

Group

NATULAR® 20EC

INSECTICIDE

Mosquito Larvicide

To be used in governmental mosquito control programs, by professional pest control operators, or in other mosquito or midge control operations.

Active Ingredient:
Spinosad (a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D)

Other Ingredients:
Total

U.S. Patent No. 5,362,634 and 5,496,931
Contains 2 lb of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

First Aid		
If swallowed:	 Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. 	
	Do not give anything to an unconscious person.	
If in eyes:	 Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with warm water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. 	

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-214-7753 for emergency medical treatment information.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Non-target aquatic invertebrates may be killed in water where this pesticide is used. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

This product is toxic to bees exposed to treatment and for 3 hours following treatment. Do not apply this product to blooming, pollen-shedding or nectar-producing parts of plants if bees may forage on the plants during this time period unless the application is made in response to a public health emergency declared by appropriate state or federal authorities.

Directions For Use

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.

Product Information

Natular® 20EC is a product for killing mosquito and midge larvae. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. Natular® 20EC may be applied with suitable ground or aerial application equipment.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs: Natular® 20EC is intended to kill mosquito and midge larvae. Mosquitoes are best controlled when an IPM program is followed. Larval control efforts should be managed through habitat mapping, active adult and larval surveillance, and integrated with other control strategies such as source reduction, public education programs, harborage or barrier adult mosquito control applications, and targeted adulticide applications.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Natular® 20EC contains a Group 5 insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 5 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if appropriate resistance management strategies are not followed. Currently, only spinetoram and spinosad active ingredients are classified as Group 5 insecticides. Resistance to other insecticide groups is not likely to impact the effectiveness of this product. Spinosad may be used in rotation with all other labeled products in a comprehensive IRM program.

To minimize the potential for resistance development, the following practices are recommended:

- · Base insecticide use on comprehensive IPM and IRM programs.
- Routinely evaluate applications for loss of effectiveness.
- Rotate with other labeled effective mosquito larvicides that have a different mode of action.
- In dormant rice fields, standing water within agricultural/crop sites, and permanent marine and freshwater sites, do not make more than 20 applications per year.
- Use insecticides with a different mode of action (different insecticide group) on adult mosquitoes so that both larvae and adults are not exposed to products with the same mode of action.
- Contact your local extension specialist, technical advisor, and/or Clarke representative for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact your local Clarke representative by calling 800-323-5727.

Mixing

Natular® 20EC should be diluted with water. Shake well before using as Natular® 20EC may separate on standing and must be thoroughly agitated prior to dilution. Partially fill spray tank with water. Start agitation and add the required amount of Natular® 20EC. Continue agitation while mixing and filling the spray tank to the required spray volume. Maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mix. Do not allow water or spray mixture to back-siphon into the water source. Do not mix more Natular® 20EC than can be used in a single application.

Mixing Formula: If an application rate of X fl oz of Natular® 20EC per acre is desired, the spray equipment is calibrated to deliver Y gallons per acre, and a total of Z acres is being treated, the following formula would apply:

X fl oz of Natular® 20EC per acre x Z acres to be treated = W total fl oz of Natular® 20EC required

Y gallons per acre x Z acres to be treated = V total volume of water required To treat Z acres, mix W fl oz of Natular® 20EC in V gallons of water and apply at a rate of Y gallons per acre.

For example, to treat 10 acres at 2 fl oz of Natular® 20EC per acre with equipment calibrated at 2 gallons per acre, mix 20 fl oz of Natular® 20EC into 20 gallons of water and apply at a rate of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre. The addition of Natular® 20EC to the total volume of water will not significantly affect the total targeted volume of spray mixture.

Spray Drift Management

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

AL0880

for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all of these factors when making the decision to apply this product.

The following spray drift management requirements must be followed to avoid offtarget drift movement from applications.

- The boom width must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade. Nozzle placement may be extended to 100% of rotor blade diameter when very coarse droplets of VMD 400-500 microns (ASABE Standard 572) are used.
- Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream, and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.
- Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.
- 4. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the treatment area.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Application

Proper application techniques help ensure adequate coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum kill of mosquito and midge larvae. The following recommendations are provided for ground and aerial application of Natular® 20EC.

Ground Application: Use conventional ground application equipment with enough water to provide uniform coverage of the target area. Use hand-pump, airblast, mist blower, etc. spray equipment. Apply at the designated rate for the targeted site.

Spot Treatment: Apply Natular® 20EC as a spot treatment to areas where mosquitoes are breeding at rates appropriate for the treatment site habitat and conditions.

Aerial Application: Natular® 20EC may be aerially applied either undiluted or diluted with water through fixed wing aircraft or helicopter with either conventional boom and nozzle systems or rotary atomizers. Use a nozzle configuration that produces a droplet size distribution that ensures droplet deposition in the targeted area. Apply at the designated rates for the targeted site.

Application Sites and Rates

The rates listed are typical for efficaciously killing mosquito and midge larvae in the listed habitat sites. Within this range, use lower rates when water is shallow, vegetation and/or pollution are minimal, and mosquito populations are low. Do not use less than labeled rates. Natular® 20EC may be applied at rates up to 6.4 fl oz per acre in waters high in organic content (such as polluted water, sewage lagoons, animal waste lagoons, and waters with high concentrations of leaf litter or other organic debris), deep-water mosquito habitats or those with dense surface cover, and where monitoring indicates a lack of kill at typical rates. Do not re-apply within 7 days of the initial application unless monitoring indicates that larval populations have reestablished or weather conditions have rendered initial treatments ineffective.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material with absorbent materials and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure 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. Offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. For killing mosquito larvae species in the following non-crop sites:

Non-Crop Site Natular® 20EC	For killing mosquito larvae species in the following non-crop sites:		
Woodland pools, snow pools, roadside ditches, retention ponds, freshwater dredge spoils, tire tracks and other natural or manmade depressions, rock holes, pot holes and similar areas subject to holding water Other Freshwater Sites Natural and mammade aquatic sites, edges of lakes, ponds, canals, stream eddies, creek edges, detention ponds Freshwater Swamps and Marshes Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation Marine/Coastal Areas Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas Stormwater/Drainage Systems Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Wastewater Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Non-Crop Site	20EC fl oz/acre (lb ai/acre)	
made depressions, rock holes, pot holes and similar areas subject to holding water Other Freshwater Sites Natural and manmade aquatic sites, edges of lakes, ponds, canals, stream eddies, creek edges, detention ponds Freshwater Swamps and Marshes Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation Marine/Coastal Areas Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Wastewater Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Woodland pools, snow pools, roadside ditches, retention ponds,	(0.018-	
Natural and manmade aquatic sites, edges of lakes, ponds, canals, stream eddies, creek edges, detention ponds Freshwater Swamps and Marshes Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation Marine/Coastal Areas Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas Stormwater/Drainage Systems Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Wastewater Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	made depressions, rock holes, pot holes and similar areas subject	0.033)	
Freshwater Swamps and Marshes Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation Marine/Coastal Areas Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas Stormwater/Drainage Systems Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Wastewater Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Natural and manmade aquatic sites, edges of lakes, ponds,		
Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation Marine/Coastal Areas Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas Stormwater/Drainage Systems Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Wastewater Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for		2.8	
Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas Stormwater/Drainage Systems Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas Wastewater Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation		
Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas (0.033-Wastewater) Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas		
Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for		(0.033-	
ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Wastewater	0.045)	
ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation		
Dormant Rice Fields Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associ-		
the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for		1.1 - 2	
the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle) Natural and Artificial Containers Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during	(0.018-	
Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next		
holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Natural and Artificial Containers	1.1 - 2.8	
barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water		
recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for	holding containers. Cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain	0.045)	
pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for			
ing sites. Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles. Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for			
Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for			

Agricultural/Crop sites where mosquito breeding occurs: Apply Natular® 20EC at the rate of 1.1 to 2.8 fl. oz./acre in standing water within agricultural/crop sites where mosquito breeding occurs: pastures/hay fields, rangelands, orchards, vineyards and citrus groves. Do not apply to waters intended for irrigation.

Warranty To the extent consistent with applicable law CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC. makes no warranty, express or implied concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use/handling of this material when use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

Natular® is a Registered Trademark of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc.

Manufactured By:

CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.
159 N. GARDEN AVE - ROSELLE, ILLINOIS 60172, USA
1-800-323-5727

EPA Reg. No.: 8329-106
EPA Est. No.:
Net Contents:
Lot No.: