NEW JERSEY MOSQUITO LARVICIDE

Contains No DDT

KILLS MOSQUITO ADULTS, LARVAE, AND PUPAE. [illegible]

[illegible] INGREDIENTS:

[illegible] .... .0[illegible]

Petroleum Distillate .... [illegible].[illegible]00

INERT INGREDIENTS: 36.[illegible]

40 CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR OTHER CAUTIONS

COMBUSTIBLE MIXTURE. DO NOT [illegible], [illegible], SPILL OR [illegible] [illegible]LL[illegible]. [illegible]

NET CONTENTS—ONE GALLON

SEACOAST LABORATORIES, INC

[illegible]

For the past 25 years the New Jersey Mosquito Larvicide has been effectively and economically used for the following purposes:

1—To exterminate Mosquito Larvae and pupae in all types of water.

2—To protect outdoor gatherings such as picnics, carnivals, concerts lawn parties, church parties, meetings, ~~etc.~~, from adult mosquitoes.

Directions for applying New Jersey Mosquito Larvicide

1—Application on Water to Kill Larvae and pupae:

The concentrated larvicide is well shaken or stirred and diluted with nine parts of water. For instance, if ten gallons of spray is necessary, 1 gallon of concentrated larvicide is ~~removed from the drum and~~ mixed with 9 gallons of water. This diluted mixture is then sprayed with any suitable sprayer in such a way that the water surface is uniformly covered. The sprayer should be frequently shaken in order to keep larvicide well mixed. The thin film of larvicide on the water surface kills the larvae and paupae within a few hours after application. Efficient results are obtained with heavy, thorough spraying, so that breeding area is well covered. It usually requires about 45 gallons of the diluted larvicide (~~5 gallons concentrated~~) to cover an acre surface of water or approximately 1 gallon per 1,000 square feet. ~~Most of the larvae and pupae will die in one or two hours after spraying.~~ Heavier spraying is necessary if the water is covered with scum or vegetation.

This larvicide is effective in all kinds of water such as fresh water, hard water, salt water, etc.

2—Application of the larvicide to protect outdoor gatherings from adult mosquitoes.

The concentrated larvicide is first well shaken or stirred. It is then mixed with 12 parts of water (1 quart to 3 gallons) in the sprayer. During the spraying operation it should be frequently shaken or stirred to ensure uniform distribution of the larvicide.

Before the affair starts, the entire area including grass, shrubs, bleachers, sheds, benches, or any other place where mosquitoes may rest during the day is thoroughly sprayed with the diluted larvicide. This should kill or incapacitate all mosquitoes hiding within the area. The next object is to prevent outside mosquitoes from coming into the protected area. For this purpose the spray is directed upward so as to saturate the atmosphere with a fine mist or fog for the larvicide. The spray is best applied against the wind so that the fine mist of fog will drift with the wind throughout the area. Just about dusk or when the mosquitoes from the outside begin to fly in, the fogging operation is repeated, the spray being applied as high as the pressure of the sprayer permits, preferably on the side from which the wind is blowing. If no noticeable wind prevails it may be necessary to fog all around the area, directing the spray upward so as to keep the inflying mosquitoes away. One thorough fogging at this time is generally sufficient for the rest of the evening. Under very heavy infestations where the mosquitoes are coming in large numbers, another fogging about 9 p. m. may be necessary. The operator in charge should be on the alert for this last step.

ACCEPTED

JUL 7 1967

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