



VENERATE[®]

BIOINSECTICIDE

Active Ingredient:

Heat-killed *Burkholderia rinojensis* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media* 94.46%
 Other Ingredients: 5.54%
 Total: 100.00%

*Contains not less than 4 µg FR901228 per mL of VENERATE CG. FR901228 (CAS 128517-07-7) is an analytical marker in the active substance product.

EPA Reg. No.: 84059-14

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

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 center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific Standard Time. In the event of a medical emergency, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.



CAN BE USED IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION



Pro Farm Group, Inc
 1530 Drew Ave., Davis, CA 95618 USA
 info@profarmgroup.com

LOT #: PRINTED ON CONTAINER



For Organic Use

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- waterproof gloves
- shoes plus socks
- protective eyewear
- Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved powered air purifying respirator with an HE filter. (Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables are available, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE 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

For terrestrial uses: Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate. See the Directions for Use section of this label for application instructions that minimize risk to bees and other beneficial insects, *including those used in Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs or organic agriculture.*

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 State or Tribal agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

- In New York State, application is prohibited within 100 feet of any surface water.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry 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 4 hours.

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

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Chemical resistant gloves (made from any waterproof material)
- Shoes plus socks

EXCEPTION: If the product is soil incorporated or soil injected, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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.

For all other non-WPS uses: Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

VENERATE CG is a biological insecticide and miticide containing killed cells of *Burkholderia rinojensis* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media, for use against the pests listed in the Directions for Use section. VENERATE CG controls insect and mite pests by mortality through ingestion. VENERATE CG controls or suppresses many foliar feeding and soil dwelling pests including caterpillars, foliage feeding coleopteran and many soft-bodied insects such as aphids, whiteflies and plant sucking mites infesting labeled crops and plants.

USE INSTRUCTIONS

VENERATE CG is an insecticide and miticide for use against listed pests. Close scouting and early attention to infestations is highly recommended. Proper timing of application targeting newly hatched larvae, nymphs or immature pests is important for optimal results.

VENERATE CG can be used in either the field or greenhouse for the control of any labeled pest.

For greenhouse applications, dilute VENERATE CG at the application rate per acre specified in use pattern instructions below into 50 gallons of water and spray plants to complete coverage, but not to runoff. For smaller volumes, 1 quart VENERATE CG in 50 gallons of water approximates 4 teaspoons per gallon of water.

Thorough coverage of infested plant parts is necessary for effective control. For some crops, directed drop nozzles by ground machine are required.

Repeat applications at a 3 to 10 day interval depending upon plant growth rate, insect and mite activity, and other factors. If attempting to control pest population with a single application, make the treatment when egg hatch is essentially complete but before economic damage occurs.

Under heavy pest populations, use the higher label rates, shorten the spray interval, increase the spray volume to improve coverage, and/or apply in tank mixture with another product that has activity on the target pest.

Use adjuvants with VENERATE CG to improve control of insect pests in situations where achieving uniform plant coverage is difficult such as closed crop canopy, dense foliage and penetration into waxy leaf surfaces or when rainfall may remove spray deposits.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

There are no plant back restrictions following application of VENERATE CG.

Bees and beneficial insects:

- To minimize potential exposure to bees and other pollinating insects, do not apply while bees are foraging.
- Do not allow product to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging.
- Minimize spray drift away from the target area to reduce effects to other non-target insects.

VENERATE CG has been evaluated for toxicity to non-target insects in a variety of bioassays and on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all beneficial insects, in all situations, mixtures and combinations, is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop where the release of beneficial insects serve as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, consult with an extension specialist, a pest control advisor (PCA) or with the product manufacturer.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

VENERATE CG is an insect and nematode control and suppression product when used according to label directions for control of labeled pests. VENERATE CG is recommended for use as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, which may include the use of pest-resistant crop varieties, cultural practices, crop rotation, biological control agents, pest scouting and pest forecasting systems aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Practices known to reduce insect pest development should be followed. Consult your state cooperative extension service or local agricultural authorities for additional IPM strategies established in your area.

VENERATE CG has been evaluated for phytotoxicity on a variety of crops under various normal growing conditions. However, testing all crop varieties, in all mixtures and combinations, is not feasible. Prior to treating entire crop, test a small portion of the crop for sensitivity.

Mixing directions

Important –Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 of the needed amount of water. Start the mechanical or hydraulic agitation to provide moderate circulation before adding VENERATE CG. Add the VENERATE CG to the mix tank and the remaining volume of water and continue circulation. Maintain circulation while loading and spraying. Do not mix more VENERATE CG than can be used in 24 hours. Use a strainer no finer than 50 mesh in conventional spray systems.

Tank mixing

Do not combine VENERATE CG in the spray tank with other pesticides, surfactants, adjuvants, or fertilizers if there has been no previous experience or use of the combination to show it is physically compatible, effective, or non-injurious under your use conditions. Follow the most restrictive of the labeling limitations and precautions of all products used in mixtures.

To ensure compatibility of tank-mix combinations they must be evaluated prior to use. To determine the physical compatibility of this product with other products use a jar test. Using a quart jar, add the proportionate amounts of the products to one quart of water with agitation. Add dry formulations first, then flowables second, then emulsifiable concentrates last. After thoroughly mixing, let this mixture stand for 5 minutes. If the combination remains mixed or can readily be remixed, it is physically compatible. Once compatibility has been proven, use the same procedure for adding required ingredients to the spray tank.

GROUND AND AERIAL APPLICATIONS**2-4 quarts VENERATE CG per acre or 2.5-5 Tablespoons per 1000 square feet**

Apply VENERATE CG in ground and aerial equipment with quantities of water sufficient to provide thorough coverage of infested plant parts. Attention should be given to sprayer speed and calibration, wind speed, and foliar canopy to ensure adequate spray coverage.

For foliar applications using broadcast application equipment, apply VENERATE CG in a minimum of 30 gallons of water per acre or 2.75 quarts of water per 1000 square feet.

For dilute applications to bedding plants, trees and shrubs, apply VENERATE CG at a dilution of 2 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons of water or 2.5-5 Tablespoons per gallon of water. Use of a quality surfactant will aid performance. Do not use carrier volumes and/or adjuvants that create spray runoff or drip-accumulation at the base of the commercial commodity.

Do not spray when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for use. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator.

Orchard Spraying

- Dilute spray application: This application method is based on the premise that all plant parts are thoroughly wetted, to the point of runoff, with spray solution. To determine the number of gallons of dilute spray per acre, contact your extension specialist, state agricultural experiment station, or certified pest control advisor for assistance.
- Concentrate spray application: This application method is based on the premise that all plant parts are uniformly covered with spray solution but not to the point of runoff as with a dilute spray. Instead, a lower spray volume is used to deliver the same application rate of product per acre as is used for the dilute spray.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION INFORMATION

General: Apply in a spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre on row crops and 10 or more gallons per acre on tree or orchard crops. Insect control by aerial application may be less than control by ground application because of reduced coverage.

Spray drift: Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. Note: This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

Information on 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: 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 recommended 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 airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended 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. Use low-drift nozzles, such as solid stream nozzles that are oriented straight back to produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom width: For aerial applications, the boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotary blade. Use upwind swath displacement and apply only when wind speed is 3–10 mph as measured by an anemometer. Use medium or coarser spray according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or VMD for spinning atomizer nozzles. If application includes a no-spray zone, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or crop canopy.

Application height: Do not make application at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure to droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: 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.

Sensitive areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Do not allow spray to drift from the application site and contact people, structures people occupy at any time and the associated property, parks and recreation areas, non-target crops, aquatic and wetland areas, woodlands, pastures, rangelands, or animals. Do not allow product to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are foraging. Minimize spray drift away from the target area to reduce effects to other non-target insects.

SOIL TREATMENT USE DIRECTIONS*

4-8 quarts VENERATE CG per acre or 6-11 Tablespoons per 1000 square feet

At planting, apply VENERATE CG at the rate of 4-8 quarts per acre or 6-11 Tablespoons per 1000 square feet into the open seed furrow in a 6-8 inch band behind the seed tube. During cultivation, apply VENERATE CG at the rate of 4-8 quarts per acre as a directed or banded application incorporating the spray into the soil profile. For low to medium infestations of soil pests, use an at-planting in-furrow, or T-band application, in a minimum of 3 gallons of water per acre. When high pest infestations are anticipated or encountered, use other effective soil treatments for improved control. Additional in-season applications can be made during cultivation, by a banded spray followed by overhead irrigation or by using overhead chemigation.

VENERATE CG can be applied by soil treatment to protect against soil borne insects. In general, VENERATE CG can be applied by the following methods, unless specified differently in the crops section

Soil Drench Applications: Apply VENERATE CG at a sufficient rate to thoroughly soak the growing media and root zone. Treatments can occur prior to planting and at or near planting as soil drench applications. Multiple drench applications can be made on a 10–14 day interval for insect control treatments.

Shanked-In and Injected Applications: VENERATE CG can be shanked-in or injected into the soil alone, or with most types of pesticides and nutrients prior to planting and at planting. Use a jar test to confirm physical compatibility prior to application.

Broadcast Soil Applications: VENERATE CG can be applied to bare soil alone or with most types of pesticides and nutrients prior to planting, at planting, and at transplant. Apply with a minimum of 30 gallons of water and follow with a minimum of 0.5 inches of irrigation water or natural rainfall within 1-2 days to allow the material to move through the soil profile. Use of sufficient irrigation water to move the product into the root zone will vary depending upon initial soil moisture, organic matter and clay content of the soil. Use a jar test to confirm physical compatibility prior to application.

*Not labeled for this use in CA

CHEMIGATION USE

2-4 quarts VENERATE CG per acre

Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand moved irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide applications directly to a public water system.

For suppression/control of labeled pests apply VENERATE CG at the rate of 2-4 quarts per acre by chemigation prior to planting, at planting or shortly thereafter, at transplant or shortly thereafter, and in season on a 14-28 day interval as needed to maintain control.

Spray preparation

First prepare a suspension of VENERATE CG in a mix tank. Fill tank with 1/2 to 3/4 the needed amount of water. Start mechanical or hydraulic agitation. Add the required amount of VENERATE CG, and then the remaining volume of water. Then set the sprinkler to deliver a minimum of 0.1 to 0.3 inch of water per acre. Start sprinkler and uniformly inject the suspension of VENERATE CG into the irrigation water line so as to deliver the rate per acre targeted (which is within the labeled rate range). Inject the suspension of VENERATE CG with a positive displacement pump into the main line ahead of a right angle turn to insure adequate mixing. Any questions on calibration should be directed to your State Extension Service Specialists, to equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not combine VENERATE CG with pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers for application through chemigation equipment unless prior experience has shown the combination physically compatible, effective and non-injurious under conditions of use. VENERATE CG has not been fully evaluated for compatibility with all adjuvants or surfactants. It is advisable to conduct a spray compatibility test if a mixture with adjuvants or surfactants is planned.

General Requirements

- 1) Apply this product only through sprinkler including center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move irrigation systems.
- 2) Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water.
- 3) If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- 4) Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- 5) A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Application Instructions for All Types of Chemigation

- 1) Remove scale, pesticide residues, and other foreign matter from the chemical supply tank and entire injector system. Flush with clean water. Failure to provide a clean tank, void of scale or residues may cause product to lose effectiveness or strength.
- 2) Determine the treatment rates as indicated in the directions for use and make proper dilutions.
- 3) Prepare a solution in the chemical tank by filling the tank with the required water and then adding product as required. Utilize agitation to keep solution in suspension.
- 4) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- 5) The pesticide injection pipeline must 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.
- 6) The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, 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 for treatment.
- 9) Check to be sure that the system provides a uniform waterflow.
- 10) Irrigate crop with sufficient water to wet the root zone. Then, begin flow of the solution containing product solution from the chemical tank for a period to uniformly distribute the material. Discontinue flow of the VENERATE CG mixture and let the system continue to run only as necessary to purge the line with fresh water. Let the VENERATE CG solution remain in the root zone of the crop.

Specific Requirements for Chemigation Systems Connected to Public Water Systems

- 1) 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 out of the year.
- 2) Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the flow outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

Specific Requirements for Sprinkler Drip Trickle Micro-emitter Low-pressure Micro-sprinkler Chemigation

- 1) 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.
- 2) The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF THE FOLLOWING FOLIAR INSECTS AND MITES

Insects

- aphids (including blue alfalfa, cowpea, greenbug, pea, and spotted alfalfa)
- armyworms
- artichoke plume moth
- Asian citrus psyllid
- bagworm*
- cabbage looper
- cherry fruitworm
- citrus cutworm
- citrus leafminer
- citrus red mite
- citrus rust mite
- citrus thrips
- cranberry fruitworm
- cross-striped cabbageworm
- diamondback moth
- douglas fir tussock moth*
- European corn borer
- fall webworm
- filbert worm
- fireworms
- Florida red scale
- grape berry moth
- grape leaf skeletonizer
- grape leafroller
- green cloverworm
- green fruitworm
- green peach aphid*
- gypsy moth*
- *Heliothis*
- hemlock looper*
- hemp russet mite
- hickory shuckworm
- hornworm
- imported cabbageworm
- jackpine budworm*
- leafhoppers
- leafrollers (including fruittree, obliquebanded, pandemic, red-banded, variegated), (Application timing: optimal timing for leafrollers can vary between species and geographic locations. Monitor moth flights with pheromone traps and scout regularly to determine larval populations. Use a 7–10-day re-treatment schedule to maintain control if the crop is growing rapidly or if there is heavy pest pressure. Use a 3–4-day re-treatment schedule at flowering.)
- loopers (soybean and cabbage)
- Lygus
- mealybugs
- melonworm
- mites
- navel orange worm
- omnivorous leafrollers (Application timing: optimal timing for leafrollers can vary between species and geographic locations. Monitor moth flights with pheromone traps and scout regularly to determine larval populations. Use a 7–10-day re-treatment schedule to maintain control if the crop is growing rapidly or if there is heavy pest pressure. Use a 3–4-day re-treatment schedule at flowering.)
- orange tortrix
- orangedog
- oriental fruit moth
- pacific spider mite
- peach twig borer (Application timing: optimal timing for peach twig borer can vary between species and geographic locations. Monitor moth flights with pheromone traps and scout regularly to determine larval populations. Use a 7–10-day re-treatment schedule to maintain control if the crop is growing rapidly or if there is heavy pest pressure. Use a 3–4-day re-treatment schedule at flowering.)
- pear psylla
- pepper weevil (Use pheromone traps to time applications for control of pepper weevil.)
- pine tip moth*
- pickleworm
- plant bugs
- plum curculio* (Begin applications when adults are active and prior to start of oviposition. Repeat applications on a 4-7 day interval until adults are no longer active and developing fruit in no longer susceptible to damage. Rotation or tank-mixing with other insecticides labeled for plum curculio is recommended.)
- potato aphid
- potato leafhopper
- psyllids
- rehdumped caterpillar
- rindworm complex
- rosy apple aphid*
- San Jose scale (Apply at delayed dormant to tight cluster or target crawlers with two applications per generation)
- saltmarsh caterpillars
- scale
- six-spotted mite
- spanworms
- sparganothis fruitworm
- spruce budworm*
- stink bugs
- tent caterpillar
- Texas citrus mite
- thrips
- tobacco budworm
- tomato fruitworm
- tomato pinworm
- twospotted spider mite
- webworm
- western raspberry fruitworm
- western tussock moth*
- whiteflies
- Willamette Spider Mite
- woolly apple aphid*

*Not labeled for this use in CA

FOR USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS FOR CONTROL OR SUPPRESSION OF THE FOLLOWING Soil Dwelling Insects *

- aphids
- cutworms
- root and seed maggots
- white grubs
- wireworms

***Not labeled for this use in CA**

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USE

Pre-harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 days

CROP
BERRIES: Blueberry, High Bush Blueberry, Currant, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Elderberry, Juneberry, Lingonberry, Salal Blackberry, Loganberry, Red and Black Raspberry, and Cultivars and/or hybrids of these Cranberry Grape Strawberry
BULB VEGETABLES: Leek, Garlic and Onion (bulb and green)
BEDDING PLANTS
CITRUS FRUIT: Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines
BRASSICA (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES: Broccoli, Broccoli Raab, Brussel Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Broccoli, Chinese Cabbage (Bok Choy), Chinese Cabbage (Napa), Chinese Mustard (Gai Choy), Cauliflower, Cavalo, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mizuna, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Rape Greens
CUCURBIT VEGETABLES: Cucumber, edible gourds, muskmelon (cantaloupe, muskmelon, etc.), pumpkin, watermelon, winter and summer squash, zucchini
FLOWERING PLANTS
FRUITING VEGETABLES: Tomato, Tomatillo, Pepper, Ground Cherry, Pepino, Okra and Eggplant
HEMP
HERBS AND SPICES AND MINTS: (Outdoor/bedding plants) Angelica, balm, basil, borage, burnet, chamomile, catnip, chervil, chive, clary, coriander, costmary, cilantro, curry, dillweed, horehound, hyssop, lavender, lemongrass, lovage, marjoram, nasturtium, parsley (dried), peppermint, rosemary, sage, savory (summer and winter), bay, tansy, tarragon, thyme, wintergreen, woodruff and wormwood
HOPS AND DRIED CONES
LEAFY VEGETABLES (EXCEPT BRASSICA VEGETABLES) Arugula, Celery, Chervil, Cilantro, Corn Salad, Cress, Dandelion, Dock, Edible Chrysanthemum, Endive, Fennel, Head Lettuce, Leaf Lettuce, Parsley, Purslane, Radicchio, Rhubarb, Spinach, Swiss Chard, Turnip Greens and Watercress
ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
POME FRUITS Apples, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Pears and Quince
ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES Potato and Tuber Vegetables Artichoke, Cassava, Chayote Root, Chinese Artichoke, Garden Beet, Ginger, Jerusalem Artichoke, Potatoes, Sugar Beet, Sweet Potatoes, Turmeric, Yams Black Salsify, Carrot, Celeriac, Chicory, Edible Burdock, Ginseng, Horseradish, Parsnip, Radish, Oriental Radish, Rutabaga, Salsify, Skirret, Turnip, Turnip-rooted Chervil, and Turnip Rooted Parsley

(continued)

CROP
SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES* AND FORESTS *
STONE FRUITS Apricots, Cherry, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune
TOBACCO
TREE FARMS* AND PLANTATIONS* Conifers, Including Christmas Trees and Deciduous Trees
TREE NUTS Almond, Cashew, Chestnut, Filbert (Hazelnut), Macadamia, Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut

*Not labeled for this use in CA

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place. Do not freeze.

Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling:

For plastic containers less than or equal to 5 gallons: 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 and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 incineration. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For plastic containers greater than 5 gallons: 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. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For refillable containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with VENERATE CG only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat rinsing procedure two more times.



Pro Farm Group is a member of the Ag Container Recycling Council. Visit <http://www.acrecycle.org/contact> for information on how to arrange pick-up of this empty pesticide container.

Pro Farm Group WARRANTY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning use of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling that are not in accordance with the accompanying directions.



VENERATE[®]



BIOINSECTICIDE

PULL HERE TO OPEN ▲

Active Ingredient:

Heat-killed *Burkholderia rinojensis* strain A396 cells and spent fermentation media* 94.46%
 Other Ingredients: 5.54%
 Total: 100.00%

*Contains not less than 4 µg FR901228 per mL of VENERATE CG. FR901228 (CAS 128517-07-7) is an analytical marker in the active substance product.

EPA Reg. No.: 84059-14

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

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 center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12:00 PM Pacific Standard Time. In the event of a medical emergency, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.



CAN BE USED IN ORGANIC PRODUCTION



ProFarm[™]
Pro Farm Group, Inc

LOT #: PRINTED ON CONTAINER

- EPA Est. No. 85970-FL-001
- EPA Est. No. 84059-MI-001
- EPA Est. No. 73701-WI-001
- EPA Est. No. 90491-CAN-001
- EPA Est. No. 91121-DEU-001

NET CONTENTS:

- 55 Gallon
- 2.5 Gallon
- 1 Gallon
- 1 Quart



MBI-LBL-107 r6 v2h

PN 105576

PF 215717

Base Label. Attaches to container.