GROUP 4A INSECTICIDE

Mauget®

DINOCIDE ®

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE
FOR TREE INJECTION USE

EPA 24(c) Special Local Need Registration SLN NY-190007
(For Distribution and Use Only in New York State)

MFG. BY:	J.J. MAUGET CO.
TOWN, STATE:	Arcadia, CA 91006
EPA REGISTRATION NO:	7946-35
EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO:	

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dinotefuran*	12%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....	88%
Total	100%

*Contains 0.13 g/mL N-methyl-N'-nitro-N"-[(tetrahydro-3-furanyl)methyl]guanidine

This label for Dinocide expires and must not be distributed or used in accordance with this SLN registration after December 31, 2024.

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SPOTTED LANTERNFLY AND HEMLOCK WOOLLY ADELGID IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.
- **In the state of New York, Dinocide is registered under FIFRA Section 24(c) as a Special Local Need (SLN) registration. For the state of New York, this 24(c) supplemental labeling provides directions for use, including use precautions and limitations applicable to the use of Dinocide and does not supersede the Directions for Use on the product/package label.**
- **This 24(c) supplemental labeling applies only for use in the management of spotted lanternfly and hemlock woolly adelgid in the state of New York.**
- **See product label for Precautionary Statements, Environmental Hazards, First Aid, Storage and Disposal, and Warranty Disclaimer.**
- This FIFRA Section 24(c) labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- This supplemental labeling must accompany every container of Dinocide (EPA Reg. No. 7946-35) sold or distributed in New York State and utilized for spotted lanternfly or hemlock woolly adelgid management.
- Dinocide (EPA Reg. No. 7946-35) is a Restricted Use Pesticide in New York State and may be sold, offered for sale, distributed, possessed or used only by a certified applicator or purchase permit holder.
- All restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label are to be followed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

READ ENTIRE LABEL, USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS, AND WITH APPLICABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

TREE	PEST	APPLICATION RATE FOR TREE INJECTION
Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*)	Spotted lanternfly *(Lycorma delicatula)*	2 mL per inch DBH
Hemlock	Hemlock Woolly Adelgid	1.0 mL per inch DBH for trees 2 to 10 inches DBH or 2 mL per injection site every 6 inches of circumference. 1.5 mL per inch DBH for trees 10 to 36 inches DBH or 3 mL per injection site every 6 inches of circumference.

		2.0 mL per inch DBH for trees 36 inches or greater DBH 4 mL per injection site every 6 inches of circumference.

FACTORS AFFECTING APPLICATION

Applications are most effective when made prior to insect infestation and in conjunction with good cultural management practices. The species and health of the tree, as well as local environmental conditions, will determine the rate of uptake when using the Mauget System. Uptake time in the tree usually occurs within several minutes to over an hour, but trees in advanced stages of insect infestation may not respond to treatment. If DINOCIDE is not absorbed within 24 hours (barring any applicator error or malfunction of injection device, or environmental factors affecting transpiration) the tree may be considered high risk with a possible poor chance of survival.

Environmental Conditions
This tree-injection technology relies on the natural uptake rate of the tree; and thus, factors that affect the transpiration rate can greatly affect the uptake rate. Transpiration is dependent upon a number of factors, such as soil moisture, soil and air temperatures, and time of day. For optimum uptake, apply when soil moisture is adequate and soil temperatures are above 45°F. Preferred conditions for injections are morning to early afternoon hours, with warm temperatures (55-85°F / 13-30°C), accompanied by low humidity, clear skies and a slight breeze. Sunny conditions along with moist soil and a well-hydrated tree will also increase the transpiration rate and will therefore improve uptake. Conversely, cool temperatures, cloudy and/or evening skies and trees under moisture stress will slow down the rate of uptake. Extreme heat and cold temperatures will adversely affect rates as well.

Trees that have healthy vascular systems will have correspondingly higher uptake rates. Trees in advanced stages of pest development may not respond to treatment, as vascular plugging caused by disease inhibits transpiration. If DINOCIDE has not started to absorb within two hours, consider removing the device (following the proper sequence provided in the removal instructions) and drill a new hole in a different area of the trunk and inject again. The injection devices need to be evenly spaced at points on the trunk free of visible decay areas and wounds from the point of injection to where branching begins. If DINOCIDE has not started to absorb within one hour after the second attempt, the vascular system of the tree may be too compromised for treatment or there is significant decay in that local injection area.

DO NOT inject trees that are drought stressed. Applications to drought or heat stressed trees may result in injury to tree tissue, poor treatment and subsequently poor control. Avoid treating trees that are moisture stressed or suffering from herbicide damage.

Monitor Tree Health and Pest Infestations
Preventative application is more effective than therapeutic treatment in trees showing insect infestation symptoms. Effective injection treatment is favored by a full canopy (i.e., leaves) and a healthy vascular system. Once these tissues are compromised by pest damage (larval galleries, defoliation, leaf mining, etc.), an effective and uniform application of DINOCIDE may be difficult to achieve and subsequent control may be poor. For optimal results, treat at least 2 to 3 weeks before pests historically infest the host tree. As a result of systemic movement and longevity of DINOCIDE in trees, the interval may be extended much earlier to 6 months should tree dormancy, adverse weather, management, asynchronous life cycle of pests, etc., allow earlier application timing.

DINOCIDE may also be effective as a remedial treatment. Pests that attack the stem and branches may disrupt vascular tissue resulting in poor distribution in an infested tree. However, control may be achieved if larvae come into contact or feed on DINOCIDE-treated tree tissues.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Timing of Application:
Preventive applications approximately 2 to 4 weeks prior to the anticipated feeding damage will provide better management, but rescue treatments will also perform well with acceptable minimal damage. DINOCIDE should only be applied to the Tree of Heaven post bloom (bloom time is typically from mid-May through early June in NY). The ideal time to inject DINOCIDE would be between July and October for treatment of SLF on the Tree of Heaven in NY. DINOCIDE can also be used after damage has occurred. Focus timing and treatment on the most susceptible stage of the listed pest.

Hemlock trees must be injected with Dinocide when they are actively transpiring and not in winter dormancy. For best results, inject trees for Hemlock woolly adelgid with Dinocide either in the spring or fall when HWA are actively feeding. Inject trees when the soil temperatures are 45º F or higher. Adequate soil moisture is necessary for good uptake. The trees would be injected would be every 2 years.

Application Tips:

To account for trunk flare, place injection sites evenly around the base of the root flare within 6 to 8 inches of the root crown. Follow good injection practices. Disinfect drill bit prior to use on each tree.

Tree measurement guidance
Dosages are based on the circumference OR the diameter (inches or centimeters) of the tree at breast height ("DBH"). DBH is the outside bark diameter of the trunk at 4.5 feet (1.4 m) above the ground on the uphill side of the tree. For the purposes of determining breast height, the ground includes the duff layer that may be present, but does not include unincorporated woody debris that may rise above the ground line.

1. The MAUGET SYSTEM
(A) Mauget compressible capsule with insert hole
(B) Feeder tube with flanged gunsight and opposite tapered beveled end

2. TOOLS
(A) Portable electric drill
(B) 11/64 in. (0.4 cm) drill bit
(C) Optional soft-headed mallet or hammer
(D) Tape measure
(E) Insertion tool (optional)

3. NUMBER OF CAPSULES
Measure the tree at breast height in inches. If measuring the circumference, divide this number by six (6) to determine the number of capsules needed. If measuring the diameter at breast height (DBH), divide this number by 2 (two) to determine the number of capsules needed. If the number of capsules results in a fraction, round down to the lower whole number.
The following dosage, per capsule, depends on tree diameter:

2mL capsules – 2 to 10 inches DBH
3mL capsules – 11 to 36 inches DBH
4mL capsules – 37 inches DBH and above.

For heavier infestation, use 4 mL capsules on all tree sizes. Trees in advanced stages of insect infestation may not respond to treatment. The health and the environmental conditions will determine the rate of uptake.

Injection sites may be covered with Lac Balsam or similar for aesthetic purposes.

4. PRESSURIZING THE CAPSULE
Apply the appropriate amount of pressure on the top of the capsule in order to compress.

5. DRILLING THE TREE HOLE
Predrill spaced injection sites at a slight downward angle at the root flair/buttress area (approximately 6.0 to 8.0 in., 15 to 20 cm) above ground level, using a clean 11/64 in. (0.4 cm) drill bit (except monocotyledons, conifers, etc.). Drill the hole deep enough to allow the vascular system to transport DINOCIDE throughout the tree. Make injection holes at least 3/8 to 1/2 inch (0.95 to 1.3 cm) into healthy xylem (white wood) under the bark, up to a depth of 2 inches (5 cm) from the outer trunk surface depending upon the tree species and outer bark thickness. Disinfect drill bit and insertion tool (if used).

6. TREE HOLE DEPTH
It is important that the feeder tube be set to the proper depth in the conductive xylem tissue. If set too deeply, flow is restricted by blockage in the heartwood; if set too shallow, leakage may occur. The feeder tube dispensing end is beveled to allow for a 1/4 in. plus tolerance.

7. COMBINING CAPSULE AND FEEDER TUBE
Several methods of combining the capsule with the feeder tube are acceptable including placing by hand, the feeder tube's flange end, with the flange notch upward, into the capsule insert hole of a compressed upright capsule. Push the flange end of the feeder tube flush with the membrane located at the inner end of the insert hole.

8. PLACING THE FEEDER TUBE IN THE TREE
Firmly seat the beveled, dispensing end of the feeder tube, with the attached upright capsule, into the predrilled tree injection hole. Tap the rear side, opposite the insert hole of the capsule either with an optional mallet, hammer or push forward with the palm of your hand. This action will simultaneously seat the feeder tube in the injection hole while breaking the capsule membrane for releasing the capsule contents into the feeder tube and into the tree. Another method is to place the feeder

tube in the predrilled hole of the tree using the optional insertion tool. Then place the compressed capsule onto the feeder tube in place.

9. REMOVAL

Uptake in the tree usually occurs within several minutes. Capsules may be temporarily rotated in place to see if any liquid is left. When empty, turn the capsules upside down for one minute before removal. Applicators must remove capsules promptly after treatment. Empty capsules must not be left on the tree. The health and species of the tree, and local environmental conditions will determine the rate of uptake. If the capsule does not completely empty within a few hours, invert and carefully remove the capsule and enclose it in a heavy-duty plastic bag for disposal in accordance with state and local regulations.