

70-285

04/11/2000

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Richard W. Fresh
Consep, Inc., A Subsidiary of Verdant Brands, Inc.
213 SW Columbia Street
Bend, Oregon 97702-1013

APR 11 2000

Subject: Rigo's Best Sevin 50% Wettable
EPA Registration No. 70-285
Amendment dated January 14, 2000 in Response to EPA
Letter dated 23 November 1999 in response to GDE.

Dear Mr. Fresh:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable provided that you make the labeling change indicated below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling:

1. Correct the PHI for almonds to 14 days.
2. On page 1 under "BEE CAUTION" correct the word "ex posed" to "exposed".
3. On page 2 under "General Cautions" correct the word "per-harvest" to "pre-harvest".
4. On page 4 sugar maples are specified in the beginning and at the end of the "Trees and Ornamental Insect Control" heading. In both places if sugar maples are left on this label, then a clear statement must appear on this label that sugar maples can only be sprayed with carbaryl if they are specifically for ornamental purposes. The use of carbaryl for sugar maple trees used for sap production is no longer supported and must be removed from all carbaryl labels.

Submit two copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. A copy of the labeling stamped "Accepted With Comments" is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

George Tompkins

George Tompkins, Ph.D., Entomologist
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It's a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. 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 application more than once a week.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store unused product in original container only, in a 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.

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 intervals between last application and harvest indicated by the number in parenthesis following each crop, i.e., "(14)" indicates a product has a 14 day per-harvest interval. 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 2 ½ to 7 gallons for dilute sprays. Do not exceed maximum label rate per application. Days to harvest interval is indicated by the number in parenthesis following each crop.

BLACKBERRIES RASPBERRIES AND DEWBERRIES (including Boysenberries and Loganberries) (7): 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 (7): 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 (7): Use 3 to 6 Tbsp for cutworms, cranberry fireworm, 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 (7): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for European fruit lecanium, grape leaffolder, grape leafhopper, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer and Western yellowstriped armyworm. Apply just before first brood leaffolder larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers. Use 4Tbsp. for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetle, orange tortix, omnivorous leafroller, redbanded leafroller, cutworm, eight spotted forester and saltmarsh caterpillar.

STRAWBERRIES (7): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp for flea beetles, meadow spittlebug, omnivorous leafhopper (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
Armyworm	Fall armyworm	Sod Webworm (lawn moths)
Bluegrass billbug	Fiery skipper	Sowbug
Centipedes	Fleas	Springtails
Chiggers	Grasshoppers	Ticks
Chinchbugs	June beetle	White grubs
Cutworms	Leafhoppers	Yellowstriped armyworm
Earwigs	Lucerne moth	
Essex skipper	Millipedes	

Make applications using hose-end sprayers or pressure type equipment in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. For armyworm, cutworm, fall armyworm and sod webworm control do not irrigate treated area following insecticide application. For chinch bug 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 ORNAMENTAL 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
- Apple aphid
- Armyworm
- kalea balminer
- Bagworms
- Birch leafminer
- Blister beetle
- Boxelder Dug
- Boxwood leafminer
- Brown tail moth
- Cankerworms
- Chiggers
- Cooley spruce gall aphid
- Cutworms
- Cypress tip moth
- Douglas fir tussock moth
- Eastern spruce gall aphid
- Elm leaf aphid
- Elm leaf beetle
- Elm spanworm
- Eriophyid mites
- European pine shoot moth
- Fall armyworm
- Flea beetles
- Fuller rose beetle
- Gall midges
- Gall wasps
- Green striped mapleworm
- Grasshoppers
- Gypsy moth
- Hackberry nipple gall maker
- Holly bud moth
- Holly leafminer
- Jackpine budworm
- Japanese beetle
- Jeffery pine needleminer
- June beetles
- Lace bugs
- Leafhoppers
- Leafrollers
- Locust borer
- Maple leafcutter
- Mealybugs
- Mimosa webworm
- Nantucket pine tip moth
- Oak leafminer
- Oak leaf skeletonizer
- Oakworm complex
- Oleander caterpillar
- Olive ash borer
- Orange striped oakworm
- Orange tortrix
- Periodical cicada
- Pine sawfly
- Pine spittlebug
- Pitch pine tip moth
- Plant Bugs
- Poinsettia hornworm
- Psyllids
- Puss caterpillar
- Redhumped oakworm
- Rose aphid
- Rose chafer
- Roseslug
- Saddled prominent
- Sawflies (exposed)
- Scale insects
- Sowbugs
- Spiny elm caterpillar
- Springtails
- Spruce budworm
- Spruce needleminer
- Subtropical pine tip moth
- Tentcaterpillars
- Thorn bug
- Thrips (exposed)
- Ticks
- Walnut caterpillar
- Webworms
- Western hemlock looper
- Westernspruce bagworm
- Willow leaf beetles
- Yellow poplar weevil

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 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 a gallon of water for residual control in subtropical regions. Apply two 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 for brown dog tick, earwigs, fleas, millipedes and silverfish. Apply as a coarse 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 once a 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 ½ 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 fruit tree leafroller. Apply in "popcorn" 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 (3): 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, wooly apple aphid, bagworms, California pear slug (pear sawfly), codling moth, apple rust mite, pearleaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eyespotted bud moth, green fruitworm, lesser appleworm, lygusbugs, orange tortix, 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 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, caution 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, Truly, 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 tortix, western tussock moth and West Indian sugarcane borer (adults). Use 1 ½ 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 (14) [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 (14): 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.

PEACHES , APRICOTS AND NECTARINES (3): Use 2 Tbsp. for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, apple pandemis, June beetles, lesser peachtree borer, orange tortix, oriental bud moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, variegated leafroller, tarnished plant bug, tussock moth, 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 (14): Use 2 to 5 Tbsp. for black margined aphid, fall webworm, hickory shuckworm, lesser webworm, pecan leaf phylloxera, pecan nut case borer, pecan spittlebug, pecan weevil, twig girdler, walnut caterpillar.

PLUMS, PRUNES AND CHERRIES (3): Use 2 Tbsp. for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry maggot, cherry fruitworm, eyespotted bud moth, fruittree leafroller, redbanded leafroller, Japanese beetle, lesser peach tree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, European earwig, green fruitworm, rose chafer, 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, codling moth, orange tortix 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 (14): Use 1 Tbsp. for calico scale, codling moth, European fruit lecanium, filbertworm, fruittree leafroller and frosted scale. Apply 1 pound of this product per 4,356 sq. ft. for mature trees. For codling moth apply first spray when average cross-sectional diameters of developing nuts are ½ to ¾ inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. Use 4 Tbsp. for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.

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. Pre-harvest interval is indicated by the number in parenthesis () 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 7 days.

BEANS [succulent (3), dried (21), forage (14), hay (21)] [including black-eyed peas, cowpeas, crowder, southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans]: Use 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, lima bean 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 (7), CELERY (14), PARSNIPS (7) 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 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 bug.

CORN [field and pop: forage and silage (14), grain and fodder (48)] [sweet: ears (2), forage (14), fodder (48)]: Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, chinch bugs, corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetle, Southwestern corn borer and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 7 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.

CUCMBERS, MELONS, PUMPKINS AND SQUASH (3): 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 (14) AND SALSIFY [roots (7) tops (14)]: Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper, lygus bug and spittlebug. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, fall armyworm, imported cabbageworm, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bug. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 Tbsp. in a 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 (7), tops (14)], SPINACH (14) AND SWISS CHARD (14): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for flea beetle, harlequin bug and leafhopper. Use 2 to 3 Tbsp. in a 7 day schedule for aster leafhopper. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for armyworm, corn earworm, fall armyworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bug.

OKRA (3): Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for corn earworm and stink bug. Do not repeat more than once a week.

PEAS [succulent (3), dried (21), forage (14), hay (21)]: 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 but not more than once a week.

POTATO (7), TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER (3): Use 1 to 2 Tbsp. for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle and leafhopper. Use 2 to 4 Tbsp. for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bug, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tomato pinworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bug. Use 4 Tbsp. for cutworm.

SWEET POTATOES (7): Not For Use In California. Use 13 Tbsp. per gallon of water as a pre-plant 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 beetle, flea beetle, sweet potato hornworm, sweet potato weevil and tortoise beetle.

GRASSHOPPERS: Apply 1 to 3 Tbsp. as often as necessary but not more than once a week. TO CONTROL GRASSHOPPERS ON THE ABOVE VEGETABLE CROPS, FOLLOW PRE-HARVEST 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:
Sureco, Inc., An Indirect Subsidiary of Verdant Brands, Inc.,
9555 James Ave. South, Suite 200,
Bloomington, MN 55431

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.