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70-285

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

SSIS146

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APR 17 1997

Stacy A. Schmidt
SureCo
10012 N. Dale Mabry Hwy.
Suite 221
Tampa, FL 33618

Subject: Rigo's Best Sevin® 50% Wettable
EPA Registration No. 70-285
Amendment dated November 11, 1996
Response to Agency letter dated 10/1/96

Dear Ms. Schmidt:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable provided that you:

1. Make the following changes to your label:

- a) Move the paragraph that begins "Apply when air is calm..." to the DIRECTIONS FOR USE section of your label.
- b) In the section labeled LAWN AND RECREATIONAL AREA INSECT CONTROL, delete the sentence "Repeat treatment as necessary."
- c) In the section labeled PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS, change the sentence "Repeat as necessary but not more than twice per week" to "Repeat as necessary but not more than once per week."
- d) In the Directions for Use on ASPARAGUS, change the sentence "Do not apply more often than once every 3 days" to "Do not apply more often than once every 7 days."

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	e) In the Directions for Use on CORN, delete the sentence "Repeat as						
SURNAME							
DATE							

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necessary." Also, change "...apply at 1 to 6 day intervals..." to "...apply at 7 day intervals..."

f) In the Directions for Use on DANDELION, etc..., change "...in a 5 to 7 day schedule" to "...in a 7 day schedule."

g) In the Directions for Use on GARDEN BEET, etc..., change "...in a 5 to 7 day schedule..." to "...in a 7 day schedule..."

h) In the Directions for Use on OKRA, change "Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as necessary" to "Do not repeat more than once a week."

i) In the Directions for Use on PEAS, change "Repeat as necessary" to "Repeat as necessary but not more than once a week."

j) In the directions for use on GRASSHOPPERS, change "...as often as necessary" to "...as often as necessary but not more than once a week."


2. Submit one copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,



 Dennis H. Edwards, Jr.
Product Manager (19)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

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RIGO'S BEST SEVIN® brand carbaryl insecticide 50% WETTABLE
Multi-Purpose Insecticide

Active Ingredient:	
Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)	50%
Inert Ingredients:	50%
Total:	100%

Sevin® is a registered trademark of Rhone Poulenc for carbaryl insecticide

EPA Reg. No. 70-285

EPA Est. No. 769-GA-1

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

APR 17 1997

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Side Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
70-285

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

- If Swallowed:** Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. If conscious and not convulsing, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger.
- If In Eyes:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
- If On Skin:** Wash thoroughly with soap and water.
- If Inhaled:** Move from contaminated atmosphere and call a physician.
- Note To Physician:** Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible, cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. Do not use 2-PAM, opiates, or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.

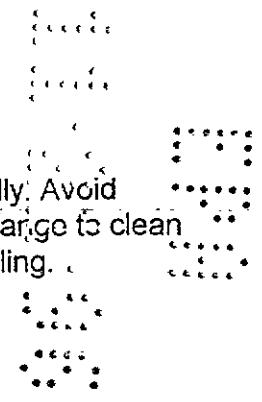
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

BEE CAUTION: This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards To Humans and Domestic Animals
CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing dust or spray. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear regular long-sleeved work clothing. Change to clean clothing daily. Wash hands and face before eating. Wash thoroughly after handling.



USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

- Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes plus socks and household latex or rubber gloves when applying this product.
- Wear a hat and eye protection when making overhead applications.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide soaks clothing. Change clothing as soon as possible after use.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As with any pesticide product, wash hands thoroughly immediately after handling and before eating, smoking or using the toilet.
- Do not allow children or pets to contact treated area until sprays have dried.

Apply when air is calm to avoid drift and contact with eyes and skin. Start applying at the farthest corner of the treatment area and work backward to avoid contact with dusted surfaces. Allow dust to settle in treated areas before reentering. For trees taller than 10 feet, consider hiring a licensed professional. Spray thoroughly to wet upper and lower leaf surfaces, stems and branches. Do not repeat applications more than once a week.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store unused product in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals. Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 100° F.

DISPOSAL: Do not reuse empty container. Wrap container and put in trash collection.

GENERAL CAUTIONS: 1) To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

2) This product does not control spider mites. If spider mites are a problem, use a registered miticide.

3) Subsequent planting of food and feed crops in treated soil must be made with crops on this or other carbaryl label(s). Recommended dosages refer to tablespoonfuls (Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water in conventional sprayers. Follow the time interval between last application and harvest indicated by the number in () following each crop. A (0) indicates product can be used through day of harvest. Follow directions for most effective and safest use.

SMALL FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to tablespoonfuls (Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary. Typical spray gallonages per 1,000 sq. ft. range from

5 9 12

2 1/2 to 7 gallons for dilute sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per application. Days to harvest interval is indicated by the number in () following each crop.

BLACKBERRIES RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES (7) (including Boysenberries and Loganberries): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for Japanese beetle, leafrollers, leafhoppers, European raspberry aphid, rose chafer and snowy tree cricket.

In California, use 4 Tbsp. for omnivorous leafroller and raspberry sawfly.

BLUEBERRIES (0): Use 3 Tbsp. for blueberry maggot, cherry and cranberry fruitworms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.

CRANBERRIES (1): Use 3 to 6 Tbsp. for cutworms, cranberry fireworms, cranberry fruitworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers and rose chafer. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10 day intervals. Caution! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.

GRAPES (0): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for European fruit lecanium, grape leafroller, grape leafhopper, western grapeleaf skeletonizer, and Western yellowstriped armyworm. Apply just before first brood leafroller larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers. Use 4 Tbsp. for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles, orange tortrix, omnivorous leafroller, redbanded leafroller, cutworms eight spotted forester, and saltmarsh caterpillar.

STRAWBERRIES (1): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for flea beetles, meadow spittlebug, omnivorous leaflier (strawberry fruitworm), strawberry leafroller and strawberry weevil. Carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on Delmarva Peninsula.

LAWN AND RECREATIONAL AREA INSECT CONTROL

Use 6 ounces of this product per 1,000 sq. ft. of turfgrass for control of:

Ants	European chafer	Mosquitoes
Amyworm	Fall armyworm	Sod Webworm (lawn
Bluegrass billbug	Fierly skipper	moths)
Centipedes	Fleas	Sowbugs
Chiggers	Grasshoppers	Springtails
Chinchbugs	June beetle	Ticks
Cutworms	Leafhoppers	White grubs
Earwigs	Lucerne moth	Yellowstriped armyworm
Essex skipper	Millipedes	

Make applications, using hose-end sprayers or pressure type equipment in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat treatment as necessary. For armyworm, cutworm, fall armyworm, and sod webworm control do not irrigate treated area following insecticide application. For chinchbug control treat entire turf grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass before insecticide application will aid in penetration

into turf grass. For white grub control, treatment should be applied when grubs are feeding near the soil surface, usually during late March through May, or July to early September, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment.

TREES AND ORNAMENTALS INSECT CONTROL

For dilute-spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, sugar maples, shelter belts, forests, plantations, parks and recreational areas) ornamental (including roses, flowers and other herbaceous plants) and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per gallon of water. Use 2 Tbsp. for control of:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ants | Grasshoppers | Pitch pine tip moth |
| Apple aphid | Gypsy moth | Plant Bugs |
| Armyworm | Hackberry nipple gall | Poinsettia hornworm |
| kalea balminer | maker | Psyllids Puss caterpillar |
| Bagworms | Holly bud moth | Redhumped oakworm |
| Birch leafminer | Holly leafminer | Rose aphid |
| Blister beetle | Jackpine budworm | Rose chafer |
| Boxelder Dug | Japanese beetle | Roseslug |
| Boxwood leafminer | Jeffery pine needleminer | Saddled prominent |
| Brown tail moth | June beetles | Sawflies (exposed) |
| Cankerworms | Lace bugs | Scale insects |
| Chiggers | Leafhoppers | Sowbugs |
| Cooley spruce gall aphid | Leafrollers | Spiny elm caterpillar |
| Cutworms | Locust borer | Springtails |
| Cypress lip moth | Maple leafcutter | Spruce budworm |
| Douglas fir tussock moth | Mealybugs | Spruce needleminer |
| Eastern spruce gall aphid | Mimosa webworm | Subtropical pine tip moth |
| Elm leaf aphid | Nantucket pine tip moth | Tentcaterpillars |
| Elm leaf beetle | Oak leafminer | Thorn bug |
| Elm spanworm | Oak leaf skeletonizer | Thrips (exposed) |
| Eriophyid mites | Oakworm complex | Ticks |
| European pine shoot moth | Oleander caterpillar | Walnut caterpillar |
| Fall armyworm | Olive ash borer | Webworms |
| Flea beetles | Orange striped oakworm | Western hemlock looper |
| Fuller rose beetle | Orange tortrix | Westerspruce bagworm |
| Gall midges | Periodical cicada | Willow leaf beetles |
| Gall wasps | Pine sawfly | Yellow poplar weevil |
| Green striped mapleworm | Pine spittlebug | |

Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces. To control scale insects, treat trunks, stems and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum control treat in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control. Applications for control of maple leafcutter on sugar maple should be made when larvae are in 2nd instar, after mining, and as the cases are being formed.

Use 40 Tbsp. for control of Ips engraver beetles, mountain pine beetle, roundheaded pine beetle, and western pine beetle. Effective as a preventative treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 sq. ft. of bark in late May to early July or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches.

ADULT MOSQUITOES: Apply in sufficient spray gallonage to effectively cover area to be treated. For optimum control, apply in early morning or evening when air is calm and adult mosquitoes are active. Use 2 Tbsp. per gallon of water in hand sprayer for treating backyards or other limited areas. Thoroughly cover lower shade tree foliage, shrubbery, flower beds, grass and shaded areas around buildings where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary. This product injures Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper and maidenhair fern.

OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.

Caution! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where shrimp and crabs are important resources. Use 50 Tbsp. of this product in gallon of water for residual control in subtropical regions. Apply 2 gallons of prepared spray per 1,000 sq. ft. of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.

PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS: For use in and around buildings such as homes, apartments, warehouses, barns and municipal and recreation areas. Use 40 Tbsp. per gallon of water for ants and cockroaches. Use 20 Tbsp. per gallon of water for brown dog tick, earwigs, fleas, millipedes and silverfish. Apply as a course wet spray or with a paint brush and thoroughly treat cracks and crevices, base boards, corners, walls, door sills and window frames, quarters of household pets, ant trails, outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where insects tend to congregate. Do not use as a space spray. Repeat as necessary but not more than twice per week. Do not use this product in commercial food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed. Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

To prepare small volumes of spray, use 1/2 ounce (3 Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water for lawns, cemeteries and recreational areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks); pastures; rangeland; forested lands, and wastelands.

Apply a total of 2 gallons of diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 ft. diameter (12 sq. ft.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from a height of about three feet to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best results apply in cool weather, 65-80° F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Repeat application if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized spray may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.

TREE FRUIT AND NUT INSECT CONTROL

Apply dilute sprays for full coverage. Spray gallonage will vary according to tree size, density, planting distance and stage of growth. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Additional instructions appear with the crop categories below.

ALMOND (28): Use 2 Tbsp. for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruitree leafroller. Apply in "popcom" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed. Use 2 Tbsp. for naval orangeworm. Time early and mid season applications to correspond to moth flight peaks. Make late season application at initiation of or up to 10% hull split.

APPLES and PEARS (1): Application of this product within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning; to avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. Foliar injury may result from combination with summer oils west of the Rocky Mountains, or when used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples east of the Rocky Mountains.
West of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 1/2 to 2 Tbsp. for apple sucker, apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, bagworms, California pearslug (pear sawfly), codling moth, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eyespotted bud moth, green fruitworm, lesser appleworm, lygusbugs orange tortrix, pear psylla, tentiform leafminers, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose Scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For psylla control apply when eggs hatch or when young nymphs are present. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.
East of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 Tbsp. for apple mealybug, apple aphid, codling moth, and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control. Use 2 Tbsp. for apple maggot, bagworms, eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eyespotted bud moth, fruitree leafroller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, lesser appleworm, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curculio, redbanded leafroller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leafminer, yellow headed fireworm, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid apply before leaves are curled.

APPLE THINNING: Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with this product. These include tree age, variety, nutrition, previous crop, pruning degree of set, bloom, weather, and use of other chemical thinners. When any of these favor reduced fruit set, cautions should be observed in applying this product so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to Tbsp. of this product per gallon of dilute spray.

Concentration: Use 1/2 to 1 Tbsp. on easily-thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties use 1 to 2 Tbsp.

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

Varietal Response: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, 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, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Truley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

CITRUS FRUITS (5) [such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, Citrus Citron, kumquats, and hybrids]: Use 2 Tbsp. for avocado leafroller, California orangedog, citrus cutworm, citrus root weevil, fruittree leafroller, orange tortrix, western tussock moth and West Indian sugarcane borer (adults). Use 1 1/2 to 2 Tbsp. for black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale, citrola scale, citrus scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in the season or against light infestation and the higher dosage late in the season or against heavy infestation and situations involving infested fruit. May be used with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus. Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray per mature tree.

CHESTNUTS (0) [NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA]: Use 6 Tbsp. for chestnut weevil. Make 4 applications at weekly intervals beginning in late July for adult chestnut weevil control. Last application should be made prior to shuck split.

FILBERT (0): Use 2 Tbsp. for filbert aphid, filbert leafroller and filbertworm. Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

OLIVES (0): Use 1 1/2 to 2 Tbsp. with 4 Tbsp. (2 oz.) of summer oil in sprays for olive scale control. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. A maximum of 2 applications is permitted.

PEACHES (1), APRICOTS AND NECTARINES (3): Use 2 Tbsp. for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, apple pandemis, June beetles, lesser peachtree borer, orange tortrix, oriental bud moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, variegated leafroller, tarnished plant bug, tussock moths, lecanium scale, San Jose scale and olive scale. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control spray limbs and trunk thoroughly weekly during moth flight.

PECANS (1): Use 2 to 5 Tbsp. for black margined aphid, fall webworm, hickory shuckworm, lesser webworm, pecan leaf phylloxera, pecan nut case bearer, pecan spittlebug, pecan weevil, twig girdler, walnut caterpillar.

PLUMS, PRUNES AND CHERRIES (1): Use 2 Tbsp. for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry maggot, cherry fruitworm, eyespotted bud moth, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, Japanese beetle, lesser peachtree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, European earwig, green fruitworm, rosechafer, variegated leafroller, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly weekly during moth flight. Use 1 1/2 Tbsp. for eastern tent caterpillar, coding moth, orange tortrix and tussock moths.

PISTACHIOS (14): Use 1 to 4 Tbsp. per gallon of water for navel orangeworm control. Apply 1 to 20 gallons of mixed spray per 2,904 sq. ft. for full coverage at onset of hull split.

WALNUTS (0): Use 1 Tbsp. for calico scale, coding moth, European fruit lecanium, filbertworm, fruittree leafroller and frosted scale. Apply 1 pound per 4,356 sq. ft. of this product for mature trees. For codling moth, apply first spray when average cross-sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. Use 4 Tbsp. for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of run-on.

VEGETABLE CROP INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to tablespoonfuls (Tbsp.) of this product per gallon of water. Where a dosage range is indicated use lower rate on young plants, higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixture well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or necessary unless shorter interval is specified below. Days to harvest interval is indicated by the number in () following each crop. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

ASPARAGUS (1): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for asparagus beetle on seedling or spears. Use 4 to 8 Tbsp. for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post harvest period. Do not apply more often than once every 3 days.

BEANS (0, except cowpeas 3) [including black-eyed peas, cowpeas, crowder, southern peas, drybeans, green beans, limabeans, navybeans and snap beans]: Use to 1 to 2 Tbsp. for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetles.

Use 2 Tbsp. for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, Leafhoppers, three cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips, velvet bean caterpillar, and western bean cutworm.

Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. for armyworm, corn earworms, cutworms, European corn borer, fall armyworm, stink bugs, tarnished plant bug, and webworms.

Use 4 Tbsp. for cowpea curculio.

In California, use 4 Tbsp. for corn earworm, limabean pod borer, lygus bugs and stink bugs.

CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI (3): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles and harlequin bug. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

CARROTS (0), CELERY (14), PARSNIPS (3), AND PARSLEY (14): Do Not Use On Celery in California.

Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles and leafhoppers.

Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhoppers, lieges bugs and spittle bugs.

Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. For armyworm, fall armyworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

CORN (0) [field, sweet,, and pop]: Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, chinch bugs, corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles, Southwestern corn borer, and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. For chinch bugs use high gallonage ground application directed at base of plants. Three or

more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control.

OBSERVE BEE CAUTION

Use 4 Tbsp. for Western bean cutworm. Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90% to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.

CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKINS AND SQUASH (0): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for pickleworm and melonworm; 2 Tbsp. for cucumber beetles flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bugs. Avoid excessive applications. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

DANDELION (14), ENDIVE (ESCAROLE) (14), LETTUCE (head 3, leaf 14) AND SALSIFY (roots 3 tops 14): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper, lygus bugs and spittlebugs. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule. To avoid possible injury on lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

GARDEN BEET(roots 3, tops 14), SPINACH (14) AND SWISS CHARD(14): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 5 to 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, corn earworm, fall armyworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs.

OKRA (0): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7 day intervals or as necessary.

PEAS (3): Use 2 Tbsp. for leafhoppers and Colorado potato beetle. Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. for armyworm. Use 3 Tbsp. for alfalfa caterpillar, cutworms, pea leaf weevil, pea weevil and yellowstriped armyworm. Use 5 Tbsp. for alfalfa looper in Washington State only. Repeat as necessary.

POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER (0): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. Use 4 Tbsp. for cutworm control.

SWEET POTATOES (0): Not for use in California. Use 13 Tbsps: per gallon of water as a preplant dip for sweet potato weevil. Just prior to planting, dip sweet potato cuttings in a suspension of this product. Use 2 Tbsp. for corn earworm, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, sweet potato hornworm, sweet potato weevil and tortoise beetles.

GRASSHOPPERS: Apply 1 to 3 Tbsp. as often as necessary. TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPERS ON THE ABOVE VEGETABLE CROPS. FOLLOW PREHARVEST

12 9 12

LIMITATIONS GIVEN AFTER EACH CROP. A 1 to 2 Tbsp. rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 Tbsp. dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

Net Weight: _____

Manufactured for:
Rigo Company
Louisville, KY 40222

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER

Notice: Buyer shall be solely responsible for any and all injury loss or damage which results from the use of this product in any manner which is inconsistent with the label direction warnings or cautions.