



FIFRA SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTION

ISOCYCLOSERAM	GROUP	30	INSECTICIDE
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TO CONTROL THE RESISTANT RED SUNFLOWER SEED WEEVIL IN SUNFLOWERS IN THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 15, 2026

EXPIRATION DATE: August 31, 2026

Vertento® insecticide
EPA Reg. No. 100-1711
EPA File Number: 26SD01

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT
IN POOR INSECT CONTROL, CROP INJURY, OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Applicators must access and search Bulletins Live! Two (BLT) at <https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/bulletins> within six months prior to or on the day of the application to determine whether the application site falls within a Pesticide Use Limitation Area (PULA). If you are located inside a PULA, follow the instructions in the "Inside a PULA" section below and in the BLT bulletin. If the application site falls outside of a PULA, follow the instructions in the "Outside a PULA" section below.

Outside a PULA

TWO mitigation points are required for all crops listed on this label. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve points, determine your eligibility for mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Inside PULAs

Different runoff/erosion mitigation point(s) are required inside specific PULAs. Access Bulletins Live! Two within 6 months prior to or on the day of the application to determine if you are inside a PULA. If your application site is located within a PULA, points are required for all uses. Access the BLT to determine the total number of points required. Follow the steps below to determine which applications need to achieve the points, determine eligibility for mitigation relief, and determine options to achieve mitigation points.

Downwind Managed Areas That Can Represent Spray Drift Buffers

When spray drift buffers are identified as mitigation, the following managed areas can be included as part of the buffer footage if they are downwind and are immediately adjacent/contiguous to the treated field, and people are not present in those areas (including inside closed buildings/structures). If the pesticide product label or bulletin, or the state or local government in which the application area is located has a requirement that prohibits or restricts spray drift in any area, including these specific managed areas, that prohibition/restriction must be followed.

- a. Fields, pastures, forage fields, and private rangelands, including untreated portions of the treated areas;

- b. Roads, paved or gravel surfaces, mowed grassy/fallowed areas adjacent to the treated area, and areas of bare ground from recent plowing or grading that are contiguous with the treated area;
- c. On-site buildings and their perimeters, or other man-made structures with walls and/or roof;
- d. Areas present and/or maintained as a runoff/erosion measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative filter strips (VFS), field borders, grassed waterways, vegetated ditches that retain runoff on-site, riparian areas, managed/constructed wetlands, or other areas of intentional habitat improvement;
- e. Areas present and/or maintained as a drift buffer reduction measure as listed on EPA's Mitigation Menu website. Examples include vegetative windbreaks, hedgerows, shelterbelts, riparian areas, private forests, woodlots, and shrublands;
- f. Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)¹ and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP) lands;
- g. On-site contained irrigation water resources that are not connected to adjacent water bodies, including on-farm irrigation canals and ditches, water conveyances, managed irrigation/runoff retention basins, farm ponds, and tailwater collection ponds.

¹ Applicators may need to ensure that pesticide use does not cause degradation of CRP habitat.

Spray Drift Buffers for Broadcast Applications

Wind-directional ecological spray drift buffers are required for applications as follows in **Table A**:

Table A. Wind-Directional Ecological Spray Drift Buffers

Application Method	Droplet Size Distribution (DSD)	Minimum Buffer Distance
Aerial	Medium or coarser	300 ft
Ground (2–4 ft boom height)	Medium or coarser	25 ft
Airblast	NA	85 ft

Reduction Options for All Ecological Wind-Directional Drift Buffers

The applicator may choose among the ecological drift buffer reduction options on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website (<https://www.epa.gov/pesticides/mitigation-menu>) to reduce the wind-directional ecological buffer distance before applying this product. All buffer reduction options selected must align with the minimum droplet size and release height requirements on this label.

To reduce the buffer distance for the application, the buffer reduction options must be employed in accordance with the instructions and descriptions on EPA's Mitigation Menu Website. These buffer reduction options do not apply to areas occupied by humans for residential or commercial purposes (such as lawns, sidewalks, outdoor recreational areas, athletic fields, buildings/homes, farmworker housing, schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, and hospitals).

When using more than one option during the application, the percent reduction in the buffer distances may be added together. The maximum buffer reduction that can be achieved by a combination of buffer reduction options is 100% (i.e., no drift buffer required).

The website includes the full menu of wind-directional ecological drift buffer reduction options for each application method. The following are examples, but may not be applicable for all application methods:

- Reduce single application rate (all)
- Increase in droplet size above the minimum size required (ground and aerial)
- Use targeted applications (e.g., hooded sprayers, layby application, deflectors, or drop nozzles (ground and airblast only))
- Lower release boom height (ground only)
- Reduce the number of passes across the field (all)
- Install a downwind windbreak, hedgerow, or artificial screen (all)
- Apply when the relative humidity \geq 60% (ground and aerial only)

EPA may periodically update the Mitigation Menu Website, for example, by adding new drift buffer reduction options or updating an option's description.

When tank mixing, the most restrictive of the products' label or bulletin requirements must be followed (e.g., drift buffers that are not wind-directional, Application Exclusion Zone drift requirements, drift buffers to residences, schools, and parks where bystanders could be present, use prohibitions, timing restrictions, and application method prohibitions).

Pollinator Best Management Practices

- Develop and maintain clear communication with local beekeepers to help protect bees. To the extent possible, advise beekeepers within a 1-mile radius 48-hrs in advance of the application, and confirm hive locations before spraying.
- Use Pollinator Protection Plans when they are available. These plans may be available from state lead agencies and promote communication between growers, landowners, farmers, beekeepers, pesticide users, and other pest management professionals to reduce exposure of bees and other pollinators to pesticides.
- Use integrated pest management to prevent or mitigate potential negative effects to pollinators and consider multiple management options before resorting to a pesticide application.
- Where honey producers have moved bees or covered hives to protect them from spray drift, hives can be returned or uncovered 3 days after an application.

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Sunflower			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
Red sunflower seed weevil	1.6 – 2.0	Time applications to the most susceptible insect life-stage at locally determined action thresholds before populations reach damaging levels.	<p>Under high pest populations, apply a higher rate within the labeled rate range.</p> <p>Apply this product diluted in a minimum volume of 10 gal/A by ground or 5 gal/A by air.</p> <p>Under conditions such as high pest populations, dense foliage, or adverse application conditions (such as high temperatures), use a greater volume of water to ensure adequate coverage.</p> <p>For best control, apply Vertento with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application.</p>
Resistance Management:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Section 3.2. • Do not make more than one application of Vertento before rotating to a different mode of action 			
Precautions			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid the use of oil-based adjuvants during flowering as it may lead to floret abortion 			
USE RESTRICTIONS			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to Section 6.1 for additional product use restrictions. 2. Maximum Single Application Rate: 2.0 fl oz/A/application <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. DO NOT exceed 0.0520 lb ai/A of isocycloseram-containing products. 3. Minimum Application Interval: 7 days 4. Maximum Annual Rate: 4.0 fl oz/A/year 			

Crops (Including all cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)			
Sunflower			
Target Pest	Rate (fl oz/A)	Application Timing	Use Directions
<p>a. DO NOT exceed 0.104 lb ai/A/year of isocycloseram-containing products including all application types (seed treatment, soil, foliar).</p> <p>5. DO NOT make more than two applications per year.</p> <p>6. Foliar application of this product is prohibited from the onset of flowering until flowering is complete unless: (i) the application is made before 10 am or after 3 pm, OR (ii) the application is being made at a time when the temperature at the application site is 50°F or less.</p> <p>7. Before making an application, consult with www.fieldwatch.com to determine locations of the nearest bee hives and communicate with local beekeepers.</p> <p>8. DO NOT allow livestock to graze in treated areas.</p> <p>9. Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): 14 days</p>			

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Label Code: SD1711609AB0626