



TECHNICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN
FOR THE USE OF REGALIA®
TO CONTROL POWDERY MILDEW AND DOWNY MILDEW
ON LEAFY VEGETABLE CROPS AND COLE CROPS THROUGH AERIAL APPLICATION

FIFRA Section 2(ee) Recommendation

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

FOR USE IN ALL STATES WHERE CROP AND PEST(S) EXIST AND WHERE 2(EЕ) RECOMMENDATIONS ARE RECOGNIZED.

REGALIA®

EPA Reg. No. 84059-3

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CROP	DISEASE	RATE	USE RECOMMENDATIONS
<p>Leafy Vegetable Crops such as Lettuce, Celery, Spinach, Parsley, and Radicchio</p> <p>Cole Crops such as Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussel Sprouts, and Collards</p>	<p>Downy Mildew <i>(Bremia lactucae, Peronospora spp.)</i></p> <p>Powdery Mildew <i>(Erysiphe cichoracearum)</i></p>	<p>Aerial Application: Apply 1 quart of Regalia in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.</p>	<p>Aerial Application: For control of Powdery Mildew and Downy Mildew, apply Regalia preventatively. Apply 1 quart of Regalia in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Repeat applications at 7- to 14-day intervals. Regalia may be applied up to and including the day of harvest (0-day PHI).</p>

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

GENERAL: 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 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 product 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. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back 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.

All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA-registered label are to be followed.

This FIFRA Section 2(ee) recommendation contains new or additional directions for use of this product, which may not appear on the package label. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements plus all the other information appearing on the product label.

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

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