

A COMPLETE LINE OF FARM PROVEN CHEMICALS: WEED KILLERS, INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES, SOIL FUMIGANTS, HORMONES. AN IMPORTANT PART OF AGWAY COMPLETE CROP SERVICE FOR GREATER NET RETURNS.

SEVIN 50W

ACCEPTED

4/17/71

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC REGISTRATION UNDER # 8540-17 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

DIRECTIONS:

READ THESE ENTIRE DIRECTIONS AND WARRANTY OF SALE. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL CAUTIONS, WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS.

APPLES AND PEARS: For codling moth, green apple aphid, white apple leaf hopper and apple mealybug, use 1 pound per 100 gallons. For control of apple maggot, fruit tree leaf roller, green fruit worm, plum curculio, red banded leaf roller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, eye-spotted bud moth, European apple sawfly, apple rust mite, pear psylla, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leaf miners, Lecanium, oystershell, San Jose and Forbes scales, periodical cicada, eastern tent caterpillar, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons. For best scale control, apply when crawlers are active. For rosy apple aphid apply before leaves curl. To avoid possible fruit thinning on certain varieties of apples and foliar injury to McIntosh and York, do not apply until 25 days after petal fall. May be applied to 1 day before harvest.

APPLE THINNING: Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with SEVIN. Caution should be observed in applying SEVIN so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN wettable powder per 100 gallons of dilute spray.

CONCENTRATION: Use 1/4 to 1 pound on easily thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties, use 1 to 2 pounds.

TIMING: Apply in one spray timed between 10 and 25 days after full bloom.

VARIETAL RESPONSE: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and Yellow Newton. Difficult-to-thin varieties include Baldwin, Lee Davis, Dutchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial.

CHERRIES, PLUMS, PRUNES, PEACHES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES: For cherry fruit fly, fruit tree leaf roller, peach twig borer, Oriental fruit moth, lesser peach tree borer, black cherry aphid, eye spotted bud moth, plum curculio, red banded leaf roller, Japanese beetle, Forbes scale, oyster shell scale, San Jose and Lecanium scale, eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, tussock moth, European earwig, cucumber beetle, June beetle, periodic cicada, Platynota flavenda, and tarnished plant bug, apply at 2 pounds per 100 gallons of spray. Apply at 10 day intervals. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. May be applied up to 1 day before harvest on these fruits except apricots and nectarines 3 days. For lesser peach tree borer control on peaches, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly.

BLUEBERRIES: For Japanese beetle control, use 3 pounds per acre in enough water to give complete coverage. For control of cherry and cranberry fruit worms, blueberry maggot and European fruit Lecanium, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. 125 to 150 gallons per acre is suggested up to 3 weeks before harvest. Repeat 10 days later or as needed.

CRANBERRIES: Use 4 to 6 pounds per acre for cut worms, fireworms, fruitworms, Japanese beetle and leaf hoppers. Apply in late bloom and as needed at

acre. For leaf hoppers, Japanese beetle, bean leaf beetle and velvet bean caterpillar, use 2 pounds; may be applied any time up to harvest.

CABBAGES: For control of six-spotted leaf hopper (vector for aster yellows), use 2 pounds per acre; for flea beetles, 1 pound. May be applied up to harvest.

SWEET CORN: For control of European corn borer, corn earworm, sap beetles and Japanese beetles, use 3 pounds per acre. Start applications when European corn borer eggs are about to hatch or for other insects attacking silks and ears when the silks first appear and at 3 to 4 day intervals until silks begin to dry. If the forage is to be fed to dairy or meat animals, allow 7 days between last application and harvest.

CUCUMBERS, MELONS, SQUASH AND PUMPKINS: Use 2 pounds per acre for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, squash bug, melon worm, and pickleworm. Apply when insects first appear and repeat at 10 day intervals as needed. Avoid excessive applications. Some leaf injury may occur if foliage is wet or humidity very high when application is made. May be applied up to harvest.

LETTUCE: For six-spotted leaf hopper (aster yellows vector), apply 3 pounds per acre at 5 to 7 day intervals starting when plants are small. For flea beetles and harlequin bugs, 2 pounds will be adequate. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest on head lettuce or within 14 days of harvest on leaf lettuce.

POTATO: For control of Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle and leaf hopper, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. For corn borer and tarnished plant bug, use 2 to 4 pounds. May be used up to harvest.

TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER: For Colorado potato beetle and flea beetle, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. For corn borer, fall armyworm, tomato hornworm, tomato fruitworm, tarnished plant bug, stink and lace bugs, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Apply when insects first appear and at 10 day intervals. May be used up to harvest.

FORAGE: On legume and grass mixtures for hay, silage, green feed or pasturing, use 2 pounds per acre for leathopper, green clover worm, alfalfa caterpillar, Japanese beetle and three-cornered alfalfa hopper. No time required between last application and harvest or grazing.

ORNAMENTALS: SEVIN at recommended concentrations can be safely used on a wide range of ornamental plants, flowers, shrubs and shade trees including rose, carnation, gladiolus, zinnia, chrysanthemum, lilac, arbor vitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, dogwood, birch and pines. Six to ten days before application, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons when insects or their damage appear. Repeat weekly or as needed to control apple aphid, bagworm, birch leaf miner, blister beetles, bore larva, boxwood leaf miner, elm leaf aphid, flea beetles, grasshopper, Japanese beetle, June beetles, lace bugs, leafhoppers, leaf

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VARIETAL RESPONSE: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and Yellow Newton. Difficult-to-thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Dutchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial.

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BLUEBERRIES: For Japanese beetle control, use 3 pounds per acre in enough water to give complete coverage. For control of cherry and cranberry fruit worms, blueberry maggot and European fruit Lecanium, use 3 to 4 pounds per acre. 125 to 150 gallons per acre is suggested up to 3 weeks before harvest. Repeat 10 days later or as needed.

CRANBERRIES: Use 4 to 6 pounds per acre for cutworms, fireworms, fruitworms, Japanese beetle and leaf hoppers. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10-day intervals. A dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre is suggested. May be applied up to 1 day before harvest.

GRAPES: Use 4 pounds per acre for grape berry moth and June beetles. Use 2 pounds per acre for leaf hopper, red-banded leaf roller, European fruit Lecanium, grape leaf folder and leaf skeletonizer. Apply 200 gallons per acre. May be applied up to harvest.

STRAWBERRIES: For meadow spittle bug, strawberry leaf roller and strawberry weevil, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. Apply when insects first appear and at 10 day intervals as needed. Use 100 to 200 gallons per acre as foliage growth suggests. Apply up to 1 day before harvest.

ASPARAGUS: Use 2 to 4 pounds per acre for asparagus beetle on seedlings or sprouts. Do not apply nearer than 3 days to harvest nor oftener than every 3 days. Use 4 to 6 pounds for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush in the post harvest period.

BEANS (Dry, Field, Snap, Lima and Soybeans) - For control of Mexican bean beetle, use 1 pound per acre. For tarnished plant bugs, lygus bug, corn ear worm, stink bug and armyworm, use 3 pounds per

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CARROTS: For control of six-spotted leaf hopper (vector for aster yellows), use 2 pounds per acre; for flea beetles, 1 pound. May be applied up to harvest.

SWEET CORN: For control of European corn borer, corn earworm, sap beetles and Japanese beetles, use 3 pounds per acre. Start applications when European corn borer eggs are about to hatch or for other insects attacking silks and ears when the silks first appear and at 3 to 4 day intervals until silks begin to dry. If the forage is to be fed to dairy or meat animals, allow 7 days between last application and harvest.

CUCUMBERS, MELONS, SQUASH AND PUMPKINS: Use 2 pounds per acre for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, squash bug, melon worm, and pickleworm. Apply when insects first appear and repeat at 10 day intervals as needed. Avoid excessive applications. Some leaf injury may occur if foliage is wet or humidity very high when application is made. May be applied up to harvest.

LETTUCE: For six-spotted leaf hopper (aster yellows vector), apply 3 pounds per acre at 5 to 7 day intervals starting when plants are small. For flea beetles and harlequin bugs, 2 pounds will be adequate. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest on head lettuce or within 14 days of harvest on leaf lettuce.

POTATO: For control of Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle and leaf hopper, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. For corn borer and tarnished plant bug, use 2 to 4 pounds. May be used up to harvest.

TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER: For Colorado potato beetle and flea beetle, use 2 to 3 pounds per acre. For corn borer, fall armyworm, tomato hornworm, tomato fruitworm, tarnished plant bugs, stink and lace bugs, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre. Apply when insects first appear and at 10 day intervals. May be used up to harvest.

FORAGE: On legume and grass mixtures for hay, silage, green feed or pasturing, use 2 pounds per acre for leafhopper, green clover worm, alfalfa caterpillar, Japanese beetle and three-cornered alfalfa hopper. No time required between last application and harvest or grazing.

ORNAMENTALS: SEVIN at recommended concentrations can be safely used on a wide range of ornamental plants, flowers, shrubs and shade trees including rose, carnation, gladiolus, zinnia, chrysanthemum, lilac, arbor vitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, dogwood, birch and pines. SEVIN injures Boston ivy. Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons when insects or their damage appear. Repeat weekly or as needed to control apple aphid, bagworm, birch leaf miner, blister beetles, boxelder bug, boxwood leaf miner, elm leaf aphid, flea beetles, Gypsy moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles, lace bugs, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, mealy bug, mimosa webworm, oak leaf miners, orange tortrix, periodical cicada, plant bugs, puss caterpillars, psyllids, rose aphid, roseslug, scale insects, tent caterpillars, thorn bugs, thrips, (exposed), willow leaf beetles.

LAWNS: Use 2 pounds SEVIN in 150 to 200 gallons of water for each 5000 square feet of established lawn area for the control of: ants, chinch bugs, earwigs, fall armyworm, fleas, millipeds, mosquitoes, sod webworms (lawn moths).

Use knapsack or pressure type equipment and apply full water volume to insure good penetration of turf. For best results, mow lawn and apply immediately after rain or watering. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later if necessary.

NOTE: SEVIN does not control mites but is compatible with all common miticides. This material is unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Do not use with lime, Bordeaux, lime sulfur, caseinlime spreaders or other alkaline materials. SEVIN is toxic to honeybees. Avoid using during flowering and pollination period. Some phytotoxicity may occur on tender foliage in the presence of rain or high humidity of several days duration following spraying.