



## FIFRA SECTION 2(ee) USE RECOMMENDATION

This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or accepted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

### ISSUE DATE:

May 13, 2020

### EXPIRATION DATE:

June 1, 2023

### FOR USE AND DISTRIBUTION ONLY IN THE STATE OF:

AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 89600-2

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CROP	PEST	RATE
<b>Bushberry:</b> Blueberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Elderberry, Juneberry, Loganberry, and Salal	Spotted Winged Drosophila	1-2 pounds of BioCeres WP per acre 2-3 briquettes of BioCeres WP per acre
<b>Strawberry</b>	Spotted Winged Drosophila	1-3 pounds of BioCeres WP per acre 2-5 briquettes of BioCeres WP per acre
<b>Tomato</b>	Spotted Winged Drosophila	1-3 pounds of BioCeres WP per acre 2-5 briquettes of BioCeres WP per acre

**INFORMATION ON DROPLET SIZE:** Use only medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE (S572) definition for standard nozzles. In conditions of low humidity and high temperatures, applicators should use a coarser droplet size. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that will provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see *Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions*).

**CONTROLLING DROPLET SIZE:** Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When high flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage. Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is there commended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential. Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

**WIND:** Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition. Do not apply when the wind velocity exceeds 15 mph. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY:** When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS:** Do not apply during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

See other pests controlled by this product on the EPA product label.



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Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered label.

This FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation contains new or additional directions for use which are recommended by BioSafe Systems, LLC. which may not appear on the package label. Read and carefully observe the precautionary statements plus all the other information appearing on the product label.

This product bulletin must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.