

ORTHENE Systemic Insect Spray
EPA Reg. No. 239-2406

Submitted July 11, 1986

COPY A

DRY TREATMENT - Rate to Apply: Apply 2 teaspoonfuls (1 level measuring scoop) over each mound. Do not water in. For best results, apply in the early morning or late afternoon. Treat new mounds as they appear.

DRENCH TREATMENT - Rate to Apply: Mix 1 oz. (4½ level Tablespoonfuls) in 5 gals. of water, using 1 gal. of solution per mound area, in a sprinkling can until the mound is wet. Treat a 4 foot diameter circle around the mound. For best results, apply the drench in the early morning or late afternoon when ants are active. Applications made during the hottest part of the day or during prolonged hot and dry conditions may be less effective due to ants being deep within the nest. Treat new mounds as they appear.

PEST

PLANTS

Imported Fire Ant

Lawns, Turf, Recreational Areas,
and around Ornamental Plantings

USE ON LAWNS

Rate to Apply: Apply 1½ ^{level} Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams per 2 gals. of water. Spray when insects are present or feed damage is first noticed. Apply at the rate of 6 gals. of spray per 1000 sq. ft. of lawn. Repeat if reinfestation occurs.

PEST

LAWN

Fall Armyworm

Bermudagrass

Leafhoppers

Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Bentgrass
Fescue, St. Augustine

Sod Webworms

Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Bentgrass

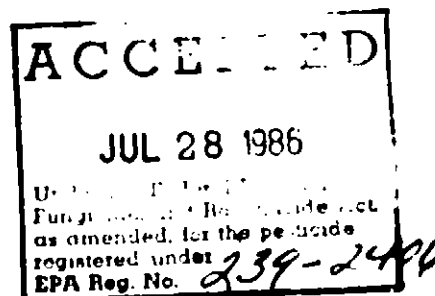
Greenbug

Bluegrass

Copy B

Keep children and domestic animals off treated areas until these areas are completely dry.

WLC:rm D2/33
7/2/86



(4½ level Tablespoonfuls
per 6 gals. of water)

For the following hard-to-control pests. Apply 1 packet (1 1/2 Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams) per 1 1/2 gallons water. Spray 2 to 3 times about 7 to 10 days apart. For best results apply at first sign of infestation. Additional sprays may be needed if plants become reinfested.

Pest	Plants
Scale (crawlers)	Holly, Euonymus, Azalea, Camellia, Gardenia, Elm, (Chinese), Bottlebrush, Dogwood, Chinese Holly, Orchid, Yucca, Oak, Magnolia, Pine, Poinsettia, Rose, Willow, Boxwood, Chrysanthemum, Cypress, Forsythia, Hackberry, Geranium, Sweet Gum, Hemlock, Fir, Crataegus, Palm, Shrimp Plant, Beech, Oleander, Laurel, Pyracantha
Resapated Mite	Rose, Marigold, Daylily, Chrysanthemum, Daffodil, Thistle, Viburnum
Spider Mites	Holly, Yucca, Pine, Juniper, Bottlebrush, Cypress, Arborvitae, Honeylocust, Fir, Hemlock, Spruce, Camellia, Azalea, Oak, Rose

For the following hard-to-control pest. Apply 1 packet (1 1/2 Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams) per 2 gallons water. Apply with ORTHO Lawn & Garden Sprayer, ORTHO SPRAY-ETTE or other suitable equipment. Thoroughly spray foliage and soil beneath plants. Begin applications in mid June and make 3 more applications at 3-week intervals.

Pest	Plants
Black Vine Weevil	Azalea, Rhododendron, Yew (Taxus sp.)
Ants	Apply two (2) teaspoonfuls (1 level measuring spoon) over the mound. Do not water in. For best results, apply in the early morning or late afternoon when ants are not active. Treat new mounds as they appear.
Imported Fire Ant	Lawns, Turf, Recreational Areas and arched Ornamental Plantings

NOTE: Apply this product only as specified on this label. Do not apply to American Elm, Flowering Crabapple, Sugar Maple and Cottonwood, as foliage injury may occur. Clean sprayer after use by flushing with water, do not use household bleach as a cleaning agent.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute into food or drink containers. Avoid contamination of feed and food-stuffs. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store diluted spray.

DISPOSAL: PRODUCT — Partially filled container may be disposed of by securely wrapping original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash. **CONTAINER** — Do not reuse container. Discard container in trash.

NOTE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

FUNGINEX®—Reg. TM of CELAMERK GmbH Co. for Trifluoromethyl fungicide U.S. Pat. No. 3,696,106



ORTHO

ORTHENE®

Systemic

Insect Spray

Premeasured Water Soluble Package
Contains Acephate

CONTROLS: Aphids, Armyworms, Bagworms, Budworms, Cankerworms, Cuban Laurel Thrips, Flower Thrips, Gypsy Moth, Lace Bugs, Leaf Beetles, Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners, Leafrollers, Leaf Tiers, Looper, Mealybugs, Pine Tip Moth, Sawflies, Spittlebugs, Scale (crawlers), Spider Mites, Tent Caterpillars, Webworms, Whitefly, and other listed leaf eating caterpillars and worms.
ON: Ornamentals, Trees, Shrubs and Flowers

1. Kills Imported Fire Ants Effectively.
2. Ready-to-use in Lawns & Other Recreational Areas

Active Ingredients	By Wt.
Acephate (O,S-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate)	75%
Inert Ingredients	25%

ORTHENE® Acephate U.S. Pat. No. 3,716,600

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION

See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

NET WEIGHT _____

Chevron Chemical Company © 1985

Ortho Consumer Products Division

San Francisco CA 94120-7144 Richmond CA 94804 0036

Product 5153 Made in U.S.A.

R Form B454 G

EPA Reg. No. 239-2406

EPA Est. 239 NJ 1 239 MO 1

Superscript used in first letter of all numbers.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. **STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT:** If swallowed, give a large amount of water to drink, make person vomit and call a doctor. In case of eye contact, wash eyes with fresh water for 15 minutes. If irritation continues, see a doctor. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. **Note to Physicians:** Emergency information - call (415) 233-3737. Acephate is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine but should not be used alone.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to birds. Do not apply directly to water or wet lands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Cover or soil-incorporate spills. 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 treatment area.

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

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

ORTHENE Systemic Insect Spray effectively controls many of the insects that attack trees, shrubs and flowers. **ORTHENE** Systemic Insect Spray controls insects on contact and remains effective for an extended period of time because it is systemically absorbed by plants.

DIRECTIONS

Mix thoroughly and spray entire plant covering both sides of foliage thoroughly, for specific directions refer to table below. May be applied with an **ORTHO SPRAY-ETTE**, **ORTHO** Lawn & Garden Sprayer, tank-type or power sprayer. Do not store diluted spray.

COMBINATION SPRAY WITH FUNGICIDE OR FERTILIZER ON ROSES
ORTHENE Systemic Insect Spray may be used together with **PHALTAN** Rose & Garden Fungicide, or **ORTHO FUNGINEX**® Rose Disease Control, or **ORTHO** Rose Mildew Control, or **ORTHO**OCIDE Garden Fungicide, or **ORTHO** Rose & Flower Food 8-12-4 (liquid) at the rates recommended on each product label. Apply fungicides on a regular schedule for disease control; add **ORTHENE** Systemic Insect Spray only when necessary for insect control. Do not apply more than two consecutive applications of **ORTHENE** Systemic Insect Spray in combination with any of the above fungicides.

Rate to Apply: Apply 1 packet (1½ level Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams) to 3 gallons water. Spray as aphids appear. Repeat if reinfestation occurs.

Pest	Plants
Aphids	Rose, Aster, Azalea, Calendula, Carnation, Chrysanthemum, Impatiens, Pansy, Snapdragon, Boxwood, Euonymus, Hibiscus, Pyracantha, Spirea, Arborvitae, Ash, Beech, Birch, Flowering Plum, Flowering Quince, Linden, Oak, Ornamental Pear, Sycamore, Viburnum, Willow, Flowering Almond, Fir, Ivy, Photinia, Maple, Periwinkle, Pittosporum

Rate to Apply: Apply 1 packet (1½ level Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams) to 2 gallons water. Spray when insects are present or feeding injury is first noticed. Repeat if reinfestation occurs.

Armyworms (Southern, Fall, Beet, Yellow-Striped)	Crape myrtle, Chinese Elm, Aster, Calendula, Rose, Petunia, Dahlia, Snapdragon
Bagworm	Arborvitae, Cedar, Juniper, Cypress, Pine, Maple, Sycamore, Locust, Boxelder, Linden, Willow
Budworms (Tobacco and Calendula)	Geranium, Ageratum, Snapdragon, Calendula
Cankerworms (Spring and Fall)	Maple, Oak, Linden, Birch, Hickory, Beech, Hawthorn, Cocksaur Thorn, Silver Maple
Cuban Laurel Thrips	Cuban Laurel (Ficus)
Fall Webworm	Ash, Alder, Boxelder, Birch, Hickory, Linden, Poplar, Sycamore, Oak, Willow, Eastern Redbud
Gladiolus Thrips	Gladiolus
Gypsy Moth	Birch, Hawthorn, Oak, Poplar, Willow, Black Gum, Hickory, Maple, Sassafras, Hemlock, Cedar, Spruce, Pine
Honeylocust Pod Gird Midge	Honeylocust
Leaf Bugs	Azalea, Pyracantha, Sycamore, Zinnia, Oak, Ash
Leafhopper (Potato)	Calendula, Dahlia
Leafbeetles (Elm, Willow)	Elm (Chinese or Siberian), Willow

Leafminers	Birch, Holly, Locust, Columbine, Spruce, Alder, Oak, Yaupon, Zinnia
Leafrollers (Oblique-banded and Omnivorous)	Sycamore, Oak, Sweet Gum, Hickory, Boxelder, Locust, Holly, Staghorn Sumac, Flowering Cherry, Rose, Begonia, Oleander, Carnation
Leafrollers (Cherry Laurel, Sycamore and Sweet Gum)	Cherry Laurel, Sycamore, Sweet Gum
Looper (Barberry, Omnivorous, Cabbage)	Mahonia, Gerbera, Chrysanthemum, Kalanchoe, Petunias, Ornamental Cabbage
Maple Sheet Moth	Maple
Mimosa Webworm	Mimosa, Honeylocust
Nantucket Pine Tip Moth	Pine
Obscure Root Weevil (Adults)	Rhododendrons, Azaleas, Viburnum, Roses Special Directions: Apply full coverage spray to the foliage in late spring, as soon as feeding damage is noticed (usually about May). Repeat every 4 weeks through September. (Mid-July through August are the peak feeding times.)
Plant Bug (Ash)	Ash
Planthopper (Viburnum)	Viburnum
Psyllids	Yaupon, Holly, Hackberry, Acacia, Laurel, Willow
Sawflies (Cusky Birch, Brownheaded Ash, Willow, Redheaded Pine, Pine, European Pine, Nesting Pine, Rose Stem)	Birch, Ash, Willow, Poplar, Pine, Rose
Spittlebug	Rose, Chrysanthemum, Juniper, Euryops
Tent Caterpillars (Eastern, Western and Forest)	Maple, Oak, Poplar, Ash, Birch, Hawthorn, Flowering Cherry, Black Cherry, Willow, Choke Cherry, Oak, Black Gum, Alder
Tentmaker (Poplar)	Poplar, Willow
Tussock Moth	Pine, Holly, Fir, Hickory, Maple, Beech, Ash, Birch, Poplar, Willow, Boxelder, Wild Cherry, Oak, Elm (Chinese or Siberian), Sycamore
Catalpa Sphinx Moth	Catalpa
Cypress Tip Moth	Juniper, Cypress
Juvenile Dusky Wing Moth	Oak
Pine Tube Moth	Pine
Saddled Prominent Moth	Rose, Beech, Maple, Oak, Poplar, Spirea
Sunflower Moth	Margolds
Ash Hornworm	Ash
Rosy Maple Moth	Maple
Oleander Caterpillar	Oleander
Yellownecked Caterpillar	Oak, Birch, Pyracantha, Beech, Hickory, Linden
Walnut Caterpillar	Hickory, Beech, Honeylocust, Sumac, Willow
Spiny Elm Caterpillar	Elm (Chinese), Poplar, Willow
Variable Oak Leaf Caterpillar	Oak, Birch, Hawthorn
Oak Webworm	Oak
Orangestriped Oakworm	Oak
Casebearers	Slippery Elm, Sycamore
California Oakworm	Oak
Redhumped Caterpillar	Birch, Flowering Plum, Locust, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Willow
Rose Midge	Rose
When to Use: Apply 1 packet (1½ Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams) per 2 gallons water. Spray 2 to 3 times about 7 to 10 days apart to control the following hard-to-kill pests. Additional sprays may be needed if plants become re-infested.	
Pest	Plant
Flower Thrips	Rose, Daisy, Carnation, Gladiolus, Chrysanthemum, Snapdragon, Daylily, Alyssum, Aster, Dianthus, Calceola, Ageratum, Vinca, Zinnia, Hollyhock, Gardenia, Salvia, Petunia, Marigold, Calendula, Oleander
Mealybugs	Gardenia, Coleus, Yew (Taxus), Dieffenbachia, Croton, Azalea, Poinsettia, Oleander, Begonia, Gardenia, Camellia, Chrysanthemum, Ivy, Orchid, Fern
Whitfly	Gardenia, Poinsettia, Lantana, Azalea, Ageratum, Fuchsia, Gaillardia, Salvia, Zinnia, Privet, Camellia, Viburnum

