during periods of dead calm. Avoid application of this product when winds are gusty. DO NOT apply when wind speed is greater than 8 km/h at flying height at the site of application. DO NOT apply with spray droplets smaller than the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE S572.1) medium-coarse classification. DO NOT apply under weather conditions of less than 50% relative humidity and temperatures greater than 20°C. Reduce drift caused by turbulent wingtip vortices. Nozzle distribution along the spray boom length MUST NOT exceed 65% of the wing- or rotorspan.

Buffer zones:
Spot treatments using hand-held equipment DO NOT require a buffer zone.

The buffer zones specified in the table below are required between the point of direct application and the closest downwind edge of sensitive freshwater habitats (such as lakes, rivers, sloughs, ponds, prairie potholes, creeks, marshes, streams, reservoirs and wetlands) and estuarine/marine habitats.

Buffer Zones Required

| **Method of application** | **Crop** | **Buffer Zones (metres) Required for the Protection of:** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Freshwater Habitat of Depths:** | | **Estuarine/Marine Habitat of Depths:** | |
| | | **Less than 1 m** | **Greater than 1 m** | **Less than 1 m** | **Greater than 1 m** |
| Field sprayer | Tobacco pre-plant | 20 | 10 | 100 | 45 |
| | Tobacco seedling | 15 | 5 | 85 | 40 |
| | Corn | 20 | 10 | 55 | 25 |
| | Conifer seedling, canola, mustard, tobacco post-treatment, stevia, potato, carrot, lettuce, onions, strawberry | 15 | 5 | 55 | 25 |
| | Barley, wheat, evening primrose | 10 | 4 | 55 | 25 |
| | Cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts), rutabaga, turnip | 10 | 5 | 40 | 20 |
| | Asparagus, celery, tomato | 10 | 4 | 30 | 15 |
| | Tobacco cover crop | 5 | 3 | 30 | 15 |
| | Roadside, summer fallow, headland, sunflower | 5 | 3 | 25 | 10 |
| | Bushberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B) | 15 | 5 | 55 | 25 |
| | Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) | | | | |
| | Low growing berries (excluding lowbush blueberries) | | | | |
| Airblast | Apple, pear, plum | 75 | 65 | 90 | 80 |
| | Grape, peach, | 70 | 60 | 85 | 75 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | nectarine | | | | | |
| | Cherries (Crop Subgroup 12-09A) | | 70 | 60 | 90 | 80 |
| | Bushberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B) | | | | | |
| | Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A) | | 75 | 65 | 90 | 85 |
| | Low growing berries (excluding lowbush blueberries) | | | | | |
| Aerial | Corn | Fixed wing | 800 | 625 | 800 | 800 |
| | | Rotary wing | 800 | 500 | 800 | 800 |
| | Canola | Fixed wing | 775 | 475 | 800 | 800 |
| | | Rotary wing | 425 | 200 | 800 | 800 |
| | Sunflower | Fixed wing | 750 | 450 | 800 | 800 |
| | | Rotary wing | 350 | 175 | 800 | 800 |
| | Potato | Fixed wing | 800 | 600 | 800 | 800 |
| | | Rotary wing | 725 | 325 | 800 | 800 |

Where tank mixes are permitted, consult the labels of the tank-mix partners and observe the largest (most restrictive) spray buffer zone of the products involved in the tank mixture and apply using the coarsest spray (ASABE) category indicated on the labels for those tank mix partners.

The buffer zones for airblast application of this product can be modified based on weather conditions and spray equipment configuration by accessing the Buffer Zone Calculator on the Pesticides portion of the Canada.ca web site. Buffer zones for field sprayer or aerial application CANNOT be modified using the Buffer Zone Calculator.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE - GROUND EQUIPMENT ONLY**

**FRUITS (Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, and Strawberries**): Follow provincial spray calendars for optimum timing of spray applications. Repeated applications are not advised in orchards where integrated pest management is in effect because severe reductions of beneficial arthropods may result.

**APPLES: Bud moth, Spotted Tentiform Leafminer, Leafrollers, Plum Curculio, Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, Tarnished Plant Bug, Green Fruit Worm, Mullein Bug, Apple Brown Bug** - Apply at 400 mL/ha. For **Bud moth, Leafrollers, Plum Curculio and Codling Moth**, apply when insects or damage first appear. For **Spotted Tentiform Leafminer**, apply at peak emergence of the first and later generations of adults. Follow recommendations for the timing of sprays as given by local agricultural authorities based on insect monitoring. For **Apple Maggot,** apply first spray when adults appear in late June or early July. Repeat sprays every 10 days. Ship 250 EC Insecticide is not to be used more than 3 times during the season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. **Apple Leafcurling Midge and White Apple Leafhopper** - Apply at 400 mL/ha when insects or damage first appear. **Winter Moth** - Apply at 280 mL/ha when insects or damage first appear. **Tarnished Plant Bug** - Apply pre-bloom and/or at calyx. **Mullein Bug, Apple Brown Bug** - Apply at the calyx stage if necessary. **Green Fruit Worm** – Apply at the pink-bud or calyx stage.

Ship 250 EC Insecticide is not to be used more than 3 times during the season, Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Use 3333 L/ha of water for dilute sprays, with a minimum of 7 days between applications.

**Tank Mix with DIPEL - (Restricted for use in Nova Scotia only): Winter Moth,** mix 28 mL of Ship 250 EC Insecticide with 560 mL of DiPel® WP and the recommended amount of spreader sticker in 600 to 800 L water and apply to one hectare. Apply once yearly at pre-bloom (half-inch green to pink stage) using an air blast orchard sprayer. When applied as a tank-mix combination, read and observe all label directions, including rates, restrictions, and grazing limitations for each product used in the tank-mix. Follow the more stringent label precautionary measures for mixing, loading and applying stated on both product labels.

Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**PEARS: Pear Psylla, Nymphs and Adults (Eastern Canada) and Codling Moth - Apply** at 280 mL/ha. For **Pear Psylla,** follow spray calendar recommendations when pest first appears. **Pear Psylla (British Columbia) - Overwintering Adults:** Apply at 200 mL/ha when overwintering adult densities are highest. This usually occurs between silver tip and green tip. **Post Bloom Pear Psylla, Nymphs and Adults,** apply at 400 mL/ha when signs first appear or according to provincial spray calendar recommendations. Ship 250 EC Insecticide does not control the hard shell of Pear Psylla. **Plum Curculio, Green Fruit Worm, Tarnished Plant Bug, Leafrollers -** Apply at 400 mL/ha as necessary following provincial recommendations.

Apply with 500 to 1500 L of water per hectare normally, and with 3333 L of water for dilute sprays. Repeat as necessary up to 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**GRAPES: Grape Leafhopper and Grape Berry Moth** - Apply at 240 mL/ha. For **Grape Leafhopper,** apply when insects first appear. For **Grape Berry Moth,** apply shortly before bloom and repeat immediately after bloom. Additional sprays should be applied as insects or damage appear. Ship 250 EC Insecticide is not to be used more than 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Apply with 100 to 500 L of water per hectare.

**Multicolored Asian lady beetle and Yellow Jackets (foliar spray using airblast equipment)** – Apply at 245 mL/ha. Apply in no less than 400 L water per hectare. Ensure enough water volume is used to provide thorough coverage of grapevine foliage. Apply prior to harvest when treatment thresholds have been reached, as determined by local monitoring. Consult local spray calendars or extension specialists for timing. Repeat application if required. DO NOT USE ON TABLE GRAPES. Not all grape varieties have been tested. A small area should be treated before widespread sprays are applied. For hand harvest, a maximum of 2 applications with a minimum of 7 days between applications are permitted

with a pre-harvest interval of 7 days. For mechanical harvest, a maximum of 3 applications with a minimum of 7 days between applications are permitted with a pre-harvest interval of 2 days.

Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**STRAWBERRIES: Strawberry Weevil, Tarnished Plant Bug and Meadow Spittlebug.** For **Strawberry Weevil (Clipper),** apply 280 mL/ha when buds are first visible and repeat when first buds show white. For **Tarnished Plant Bug**, apply 400 mL/ha at first bloom and repeat 7 to l0 days after first bloom. For **Meadow Spittlebug** apply 280 mL/ha when first buds show white. Ship 250 EC Insecticide is not to be used more than 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Apply with 100 to 500 L of water per hectare.

For Mechanically Pressurized Handgun application to strawberry: Wear coveralls (over single layer of clothes) and chemical-resistant gloves during mixing, loading and application.

Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**PEACHES, NECTARINES: Oriental fruit moth, Tarnished plant bug and Oak Plant bug.** Apply at 280 mL/ha with 550 L of water per hectare. Do not apply more than 2 applications with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. Apply with 550 L of water for airblast spraying, or with 3333 L for a dilute spray.

**PLUMS: Plum Curculio** - Apply at 400 mL/ha in 500 to 1500 L/ha of water when insects or damage first appear. Do not apply more than 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**Oriental fruit moth** - Apply at 280 mL/ha with 550 L of water per hectare. Do not apply more than 2 applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

The DIRECTIONS FOR USE for the uses described in this section of the label were developed by persons other than Sharda Cropchem Limited under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program. For these uses, Sharda Cropchem Limited has not fully assessed performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) under all environmental conditions or for all crop varieties when used in accordance with the label. The user should test the product on a small area first, under local conditions and using standard practices, to confirm the product is suitable for widespread application.

| CROP | INSECT | DOSAGE | USE INSTRUCTIONS |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bushberries, CG 13-07B* | Spotted Wing Drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*) | 245 - 285 mL/ha | Timing of applications should be based on the presence of adult pest (flies) as determined by local monitoring.<br>GROUND APPLICATION ONLY. DO NOT apply by air. |
| Allow a minimum of 7 days between treatments. Do not apply more than two treatments. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Allow a preharvest interval of 2 days. It is recommended that use of SHIP 250 EC for spotted wing drosophila be part of an integrated pest management program. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | |
| *Crop Subgroup 13-07B: Aronia berry (Aronia spp.), Blueberry, highbush (Vaccinium spp.), Blueberry, lowbush (*Vaccinium angustifolium*), Buffalo currant (*Ribes aureum*), Chilean guava (*Myrtus ugni*), Currant, black (*Ribes nigrum*), Currant, red (*Ribes rubrum*), Elderberry (*Sambucus spp*.), European barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), Gooseberry (*Ribes spp*.), Highbush cranberry (*Viburnum opulus var. americanum*), Honeysuckle, edible (*Lonicera caerula var. emphyllocalyx*), Huckleberry (*Gaylussacia spp.*), Jostaberry (*Ribes x nidigrolaria*), Juneberry (Saskatoon berry) (*Amelanchier spp*.), Lingonberry (*Vaccinium vitisidaea*), Native currant (*Acrotriche depressa*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Sea buckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*), Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | | | |
| Cherries (Crop Subgroup 12- 09A*) | Spotted Wing Drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*) | 245 - 285 mL/ha | For control of spotted wing drosophila, timing of applications should be based on the presence of adult pest (flies) as determined local monitoring.<br>GROUND APPLICATION ONLY. DO NOT apply by air. |
| Allow a minimum of 7 days between treatments. Do not apply more than two treatments. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Allow a preharvest interval of 2 days. It is recommended that use of SHIP 250 EC for spotted wing drosophila be part of an integrated pest management program. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | |
| *Crop Subgroup 12-09A: Capulin (*Prunus serotina var. salicifolia*), Cherry, black (*Prunus serotina*), Cherry, Nanking (*Prunus tomentosa*), Cherry, sweet (*Prunus avium*), Cherry, tart (*Prunus cerasus*), Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | | | |
| Caneberries (Crop Subgroup 13-07A*) | Spotted Wing Drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*) | 245 - 285 mL/ha | Timing of applications should be based on the presence of adult pest (flies) as determined by local monitoring.<br>GROUND APPLICATION ONLY. DO NOT apply by air. |
| Allow a minimum 7 days between treatments. Do not apply more than three treatments. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Allow a preharvest interval of 2 days. It is recommended that use of SHIP 250 EC for spotted wing drosophila be part of an integrated pest management program. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | |
| *Crop Subgroup 13-07A: Blackberry (including 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, Himalaya berry, hullberry, lavacaberry, loganberry, lowberry, Lucretiaberry, mammoth blackberry, marionberry, mora, mures deronce, nectarberry, Northern dewberry, olallieberry, Oregon evergreen berry, phenomenal berry, rangeberry, ravenberry, rossberry, Shawnee blackberry, Southern dewberry, tayberry, youngberry, zarzamora, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these), Loganberry (*Rubus loganobaccus*), Raspberry, black and red (*Rubus spp*.), Wild raspberry (*Rubus muelleri*) and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these. | | | |
| Low growing berries* (excluding lowbush | Spotted Wing Drosophila | 245 - 285 mL/ha | Timing of applications should be based on the presence of adult pest |

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|---|---|---|---|
| blueberries) | (*Drosophila suzukii*) | | (flies) as determined by local monitoring.<br>GROUND APPLICATION ONLY. DO NOT apply by air. |
| Allow a minimum 7 days between treatments. Do not apply more than three treatments per crop per year. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Allow a preharvest interval of 2 days. It is recommended that the use of SHIP 250 EC for spotted wing drosophila be part of an integrated pest management program. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | |
| *Low growing berries: Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*), Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*), Cloudberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*), Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*), Lingonberry *(Vaccinium vitis-idaea*), Muntries (*Kunzea pomifera*), Partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*), Strawberry (*Fragaria x ananassa*), and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these | | | |

**VEGETABLES**
(Asparagus, Carrots, Celery, Cole Crops, Onions, Potatoes, Rutabagas, Tomatoes, Turnips): Apply at the rates indicated for each crop listed. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage unless the water volume is specified.

**ASPARAGUS: Asparagus Beetle** - Apply at 140 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water to spears and ferns when insects are first observed. Repeat as required for a maximum of 3 applications per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

**CARROTS: Carrot Rust Fly** - Apply at 280 mL/ha with 550 L of water per hectare when insects are first noticed. Follow recommendations for timing of sprays as given by local agricultural authorities based on insect monitoring. Do not apply more than 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 35 days of harvest.

**CELERY: Potato Leafhopper** - Apply at 140 mL/ha in 500 L of water per hectare when insects are first noticed. Repeat as required up to 3 applications per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

**COLE CROPS (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts): Cabbage Looper, Imported Cabbage Worm, Diamondback Moth Larvae, Flea Beetles** - Apply at 140 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water. Add AGRAL 90 surfactant at 0.03% v/v (300 mL/1000 L of spray mix). Do not apply to muck soils. Use as needed at 2-week intervals up to a maximum of 3 applications per season. Leave a 3-day interval between the last spray and harvest. **Thrips** - Apply 200 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water. Add AGRAL 90 surfactant at 0.03% v/v (300 mL/1000 L of spray mix). Do not apply to muck soils. Use as needed at 2-week intervals up to a maximum of 3 applications per season. Leave a 3-day interval between the last spray and harvest.

**CORN:** (Sweet and Field): **European Corn Borer and Corn Earworm** - Apply at 280 mL/ha in 300 to 500 L of water per hectare using a boom and nozzle arrangement to ensure thorough spray coverage. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. For European Corn Borer: Spray no later than when the first feeding is seen on foliage. Repeat sprays at 7-

day intervals depending on the area and corn borer numbers (consult provincial agricultural representatives). Where there are two generations, late plantings of sweet corn will require sprays from the late whorl stage until close to harvest. For control of Corn Earworm: spray directly to ensure good coverage of ears and silks. Consult provincial recommendations for timing and number of repeat applications. **Sweet corn plant refuse from processing plants and field corn silage derived from corn treated with Ship 250 EC Insecticide at the recommended rate and spray/harvest interval may be fed to lactating dairy cattle or beef cattle.**

Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period

**LETTUCE: Aster Leafhopper** - Apply 200 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L of water per ha beginning when damage or insects are first noticed. Apply up to 4 applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

NOT FOR GREENHOUSE USE

**ONIONS: Onion Maggots** - To control onion maggots later in the growing season or on windrow onions prior to harvest, apply at 280 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L of water per ha. Follow recommendations for timing of sprays as given by local agricultural authorities based on insect monitoring. **Thrips -** Apply at 280 mL/hectare in 100 to 500 L of water per ha. in sufficient water for good coverage. Apply at 10-day intervals as advised by local agricultural authorities. Do not apply more than 3 times per season. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. **Flies** - For control of flies after a granule material has been used. Apply SHIP 250 EC Insecticide at 280 mL/h every 7 to 10 days as necessary, up to 3 applications per season. Use a minimum of 110 L of water per hectare. Certain regions have provincial monitoring programs to assist growers in timing applications. Allow 3 days between the last treatment and harvest (removal from field).

**POTATOES: Colorado Potato Beetle, Potato Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, Tuber Flea Beetle** - Apply at 140 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L of water per ha when first signs of insects appear and damage is visible. Repeat as required up to a maximum of 3 applications per season with a minimum of 10 days between applications. **Tarnished Plant Bugs:** Apply 200 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L of water per ha. when insects appear. Repeat sprays as required up to a maximum of 3 applications per season with a minimum of 10 days between applications. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**RUTABAGAS AND TURNIPS: Crucifer Flea Beetles** - Apply at 200 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water when insects appear. Repeat as required up to 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within

21 days of harvest. Roots and tops may be fed to lactating dairy animals after the spray/harvest interval.

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| The DIRECTIONS FOR USE for the uses described in this section of the label were developed by persons other than Sharda Cropchem Limited under the User Requested Minor Use Label Expansion program. For these uses, Sharda Cropchem Limited has not fully assessed performance (efficacy) and/or crop tolerance (phytotoxicity) under all environmental conditions or for all crop varieties when used in accordance with the label. The user should test the product on a small area first, under local conditions and using standard practices, to confirm the product is suitable for widespread application. | | | |
| Rutabagas and Turnips (British Columbia Only) | Cabbage Root Maggot Flies (*Delia radicum*) Suppression only | 200 mL/ha | GROUND APPLICATION ONLY<br>Timing of applications should be based on the presence of adult (flies) as determined by local monitoring (yellow sticky traps).<br>This use should only be used in conjunction with an active integrated pest management program supported by the Provincial Specialists in British Columbia. |
| Apply every 7 to 10 days as necessary up to 4 applications per crop per year. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage, 100 to 550 L/ha by ground sprayer is recommended. Allow 21 days between the last treatment and harvest. Roots and tops may be fed to lactating dairy animals after the spray/harvest interval. Do not allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours | | | |

**TOMATOES: Colorado Potato Beetle, Potato Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper**
- Apply at 140 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water when first signs of insects appear and damage is visible. Repeat as required up to 3 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

NOT FOR GREENHOUSE USE.

**FIELD CROPS:**
For control of grasshoppers and flea beetles use a minimum of 110 litres of water per hectare. Use a spray pressure of 250 - 300 kPa. Maximum of 3 applications per year with a minimum interval between applications of 7 days.

| **CROP** | **INSECT** | **DOSAGE** | **USE INSTRUCTION** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat<br>Barley<br>Summer Fallow<br>Roadsides<br>Headlands<br>Canola | Grasshoppers | 81 - 114 mL/ha Use the lower rates for small grasshoppers (5 mm long) and when soil temperatures are cool (15º - 20ºC) | GROUND APPLICATION ONLY<br>Apply when insects or signs of insect damage first appear. Repeat treatment as necessary. Use the higher rate for older |

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| | | | insects or severe infestations. |
| Research clearly indicates that SHIP 250 EC Insecticide activity is inversely temperature dependent. Activity on grasshoppers is reduced as soil temperatures increase. | | | |
| Grasshoppers<br>Apply during early stage of insect development - up to the fourth instar (approximately 15 mm and before wing development).<br>Temperature<br>Avoid spraying when temperatures are above 25ºC. Above 25ºC delay spraying until evening. Critical temperatures often occur on light, sandy loam soils after June 10th and on heavy clay loam soils after June 15th.<br>If these high temperatures continue for 2-4 days, the use of SHIP 250 EC Insecticide for grasshopper control should be discontinued.<br>Note: The above label directions are for grasshoppers only. No other insects have been identified that show this inverse temperature dependency.<br>Allow 30 days between the last treatment and harvest for wheat. Allow 45 days for barley. Allow 30 days for canola.<br>For summer fallow, roadsides, and headlands: Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. For canola: Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | |

**Field Crops (Evening Primrose, Rapeseed, Mustard, Sunflowers and Tobacco)** – Follow specific directions given for each crop listed. Unless otherwise indicated use sufficient water for thorough coverage.

**EVENING PRIMROSE: Seed Weevil, Tarnished Plant Bug and *Microlepidoptera* spp. –** Apply 280 mL in 300 L of water per ha at 2- to 3-week intervals when an insect population reaches an economic (significant) level. Apply a maximum of three applications per year. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**RAPESEED (CANOLA) AND MUSTARD: Crucifer Flea Beetle** - Apply 140 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water when leaf injury is first noticed. **Bertha Armyworm** - Apply 200 to 280 mL/ha in 100 to 500 L/ha of water. Use higher rate for high infestations. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Maximum number of applications per year is 3. Minimum number of days between applications is 7. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**SUNFLOWERS: Sunflower Beetle** - Apply at 100 mL/ha in 100 to 120 L of water per hectare when insects first appear. Repeat if required up to 2 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. **Sunflower Seed Weevil** - Apply at 100 mL/ha in 100 to 120 L of water per hectare when insects first appear. Repeat if required up to 2 times per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**TOBACCO: Cutworm (Darksided and White) Control: Tobacco (Greenhouse Plants):** Mix 4.8 mL (1 teaspoonful) in 15 L of water and apply to 100 $m^2$ of plant

bed. Do not apply by fogger or hand-held mistblower. **Tobacco (Field):** For control of darksided cutworm and white cutworm, by methods given below, apply the recommended rate of Ship 250 EC Insecticide in 225 to 450 L of water per hectare using nozzle pressure of 175 to 350 kPa. Cutworm activity is greatest during the late evening and night. Application of Ship 250 EC Insecticide should be timed as close as possible to insect feeding activity. **Cover Crop Treatment:** Apply 140 mL per hectare once to rye or wheat cover when crop is l0 to 15 cm high, 4-5 days before ploughdown. Application should also be made to fence rows and to a 15 m strip into nearby cover crop. Allow 60 days between the last treatment and harvest in barley and 30 days on wheat. Do not use treated cover crops as green feed for animals. **Soil Treatment:** Apply 280 mL per hectare once to the soil 5 days before transplanting. Do not incorporate. Do not disturb the soil surface for at least 5 days following treatment since mixing of Ship 250 EC Insecticide with soil will reduce its effectiveness. Application should also be made to fence rows and to a 15 m strip into nearby cover crops.
**Post Planting Treatment:** At transplanting, apply 280 mL per hectare of area sprayed in a 25 cm band over the row using 150 to 300 L of water per hectare. Under conditions of severe insect pressure, application should be made to fence rows and to a 15 m wide strip into nearby cover crops. A follow-up treatment may be necessary if there are late developing cutworms. Maximum 2 applications per season with a minimum of 7 days between applications.

Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**STEVIA: Cutworms-black, variegated and darksided** - Apply at 280 mL/ha in sufficient water. Use a minimum of 100 litres and no more than 500 litres of spray solution per hectare. Maximum of two applications per year. Ground application only. Apply post transplant as indicated by scouting. Do not apply within 50 days of harvest.

**CUTWORMS IN OTHER CROPS**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
Use 200 - 500 L of water per hectare using a spray pressure of 175 - 300 kPa

| Crop | Insect | Dosage | Maximum # applications | Minimum interval between applications | Use instructions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lettuce | Cutworms - black, white, darksided, redbacked, army and pale western | 285 mL/ha when cutworms or signs of cutworm feeding appear | 3 | 7 days | Spray under warm moist conditions and do not disturb the soil surface for at least 5 days. Applications may be made to adjacent fence rows, but do not allow drift to contaminate adjacent crops. |
| Carrot - seedlings | | | 3 | 7 days | |
| Onions – seedling and transplants | | | 1 | n/a | |
| Cole crops (such as cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and Brussels sprouts) – seedlings | | | 1 | n/a | |
| Potatoes | | | 2 | 10 days | |
| Corn - seedlings | | | 1 | n/a | |
| Wheat | | | 1 | n/a | |
| Barley | | | 1 | n/a | |
| Allow 21 days between last treatment and harvest. For corn and potatoes: Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | | | |
| Potatoes | Variegated (climbing cutworms) | 285 mL/ha | 2 | 10 days | Apply when cutworms or signs of cutworm feeding appear. Ensure good penetration of dense foliage. |
| Allow 7 days between last treatment and harvest. Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period. | | | | | |

Note: SHIP 250 EC Insecticide will only control climbing cutworms or cutworms which surface to feed.

**CONIFER SEEDLING (NURSERY): Tarnished Plant Bug (*Lygus* sp.)** - Apply 280 mL/ha in 100 - 500 L of water per ha. Maximum of 3 applications per growing season. Minimum 7 days between applications**. NOT FOR GREENHOUSE USE.** Do not apply using back pack sprayers. Do not apply before stock thinning.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE - AERIAL APPLICATION**
Ship 250 EC Insecticide may be applied once or twice per season as indicated for each crop listed below.

**Specific Use Directions for Aerial Application**
Read and understand the entire label before using this product.

Apply only by fixed-wing or rotary aircraft equipment which has been functionally and operationally calibrated for the atmospheric conditions of the area and the application rates and conditions of this label.

Label rates, conditions and precautions are product specific. Apply only at the rate recommended for aerial application on this label. Where no rate for aerial application appears for the specific use, this product cannot be applied by any type of aerial equipment.

For aerial applications, ensure the aircraft is equipped and calibrated to deliver a uniform spray coverage with a minimum potential for drift. Apply in weather conditions that will not promote drift. Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Suggested conditions for good aerial application are moderate temperatures (less than 25°C), moderate relative humidity (greater than 40%), and light winds (3 to 9 kph). Aerial drift is increased under certain meteorological conditions. Do not apply during periods of dead calm or when wind velocity and direction pose a risk of spray drift. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards a nearby sensitive crop, garden, terrestrial habitat (such as a shelter-belt) or aquatic habitat. Do not apply when winds are gusty or when temperature inversion is likely (e.g. evening when warm air is rising from the crop or morning when sunshine warms the soil and air rises from the field). Do not apply by air in winds greater than 16 kph at flying height at the site of application.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift, therefore, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in fine particles (mist). Use only medium or coarse nozzles rated as delivering droplets of volume median diameter of 215 microns or greater. Examples: 6506 flat fan, CP 0.125 deflector nozzle with a low shear deflector angle (30 degrees), D12-56 disc-core.

Apply in a spray volume of 10 to 40 litres per hectare. Use water volumes at the higher end of this range to ensure good coverage for optimum insect control and to minimize drift. Do not apply more than recommended rates of Ship 250 EC Insecticide per hectare per season by air.

Do not apply to any body of water. Avoid drifting of spray onto any body of water or other non-target areas. Specified buffer zones should be observed.

This product is very toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. For the protection of non-target habitats, overspray or drift to sensitive habitats must be avoided. A buffer zone of 100 metres is required between the downwind edge of the boom and the closest edge of sensitive aquatic habitats such as sloughs, ponds, coulees, prairie potholes, lakes, rivers, streams, and wetlands, (and wildlife habitat at the edge of these bodies of water). Do not contaminate these habitats when cleaning and rinsing spray equipment or containers.

Apply only when meteorological conditions at the treatment site allow for complete and even crop coverage. Apply only under conditions of good practice specific to aerial application as outlined in the National Aerial Pesticide

Application Manual, developed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee on Pest Management and Pesticides.

Operator Precautions

Do not allow the pilot to mix chemicals to be loaded onto the aircraft. Loading of premixed chemicals with a closed system is permitted.

It is desirable that the pilot have communication capabilities at each treatment site at the time of application.

The field crew and the mixer/loaders must wear chemical resistant gloves, coveralls and goggles or face shield during mixing/loading, cleanup and repair. Follow the more stringent label precautions in cases where the operator precautions exceed the generic label recommendations on the existing ground boom label. All personnel on the job site must wash hands and face thoroughly before eating and drinking. Protective clothing, aircraft cockpit and vehicle cabs must be decontaminated regularly.

Clean and decontaminate protective clothing and application equipment regularly.

Product Specific Precautions

Read and understand the entire label before opening this product. If you have questions, call the manufacturer or obtain technical advice from the distributor or your provincial agricultural representative.

**CORN (Sweet and Field): European Corn Borer** - Apply at 280 mL/ha in 20 to 45 L of water per hectare. Spray no later than when the first feeding is seen on foliage. Repeat sprays at 7-day intervals depending on the area and corn borer numbers (consult provincial agricultural representatives). Where there are two generations, late plantings of sweet corn will require sprays from the late whorl stage until close to harvest. Up to two applications per season by air may be applied as needed. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.
**Sweet corn plant refuse from processing plants and field corn silage derived from corn treated with Ship 250 EC Insecticide at the recommended rate and spray/harvest interval may be fed to lactating dairy cattle or beef cattle.**

**POTATOES: Colorado Potato beetle, Potato Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, Tuber Flea Beetle** - Apply at 140 mL/ha in 20 to 45 L of water when first signs of insects appear and damage is visible. **Tarnished Plant Bug:** Apply 200 mL/ha in 20 to 45 L of water when insects appear. Repeat sprays as required. Up to two applications per season may be applied by air as needed. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. Avoid application during the crop blooming

period. If applications must be made during the crop blooming period, restrict applications to evening when most bees are not foraging. When using managed bees for pollination services, DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**RAPESEED (CANOLA): Crucifer Flea Beetle** - Apply 140 mL/ha when leaf injury is first noticed. **Bertha Armyworm** - Apply 200 to 280 mL/ha in 20 to 45 L of water. Use higher rate for high infestations. Only one application per season may be applied by air as needed. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply to mustard. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**SUNFLOWERS: Sunflower beetle** - Apply at 100 mL/ha in 20 to 45 L of water per hectare when insects first appear. Only one application per season may be applied by air as needed. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest.
**Sunflower Seed Weevil** - Apply at 100 mL/ha in 20 to 45 L of water per hectare when insects first appear. Only one application per season may be applied by air as needed. Do not apply within 70 days of harvest. Toxic to bees. DO NOT apply during the crop blooming period.

**Resistance-Management Recommendations**
For resistance management, Ship 250 EC Insecticide contains a Group 3 insecticide. Any insect population may contain individuals naturally resistant to Ship 250 EC Insecticide and other Group 3 insecticides. The resistant individuals may dominate the insect population if this group of insecticides is used repeatedly in the same fields. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action but are specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay insecticide resistance:

- Where possible, rotate the use of Ship 250 EC Insecticide or other Group 3 insecticides with different groups that control the same pests.
- Use tank mixtures with insecticides from a different group that is effective on the target pest when such use is permitted.
- Insecticide use should be based on an IPM program that includes scouting and record keeping, and considers cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Monitor treated pest populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and pest problems in your area.

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Sharda Cropchem Limited at 1-844-810-5720.