

ACCEPTED

MAR 13 1989

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and
Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 239-2476

COPY A

When handling this product, wear chemical resistant gloves, long pants, and long sleeved shirt. When using outdoors, spray with the wind to your back and do not use when wind speeds are 10 mph or more. Wash the outside of the gloves with soap and water before removing. Do not allow children or pets to come into contact with treated surfaces until sprays have dried.

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CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY
UNTIL ACCEPTED BY EPA

WLC:rm 6/51
5/9/88

Two-spotted Mites	Rose, Marigold, Daylily, Chrysanthemum, Dahlia, Phlox, Viburnum
Solder Mites	Holly, Yucca, Pine, Juniper, Bottlebrush, Cypress, Arborvitae, Honeylocust, Fir, Hemlock, Spruce, Camellia, Azalea, Oak, Rose

For the following hard-to-control pests: 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.)
PEST	PLANTS
Imported Fire Ant	Lawns, Turf, Recreational Areas, and around Ornamental Plantings

Gives quick knockdown and kill of fire ant workers within hours after application. Entire colonies are destroyed within 3 to 7 days. Initial treatment will control about 90% of active mounds. Treat new mounds as they appear. Note: Do not allow livestock to graze on treated areas. Do not feed treated grass to livestock.

WHEN TO APPLY — For best results, apply in the early morning or late afternoon when ants are active. Applications made during the hottest part of the day or during prolonged hot or dry conditions may be less effective due to ants being deep within the nest. Treat mounds when soil temperatures are between 60° to 80°F because that is the time of greatest foraging activity of the ants. Try not to disturb mounds while treating. Do not apply during a heavy dew or just before a rain.

Individual Mound Treatment

Dry Treatment — Sprinkle 2 teaspoonfuls dry powder over each mound. DO NOT WATER IN. The fire ant workers will track the powder deep into the mound where it also kills the fire ant queens, thereby destroying the mound. Note: This method of treatment is usually preferred over the drench treatment (see below) because it does not disturb the mound. This is important because unaffected fire ants may relocate the mound to a new area nearby if mound is disturbed. One pound applied as a dry powder treats up to 100 medium size mounds.

Drench Treatment — Mix at the rate of 1 Tablespoonful per 1 gallon of water. Use a sprinkling can and gently apply one gallon of solution over each mound. One pound will treat approximately 80 medium-sized mounds (1 to 2 ft. in diameter).

USE ON LAWNS

Rate to Apply: Apply 1 1/2 level Tablespoonfuls or 9 grams per 2 gals. of water (4 1/2 level Tablespoonfuls per 6 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

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

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 canister may be disposed of by securely wrapping original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash. CONTAINER — Do not reuse canister. Discard canister in trash.

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

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Ortho Consumer Products Division
P.O. Box 5047 San Ramon CA 94583-0947
Product 5153 Made in U.S.A.
R Form 8454-1
EPA Reg. No. 239-2406



ORTHO

One pound treats up to 100 Imported Fire Ant mounds on a dry treatment.

ORTHENE®

Systemic Insect Spray

Pre-measured Water Soluble Package

Contains Acephate

CONTROLS: Aphids, Armyworms, Bagworms, Budworms, Caterpillars, Cuban Laurel Thrips, Flower Thrips, Gypsy Moth, Leaf Beetles, Leafhoppers, Leaf Miners, Leafrollers, Leaf Tiers, Longhorn, Moth, Jugs, 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	Acephate (O,S-Dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate)	By Wt. 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.

NFT WFLIGHT

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 wetlands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste. 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 a teaspoon measure for dry powder or a sprinkling can as a trench for treating fire ant mounds. Use a hose-end sprayer (such as an ORTHO SPRAY-ETTE 4 or an ORTHO All-Purpose Sprayer), tank-type or power sprayer for spraying lawns and controlling other listed insects.

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 ORTHOCIDE 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 (1 1/2 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 (1 1/2 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, Azalea, Calendula, Rose, Petunia, Dahlia, Snapdragon
Bogworm	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, Cockspur Thorn, Silver Maple
Cuban Laurel Thrips	Cuban Laurel (Ficus)
Fall Webworms	Ash, Alder, Boxelder, Birch, Hickory, Linden, Poplar, Sycamore, Oak, Willow, Eastern Redbud
Gladolus Thrips	Gladolus
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
Leafhoppers (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
Leafrollers (Barberry, Omnivorous, Cabbage)	Mahonia, Gerbera, Chrysanthemum, Kalanchoe, Petunias, Ornamental Cabbage
Maple Sheet Moth	Maple
Miner Webworm	Mimosa, Honeylocust
Newtucket 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 (Dusky Birch, Brownheaded Ash, Willow, Redheaded Pine, Pine, European Pine, Nesting Pine, Rose Stem)	Birch, Ash, Willow, Poplar, Pine, Rose
Spittlebug	Rose, Chrysanthemum, Juniper, Eucalyptus
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	Marigolds
Ash Hornworm	Ash
Rose Maple Moth	Maple
Oleander Caterpillar	Oleander
Yellow-necked 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 (1 1/2 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, Celosia, 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
Whitefly	Gardenia, Poinsettia, Lantana, Azalea, Ageratum, Fuchsia, Gaillardia, Salvia, Zinnia, Privet, Camellia, Viburnum
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 infestations. Additional sprays may be needed if plants become reinfested.	
Pest	Plants
Scale (crawlers)	Holly, Euonymus, Azalea, Camellia, Gardenia, Elm, (Chinese), Bottlebrush, Dogwood, Chinese Holly, (Chinese), Japanese Wax, Tea, Cottony Cushion, Pine, Tortoise, Hemlock, Pine Needle, Black Hemispherical, Kuna)
	Holly, Euonymus, Azalea, Camellia, Gardenia, Elm, (Chinese), Bottlebrush, Dogwood, Chinese Holly, Orchid, Yaupon, Oak, Magnolia, Pine, Poinsettia, Rose, Willow, Boxwood, Chrysanthemum, Cypress, Hibiscus, Hackberry, Geranium, Sweet Gum, Hemlock, Fir, Croton, Palm, Shrimp Plant, Beech, Oleander, Laurel, Pyracantha
