

[168-272] 1 of 4

WASCO
MALATHION 5
Emulsifiable

Contains 5 pounds of Malathion per gallon.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	Malathion (0,0-Dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate).....	57.00%
	Aromatic Petroleum Derivatives.....	35.00%
INACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	8.00%
		<u>100.00%</u>

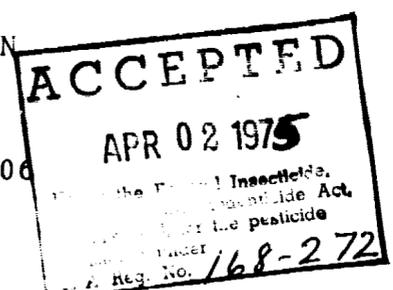
CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
SEE SIDE PANEL FOR OTHER CAUTIONS

EPA Reg. No. 168-272

EPA Est. 168-UT-1

NET CONTENTS: One gallon

Manufactured by
WASATCH CHEMICAL DIVISION
Entrada Industries, Inc.
1979 South Seventh West
P. O. Box 6219
Salt Lake City, Utah 84106



LEFT SIDE

DIRECTIONS

Numbers in parentheses (X) indicate the interval in days between the last application and harvest.
MIXING SMALL QUANTITIES: Use 1 tsp. for each pt. per 100 gallons.
Unless otherwise stated, use recommended amount in sufficient water for good coverage, usually 25-50 gallons water per acre. Applications by aircraft should be made in 2-10 gals. water per acre. Do not make applications when winds exceed 5 mph.

WASCO MALATHION 5 EMULSIFIABLE

FORAGE CROPS: (Use recommended amount in sufficient water for good coverage).
 alfalfa: For control of aphids, potato leafhopper, spider mites, alfalfa weevil larvae, spittlebug, grasshoppers and lygus bug, use 1-1/2-2 pts. For spotted alfalfa aphid, use 1-1/2-2 pts., using a higher dosage on taller alfalfa. For clover leaf weevil, use 1-1/2 pts. in spring when alfalfa is 2-6 in. tall. For pea Aphid, use 1 pt. For armyworms use 2 pts. making full coverage application when larvae are small. Apply to alfalfa in bloom ONLY in the evening or early morning when bees are not working in the field or are not hanging on outside of hives.(7)
 Clover: For control of aphids, mites, grasshoppers and leafhoppers, use 1-1/2-2 pts. For clover leaf weevil, use 1-1/2 pts. in the spring when clover is 2-6 in. tall. DO NOT apply to clover in bloom. (7)
 Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat: For control of English grain aphid, greenbugs, grasshoppers*, use 1-1/2 pts. *Make full coverage to hatching areas when nymphs are young. For armyworms, use 2 pts.(7)
 VEGETABLES (Use recommended amount in sufficient water for good coverage).
 Asparagus: For control of asparagus beetle, use 2 pts. For thrips, use 1-1/2-2 pts.(1)
 Beans (lima, green, snap, navy, red kidney, wax, cowpeas, black-eyed peas): For control of Mexican bean beetle, use 1-1/2 pts. For Spider mites, use 1-1-1/2 pts. For Japanese beetle, use 1-1/2-2 pts. and make 2 or more applications as needed. For aphids and cucumber beetle, use 2 pts.(1)

[168-272] 2 of 4

Broccoli, Cabbage, Parsley, Swiss Chard, Turnips: For control of aphids, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 pts. (7, except for 3 for turnips and broccoli and 21 for parsley.)
Broccoli: For control of caterpillars, use 2 pts. (3)
Cauliflower: For control of caterpillars, use 2 pts. (7)
Celery (Anise* and fresh leaves and stalks only): For control of aphids and spider mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. *Do not use on crops grown for seed and oil. (7)
Lettuce: For control of leafhoppers and aphids, use 2 pts. (14 day interval for leaf and 7 day interval for head.)
Spinach: For control of aphids, use 2 pts. (7)
Corn* (Field, Sweet and Pop): For control of aphids, cereal leaf beetle and thrips, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For grasshoppers, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. making a full coverage application to hatching areas when nymphs are young. For corn rootworm adults (for protection of silks), use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. making full coverage application to foliage when adult beetles become abundant. (5) *INJURY MAY OCCUR IN THE WHORL OR SILK STAGE.
Cucumbers: For control of aphids, spider mites, pickleworm, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For cucumber beetles, use 3 pts. but do not apply unless plants are dry. (1)
Melons (Cantaloupes, Casabas, Crenshaws, Honeydews, Honey balls, Muskmelons, Persians, Watermelons and Hybrids of these): For control of aphids and spider mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For cucumber beetles, use 2 pts. but do not apply unless plants are dry. (1)
Pumpkins: For control of aphids and mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For squash vine borers, use 3 pts. but do not apply unless plants are dry. (3)
Squash: For control of aphids and spider mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For pickleworm, use 2 pts. For squash vine borers and cucumber beetles, use 3 pts. but do not apply unless plants are dry. (1)
Eggplant: For control of aphids and spider mites, use 1 pt. For lace bugs, use 3 pts. (3)
Onions: For thrips, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For onion maggots, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts.
Peas: For control of pea aphid, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For pea weevil, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pts. (7 days interval if vines are used as animal feed; 3 days if vines are not used as animal feed.)
Peppers: For control of aphids, use 1 pt. For pepper maggots, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts. (3)
Potatoes: For control of aphids, leafhoppers and mealybugs, use 1 pt. For false chinch bug, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. No interval necessary before harvest.
Pots: For control of aphids, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pts. (7 if tops are to be used as feed.)
Carrots: For control of aphids, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pts. For leafhoppers, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts. (7)
Horseradish, Parsnips, Radishes: For control of aphids, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pts. (7)
Rutabagas: For control of aphids, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. (3)
Tomatoes: For control of spider mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For aphids, use 1 pt. For Drosophila, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ pts.

JIT (Use recommended amount in 100 gal.)

For codling moth, apple maggot, oriental fruit moth, or plum curculio in general, apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.
Apples*: For control of woolly apple aphid, bud moth and Forbes scale, use 1 pt. For green apple aphid, rosy apple aphid, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. For mealybug, use 1-2 pts. For codling moth, plum curculio and red-banded leaf roller, use 2 pts. For tent caterpillars, use 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ pts. (3) *Consult local spray schedules for recommended combinations of Malathion with other insecticides for control of insect complex on apples. MALATHION MAY CAUSE INJURY TO MCINTOSH AND CORPLAND VARIETIES.
Apricots: For control of codling moth, orange tortrix, terrapin scale, soft brown scale, and aphids use $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pts. (7)
Peaches: For control of Oriental fruit moth, plum curculio, terrapin scale and cottony peach scale, use 2 pts. For green peach aphids, black cherry aphid, black peach aphid, rusty plum aphid, and Japanese beetle, use 1 pt. (7)
Pears: For control of mealybug, mites, pear psylla, use 1-2 pts. For codling moth, plum curculio, fruit tree leafroller, and red-banded leafroller, use 2 pts. (1)

[168-272] 3 of 4

Plums and Prunes: For mealy plum aphid, use 1 pt. On prunes, for control of bud moth, use 1 pt. (5) Use recommended amount in sufficient water for good coverage.

BERRIES

Dewberries and Raspberries: For control of mites, thrips and leathoppers and Japanese beetle, use 1 1/2 pts. For aphids and rose scale, use 3 pts. For sap beetle on raspberries, use 1-1/2-2 pts. (1)

Strawberries: For control of aphids and spider mites, use 1-1/2 pts. For lygus bug, spittlebugs, field crickets, and thrips, use 1-1/2-2 pts. For potato leafhopper, strawberry leafroller, and whiteflies, use 1-1/2-2 1/2 pts. For strawberry root weevil, apply 1-1/2 pts. to soil surface before planting and work into top 6 to 8 in. (3)

• ORNAMENTALS (use recommended amount in 100 gals. of water.)

For oyster shell scale, apply 1 pt. when scale crawlers have settled in foliage. For lace bug, use 1 pt. For Euonymus scale, use 1-1-1/2 pts. For aphids, mealybugs, spider mites, whitefly, four-lined leaf bug, Japanese beetle adult, potato leafhopper, tarnished plant bug, thrips, rose leafhopper, European pine shoot moth and scurvy scale, use 1-1/2 pts. For birch leaf miner, boxwood leaf miner, bagworms, tent caterpillar, azalea scale, pine leaf scale, magnolia scale, use 2 pts. For oak kermes, Fletcher scale, Florida red scale, juniper scale, apply 2 pts. when scale crawlers have settled on foliage. For black scale crawlers, use 2-1/4 pts. For Monterey pine scale and soft scale, use 2-1/2 pts. For pine needle scale, use 4 pts. For wax scale, apply 2 qts. in spring when crawlers are active. Repeat 1 or 2 full coverage applications at 10 day intervals.

INJURY MAY OCCUR ON FERNS, HICKORY, VIBURNUM LANTANA, CRASSULA AND CANAERTI JUNIPER. SLIGHT INJURY HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED ON BOSTON, PTERIS AND MAIDEN-HAIR FERNS, PETUNIAS, SMALL-LEAF SPIREA, WHITE PINE, AND MAPLES. UNDER EXTREME HEAT, DROUGHT AND DISEASE CONDITIONS MALATHION MAY CAUSE SLIGHT DAMAGE TO LLMS.

LIVESTOCK

DO NOT TREAT ANIMALS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

WHEN APPLYING SPRAYS AND DUSTS, AVOID CONTAMINATION OF FEED, FOOD CONTAINERS AND WATERING TROUGHS.

DO NOT APPLY TO LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS OR NON-LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS WITHIN TWO WEEKS OF FRESHENING.

Beef and Non milking Cattle: For lice, use 1 gal. per 100 gals, or 6-1/2 ozs. per 5 gals.

• Treat animals thoroughly. For ticks, use 1-2 gals. ^{per 100 gals.} or 6-1/2-13 ozs. per 5 gals. Treat animals thoroughly. For horn fly, use 1-1-1/2 gals. per 100 gals. or 6-1/2-10 ozs. per 5 gals. Apply on back and neck of the animals and repeat applications at 10-14 day intervals. For back rubbing devices for control of lice and horn flies, apply a mixture of 1 part to 29 parts fuel oil. Should be made continuously accessible one to each 35-45 head of cattle and re-treated every 2-3 weeks.

Hogs: For lice, use 1 gal. per 100 gals, or 6-1/2 ozs. per 5 gals. Treat animals, pens and litter thoroughly.

Sheep and Goats: For lice, ticks and keds, use 1 gal./100 gals. or 6-1/2 ozs. per 5 gals. Treat animals thoroughly. Repeat application after 2 or 3 weeks if needed. DO NOT APPLY TO MILK GOATS.

POULTRY

AVOID CONTAMINATION OF FEED AND FEEDING TROUGHS AND WATER FOUNTAINS WITH SPRAY. USE A HIGH PRESSURE SPRAYER FOR SURFACE SPRAYS.

Chickens: For chicken red mite, poultry lice and flies, use 4 tbs. of 1 gal. water. Apply liberally to litter, walls, ceilings, roost nests and adjacent areas. Force spray into cracks, and crevices. For poultry ticks, use 6-1/2 ozs./gal. of water. Apply liberally to walls, ceilings and adjacent areas. Force spray into cracks and crevices.

[168-272] 4 of 4

FLY CONTROL - STABLE BARNYARD BUILDINGS, YARDS AND ANIMAL HOUSING

Mix 2 pints (16 oz.) sugar in 2 gallons water and apply at the rate of 2 gals. per 100 sq. ft. on painted surfaces where flies aggregate on walls, ceilings, stanchions, wire mesh, etc. Repeat applications as necessary. Spray thoroughly over manure in stable sheds and animal houses for maggot control.

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing of spray mist. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after using. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Environmental Hazard: This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply where weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Experiment Service.

Do not reuse container. Destroy it by perforating or crushing. Bury or discard in a safe place away from water supplies.

DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL, OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Malathion may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal.

NON-WARRANTY: Manufacturer or Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than for the purposes indicated on the label. Manufacturer or Seller is not liable for any injury or damage caused by this product due to misuse, mis-handling or any application not specifically described and recommended on the label.