

Lawn and Turf Nematodes

Sting (<i>Belonolaimus</i> spp.)	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Lance (<i>Hoplolaimus</i> spp.)	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Ring (<i>Criconemoides</i> spp.)	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Spiral (<i>Helicotylenchus</i> spp.)	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Stylet	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Sheath (<i>Hemicyclusiophora</i> spp.)	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Sheathoid	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.
Pin (<i>Paratylenchus</i> spp.)	¾-1¼ per 1000 sq. ft.

Compatibility

Laboratory studies show that Diazinon AG500 and 50W are physically compatible with the following products unless otherwise indicated:

AAtrex® 2, 3	Boytran® 3
Princep® 2, 3	Manzate-D
Treflan®	Captan® 2, 3
Planavin® 1	Karathane®
Diphenamid® 2, 3	Zineb®
Dipel™	Lannate® 2
Eptam®	Acaralate®
Amiben®	Cyprex®
Pyramin® 1	Phaltan®
Phosdrin® 2	DiSyston®
parathion	pyrethrins
malathion	Acaraben®
Thiodan®	Acarol®
Dibrom® 3	summer oils
Systox®	dormant oils
Sevin®	Polyram®
Cygon® 3	Paarlan
copper sulfate	

AAtrex, Acaraben, Acaralate, Acarol, and Princep are registered trademarks of CIBA-GEIGY.

1. Incompatible with Diazinon 50W.
2. Caution should be used when these products are mixed with Diazinon 50W.
3. Caution should be used when these products are mixed with Diazinon AG500.

Availability

The following formulations are available from CIBA-GEIGY.

- Diazinon 50W (50% wettable powder). For agricultural use.
- Diazinon AG500 (4 lbs. per gallon emulsifiable solution). For agricultural use. Has a minimum flash point of 82°F.

- Diazinon 14G (14.3% granular). For agricultural use.
- Diazinon 4E (4 lbs. per gallon emulsifiable solution). Intended for use by professional pest control operators. Has a minimum flash point of 105°F.
- Diazinon 2D (2% dust). Intended for use by professional pest control operators.
- Diazinon MG50 (50% dust formulation). Designed for formulation use.
- Diazinon MG4S (4 lbs. per gallon non-emulsifiable solution). Designed for formulation use. Has a minimum flash point of 105°F.
- Diazinon 4S (4 lbs. per gallon non-emulsifiable solution). Intended for use by professional pest control operators only. Has a minimum flash point of 105°F.
- Sarolex (4 lbs. per gallon emulsifiable solution). Intended for use as a control of nematode and insect pests on turf and lawns. Has a minimum flash point of 82°F.
- Spectracide Granular (2% granule). Intended for use as a control of lawn and garden insects.
- Spectracide (25% liquid concentrate). Intended for use as a control of lawn and garden insects. Has a minimum flash point of 105°F.
- Spectracide (½% pressurized spray). Intended for use as a control for ornamental and garden insects.

Analytical Methods

Residues of Diazinon can be determined by chromatographic techniques described by Eberle and Novak (9). Specific information on the analytical procedures are available upon request. Samples of Diazinon insecticide in analytical grade form are available to

federal, state, and other qualified research personnel for analytical work.

Selected References

1. Mucke, W., K. O. Alt, and H. O. Esser 1970. Degradation of ¹⁴C-labeled Diazinon in the Rat. *J. Agr. Food Chem.* 18:208-212.
2. Harris, C. R. 1969. Insecticide Pollution and Soil Organisms. *Proceedings Entomol Society Ontario* 100:14-29.
3. Harris, C. R., and J. H. Mazurek 1966. Laboratory Evaluation of Candidate Materials as Potential Soil Insecticides. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 59:1215-1221.
4. Getzin, L. W., and I. Rosefield 1966. Persistence of Diazinon and Zinophos in Soils. *J. Eco. Entomol.* 59:512-516.
5. Getzin, L. W. 1967. Metabolism of Diazinon and Zinophos in Soils. *J. Econ. Entomol.* 59:505-508.
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7. Pardue, J. R. *et al* 1970. Diazinon Residues on Field-Sprayed Kale. *J. Agr. Food Chem.* 18:405-408.
8. Ralls, J. W., D. R. Gilmore, and A. Cortes 1966. Fate of Radioactive O,O-Diethyl O-(2-Isopropyl-4-Methylpyrimidin-6-yl) Phosphorothioate on Field-Grown Experimental Crops. *J. Agr. Food Chem.* 14:387-392.
9. Eberle, D. O., and D. Novak 1969. Fate of Diazinon in Field-Sprayed Agricultural Crops, Soil, and Olive Oil. *J. AOAC* 52:1067-74.
10. Knutson, H. *et al* 1971. Insecticide Usage and Residues in a Newly Developed Great Plains Irrigation District. *Pestic. Monitoring J.* 5:17-27.
11. Sethunathan, N., and T. Yoshida 1969. Fate of Diazinon in Submerged Soil. Accumulation of Hydrolysis Products. *J. Agr. Food Chem.* 17:1192-95.
12. Robson, H., and H. B. Gonne 1970. Differential Response of Soil Microflora to Diazinon. *Plant and Soil* 33:613-21.
13. Gunner, H. B. *et al* 1966. The Distribution and Persistence of Diazinon Applied to Plant and Soil and its Influence on Rhizosphere and Soil Microflora. *Plant and Soil* 25:249-64.
14. Kreuger, H. S., R. D. O'Brien, and W. C. Dauterman 1967. Relationship Between Metabolism and Differential Toxicity in Insects and Mice of Diazinon, Dimethoate, Parathion and Acethion. *Ecog. Entomol.* 53:25-31.

Experimental samples may be obtained by contacting your CIBA-GEIGY Field Research Representative or by writing to

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