

# ARCADIAN

## VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL (Continued)

### CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KALE

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and harlequin bug.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, and corn earworm.

Where cabbage leaper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage leapers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin to form use SEVIN in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

### CARROTS, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE), GREEN BEANS, KALE, LETTUCE, MARIANO BEANS, PEAS, PARSNIPS, RADISHES, SPINACH, SWEET CORN, TOMATOES

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug, and leafhoppers. To control one-spotted leafhopper (after yellow vector) apply 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, corn earworm, tent-pole plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Where cabbage leaper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage leapers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin to form use 2 to 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

## TOBACCO INSECT CONTROL

### IN PLANT BEDS:

For tobacco flea beetle, use 4 level tablespoons per gallon OR 2 pounds per 50 gallons, and apply 5 gallons per 100 square yards.

For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water, when insects or their damage appear. Apply to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench at 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards. May be applied before or after seeding.

### IN FIELDS:

For cutworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetles and harlequin, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee high. Higher rate on mature plants. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in bud of plant as plant injury may result.

Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow three days before pruning or cutting.

ORGANIC INSECT CONTROL

ACCEPTED  
June 9, 1971  
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE FUNGICIDE AND ROENTICIDE ACT FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED UNDER NO. 148,577 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

NET WEIGHT 2 POUNDS

# SEVIN®

## 50-W INSECTICIDE

### A WETTABLE POWDER FOR CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

CODE 9579

USDA REG. NO. 218-577

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate).....50.00%

INERT INGREDIENTS: .....50.00%

## CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. Do Not Breathe Dust. Do Not Take Internally. Avoid Prolonged or Repeated Breathing of Spray.

SKIN CONTACT MAY BE HARMFUL. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash Hands and Face Before Eating. Take Shower or Bath After Work. Wear Proper Long Sleeved Work Clothing.

## FORAGE AND FIELD CROP INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear, and repeat 7 to 14 days later if necessary. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

### ALFALFA, CLOVERS, CORN, PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for alfalfa leafminer and Mexican bean beetle. This rate will also control alfalfa weevil larvae in the following western states: Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetle, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips, and velvet bean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. ON CORN ONLY use 4 lbs. for corn earworm. Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom and at 5 day intervals thereafter. 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 two days.

### FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, and thrips. For thrip control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetration into boot.

### SORGHUMS (including MILO AND GRAIN SORGHUM)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum direct spray into the forming heads. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Treatment for sorghum midge control should be made 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.

### SUGAR BEETS

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms.

### WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum direct spray into the forming heads. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Treatment for sorghum midge control should be made 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.

## GRASSHOPPERS

Apply 1 to 3 pounds as often as necessary to control grasshoppers on the above crops. A 1 to 2 pound rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 pound dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

## NOTE

1. Compatible with commonly used insecticides such as lead arsenate, DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, Guthion, malathion, parathion and

Use 1 to 2 pounds per 100 gallons for red spider mite, two-spotted spider mite, and European red mite. For control six-spotted leafhopper (vector yellow fever) apply 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin to form use 2 to 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

### TOBACCO INSECT CONTROL

IN PLANT BEDS

For tobacco flea beetle, use 4 level tablespoons per gallon OR 2 pounds per 50 gallons, and apply 6 gallons per 100 square yards.

For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water, when insects or their damage appear. Apply to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench at 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards. May be applied before or after seeding.

IN FIELDS

For budworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetles and hornworms, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee high; higher rate on mature plants. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in bud of plant as plant injury may result.

Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow three days before pruning or cutting.

### ORNAMENTAL INSECT CONTROL

SEVIN 50W 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, arbutus, 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	Japanese beetle	plant bugs
bagworm	June beetle	puss caterpillars
birch leaf miner	lace bugs	psyllids
blister beetles	leafhoppers	rose aphid
boxelder bug	leaf rollers	rose-slug
boxwood leaf miner	mealy bugs	scale insects
elm leaf aphid	mimosa webworm	tent caterpillars
elm leaf beetle	oak leaf miners	thorn bugs
flea beetles	orange tortrix	thrips (exposed)
gypsy moth	periodical cicada	willow leaf beetles

# 50-W INSECTICIDE

## A WETTABLE POWDER FOR CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

### CODE 9579

USDA REG. NO. 218-577

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate) ..... 50.00%

**INERT INGREDIENTS:** ..... 50.00%

## CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

**HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED. Do Not Breathe Dust: Do Not Take Internally. Avoid Prolonged or Repeated Breathing of Spray.**

**SKIN CONTACT MAY BE HARMFUL. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash Hands and Face Before Eating. Take Shower or Bath After Work. Wear Regular Long Sleeved Work Clothing. Change to Clean Clothing Daily.**

**NOTE FOR PHYSICIAN:** Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible, cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal.

**AVOID CONTAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS. Avoid contamination of food, feed, feeding troughs and watering receptacles.**

U. S. Pat. No. 2,903,478



**ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION**  
DEPARTMENT AG  
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. U.S.A.

MADE IN U.S.A.                      9579                      PRINTED IN U.S.A.  
A 1402A

"Sevin" is a registered trade mark of Union Carbide Corporation for the active ingredient (Carbaryl).

Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom and at 5 day intervals thereafter. 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 two days.

### FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, and thrips. For thrip control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetration into seed.

### SORGHUMS (Including MELO AND GRAIN SORGHUM)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum, spray into the forming heads. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Treatment for sorghum midge control should be made 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.

### SUGAR BEETS

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms.

### ~~VEGETABLES~~

~~Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms. Do not apply to plants in flower or fruit.~~

### GRASSHOPPERS

Apply 1 to 3 pounds as often as necessary to control grasshoppers on the above crops. A 1 to 2 pound rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wastelands, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 to 3 pound dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

### NOTE

1. Compatible with commonly used insecticides such as lead arsenate, DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, Guthion, malathion, parathion and other organic phosphates and botanicals; also with such fungicides as glyodin, organo-mercury compounds, fine coppers, dithiocarbamates, sulfur, captan, Cyprox and phelton. Compatible with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus with the above pesticides.
2. Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime, lime sulfur and copse-lime spreaders.
3. Some phytotoxicity may occur on tender foliage in the presence of rain or high humidity of several days duration following spraying.
4. Does not control spider mites but is compatible with all common miticides.
5. For protection of honeybees avoid use, if possible, during periods when honeybees are visiting the crop or neighboring crops. When necessary to use during such periods, warn beekeepers well in advance to locate hives at a safe distance (beyond bee flight range) until one week after application.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

# DIRECTIONS

## READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS. PREHARVEST AND GRAZING USE LIMITATIONS

No post-treatment time limitations on applications to alfalfa, beans, blueberries, carrots, clovers, corn forage or fodder, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplants, forage grasses, grapes, melons, pasture, peas, peanuts, peppers, potatoes, pumpkin, sorghums grown for forage, soybeans, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, and to green fodder of wheat, oats, barley and rye for use as pasture or feed for livestock. Allow 1 day between spraying and harvest of apples, asparagus, cherries, cranberries, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and strawberries. Allow 3 days between spraying and harvest of apricots, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, head lettuce, asparagus, garden beans (fava), lima beans, green beans, collards, rutabaga, celery (stalk) and turnips (beet). Allow 7 days between application and harvest of blackberries, boysenberries, dewberries, raspberries and strawberries. Allow 14 days between last application and harvest of sugar beets, Chinese cabbage, collards, dandelion, endive (escarole), garden beans (fava), lima, leaf lettuce, mustard greens, parsley, celery (tops), spinach, Swiss Chard and turnips (tops). Allow 21 days between last application and harvest of sorghum grain.

If SEVIN insecticide is used in accordance with label directions, the above crops including barley straw, bean vines, carrot tops, cowpea hay, oat straw, pea vines, peanut hay, rye straw, soybean hay, sugar beet tops and wheat straw may be grazed or harvested for use as feed for dairy and meat animals without resulting in residues in milk or meat. Tolerances established under the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable SEVIN residues when SEVIN is used in accordance with label directions.

### TREE FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply for full coverage in normal spray schedules.

**APPLES AND PEARS**— West of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1½ to 2 pounds for apple sucker, green apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, bagworm, California pear slug, codling moth, apple rust mite, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eye-spotted bud moth, green fruit worm, Lygus bugs, orange tortrix, pear psylla, tentiform leaf miners, 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.

Application of SEVIN within 30 days after full bloom may also provide fruit thinning; to avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. Foliar injury may result from combination with summer oils.

East of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 pound for apple mealybug, green apple aphid, codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

Use 2 pounds for apple maggot, bagworm, eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree leaf roller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curculio, red-banded leaf roller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leaf miners, 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.

Application of SEVIN within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning. To avoid this delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. May cause foliar injury if used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples.

**APPLE THINNING** — Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with SEVIN. These include tree age, variety and 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 SEVIN so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons dilute spray.

**Concentration:** Use ½ 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, Gravenstein, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Spartan, and the Yellow Bellflower and Golden Wonder.

### SMALL FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary. Do not use more than the recommended number of pounds per acre.

**GRAPES**— Use 2 to 4 pounds for European fruit lecanium, grape leaf folder, grape leafhopper, and grape leaf skeletonizer. Apply just before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers. Use 4 pounds for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles and red-banded leaf roller. A dilute spray of 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

**STRAWBERRIES**— Use 2 to 4 pounds for meadow spittlebug, strawberry leaf roller and strawberry weevil. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

**BLUEBERRIES**— Use 3-4 pounds for blueberry maggot, cherry and cranberry fruitworms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat 10 days later or as necessary. A dilute spray of 125 to 150 gallons per acre is suggested.

**CRANBERRIES**— Use 3-6 pounds for cutworms, fireworms, fruitworms, Japanese beetle and leafhoppers. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10-day intervals. A dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre is suggested.

**BLACKBERRIES BOYSENBERRIES DEWBERRIES LOGAN BERRIES AND RASPBERRIES**— Use 4 pounds for Japanese beetle, leaf rollers, leafhoppers and raspberry aphid. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

### VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL

Suggested dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. 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 mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary unless shorter interval is specified below.

**ASPARAGUS**— Use 2 to 4 pounds for asparagus beetle on seedlings or spears.

Use 4 to 8 pounds for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period. Do not apply more often than once every three days.

**BEANS**— Use 1 pound for Mexican bean beetle; 2 pounds for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, leafhopper, velvet-bean caterpillar, and western bean cutworm.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished plant bug.

**CORN**— Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, the western bean cutworm, and the fall armyworm.

... leaf miners, 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.

Application of SEVIN within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning. To avoid this delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. May cause foliar injury if used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples.

**APPLE THINNING** — Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with SEVIN. These include tree age, variety and 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 SEVIN so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons dilute spray.

**Concentration:** Use 1/2 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, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and Yellow N-wine. Difficult to thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steel Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

**PEACHES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES** — Use 2 pounds for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European sawfly, Japanese beetle, Pandemis moth, June beetles, lesser peach tree borer, orange tortrix, oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruit tree leaf roller, red-banded leaf roller, Platynota flavendana, tarnished plant bug, tussock moth, Lecanium scales, 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.

**PLUMS, PRUNES AND CHERRIES** — Use 2 pounds for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry fruit fly, cherry fruitworm, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree leaf roller, red-banded leaf roller, Japanese beetle, lesser peach tree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, 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.

Use 1 1/2 pounds for eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, and tussock moth.

## VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL

Suggested dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. 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 mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary unless shorter interval is specified below.

**ASPARAGUS** — Use 2 to 4 pounds for asparagus beetle on seedlings & spears.

Use 4 to 8 pounds for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period. Do not apply more often than once every three days.

**BEANS** — Use 1 pound for Mexican bean beetle; 2 pounds for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetle, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, leafhopper, velvet-bean caterpillar, and western bean cutworm.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished plant bug.

**CORN** — Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles and leafhoppers.

For larvae in whorl (budworm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary.

For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 2 to 3-day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. Three or more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control.

**CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN AND SQUASH** — Use 1 to 2 pounds for pickleworm and melonworm; 2 pounds for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, and squash bugs. Avoid excessive applications. Some leaf injury may occur if treatments are made when tender foliage is wet or in the presence of prolonged high humidity. SEVIN injures watermelons in Florida.

**PEAS** — Use 2 pounds for leafhoppers, and Colorado potato beetle. Apply to weeds in fields of garden peas to help prevent insect contamination in processed peas. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms and grasshoppers.

**POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER** — Use 1 to 2 pounds for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 4 pounds for European corn borer, fall armyworm, loca bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bugs and stink bugs.

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