



Crop Protection

**FIFRA Section 24(c) Supplemental Label
RIMON® 0.83EC Insecticide**

**FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE
ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

EPA Reg. No. 66222-35-400

EPA SLN No. WA-050003b

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA-registered label.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apples: Make applications of RIMON by conventional ground sprayers that are calibrated to deliver no less than 50 gallons per acre on trees less than 10 feet tall, and 75 to 400 gallons per acre on trees greater than 10 feet tall. Maintain the rate per acre regardless of spray volume or tree size.

When using an airblast sprayer, the equipment should be operated at proper ground speeds, adequate spray pressures and spray volumes to assure that the air volume within the tree canopy is completely replaced by the output from the airblast sprayer resulting in proper coverage of the target crop. Alternate row middle application patterns should be avoided since this application method may result in less than satisfactory coverage and poor performance in conditions of high pest infestation levels, extremely large trees and/or dense foliage.

INSECTS CONTROLLED BY RIMON 0.83EC ON APPLES

Target Pests	Rates in Fl. Oz. Per Acre	Application Timing
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Codling moth	30 to 50	<p>Application timing is based on Biofix for the pest. The pest Biofix is based on the pest life cycle. Biofix is defined as the first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period.</p> <p>For each codling moth generation: The 1st application should be made at 50 – 150 DD₅₀ (50 – 75 DD₅₀ for Western USA) following Biofix with the 2nd application 14 to 17 days later. A 3rd application should be made in 14 to 17 days if sustained moth pressure is high.</p> <p>Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of oviposition. RIMON must be applied prior to egg lay or shortly thereafter to prevent codling moth damage to fruit. RIMON will provide 14 to 17 days of fruit protection depending on the application rate and speed of fruit expansion once applied.</p> <p>Increase the rate and decrease the application interval for heavy infestation or continuous moth flight and egg oviposition.</p> <p>RIMON may be alternated with other insecticides targeted against the same pest as long as the application interval does not exceed the period of effectiveness of the alternate product and as long as RIMON is applied before larvae penetrate into the fruit.</p>
Obliquebanded leafroller, Pandemis leafroller	30 to 50	<p>Application timing is based on Biofix for the pest (if information is unavailable, consult your university or extension entomologist for targeting application at the initiation of egg hatch). The pest Biofix is based on the pest life cycle. Biofix is defined as the first sustained adult catch in pheromone traps – typically five moths in three traps in a seven-day period.</p> <p>Apply the RIMON treatments at the following timings:</p> <p>First generation: The 1st application should be made during pink to petal fall period. A 2nd application should be made approximately 10 – 14 days later if needed.</p> <p>Second generation: The 1st application should be made at 100 – 200 DD₄₃ following the 2nd generation Biofix. A 2nd application should be made approximately 7 – 14 days later – usually 400 – 500 DD₄₃ following the 2nd generation Biofix. A 3rd application should be made 10 – 14 days later – usually 700 – 800 DD₄₃ following the 2nd generation Biofix.</p> <p>Best protection is achieved when applications are initiated at the beginning of egg oviposition. RIMON will provide 7 to 14 days of protection depending on the application rate.</p> <p>For situations of heavy infestations and continuous moth flight and egg oviposition, and where it is difficult to obtain thorough coverage or quick knockdown, use the highest labeled rate and maintain coverage with timely reapplications at 10 to 14 day intervals.</p>

Redbanded leafroller, Fruittree leafroller, Variegated leafroller,	30 to 40	For control of the surface or foliar feeding leafroller larval complex, application can be made at any time larvae are feeding. However, most effective crop protection results from application made at the initiation of egg hatch. For situations of heavy infestations and continuous moth flight and egg oviposition, and where it is difficult to obtain thorough coverage or quick knockdown, use the highest labeled rate and maintain coverage with timely reapplications at 10 to 14 day intervals.
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Restrictions/Precautions:

- Do not apply more than 4 applications per season.
- Do not apply more than 150 oz. per acre per season.
- Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product using aerial equipment.
- The use of RIMON on blooming trees is not recommended, in order to minimize the potential for adverse effects on honey bee brood development.
- This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. RIMON should not be used under this SLN label where impact on listed threatened or endangered species is likely. You may refer to the WSDA Endangered Species Program web site at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/EnvResources/EndangSpecies.htm>, or contact the Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) or US Fish & Wildlife Service for information regarding aquatic species listed as threatened or endangered. Consult the federal label for additional restrictions and precautions to protect aquatic organisms.
- Do not apply within 100 feet by ground equipment of bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, marshes or estuaries. All applications must include a 25 foot vegetative buffer strip within the buffer zone to decrease runoff.

WSDA Container Disposal Guidance:

- Pesticide containers must be properly cleaned prior to disposal. The best time to clean empty pesticide containers is during mixing and loading, because residue can be difficult to remove after it dries. Triple rinse (or pressure rinse) the pesticide container, empty all pesticide rinse water into the spray tank, and apply to a labeled crop or site. Recycling cleaned containers is the best method of container disposal. Information regarding the recycling of empty and cleaned plastic pesticide containers in Washington is available on the internet from WSU at <http://pep.wsu.edu/waste/wd.html> or from WSDA at <http://agr.wa.gov/PestFert/Pesticides/WastePesticide.htm>. Cleaned containers may also be disposed of in a sanitary landfill, if permitted by the county. Burning is not a legal method of container disposal in Washington.

This label for RIMON 0.83EC expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2005.

SLN 24c – Registrant:

**Crompton Manufacturing Company, Inc.
Middlebury, CT 06749**

RIMON is a registered trademark of Makhteshim Chemical Works Ltd.

Rev. 3/24/2005