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PM 12  
264-334

HOSE END SPRAYER USE

This product readily disperses in water to form a spray that can be applied with garden hose applicators (hose-end sprayers) to the crops listed below. To ensure adequate coverage, use moderate to high water pressures when applying through hose-end sprayers. Calibrate to deliver 1 fluid ounce per gallon of spray mixture.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR HOSE END SPRAYER USE

STORAGE: Store unused SEVIN RP2 carbaryl insecticide in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals. Do not store in areas where temperatures frequently exceed 100°F.

After use, replace cap on insecticide container. Rinse hose end unit outdoors in clear water. Store insecticide and sprayer assembly in a cool place.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Discard unused pesticide spray mixture in a safe place away from water supplies.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Do not reuse hose end sprayer assembly for other purposes. Securely wrap both in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

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VEGETABLE CROPS

For control of all the vegetable pests listed below, apply this product in adequate volume to effectively cover both the upper and lower surfaces of the plant. (NOTES: 1) THIS PRODUCT IS NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON CELERY AND SWEET POTATO IN CALIFORNIA; 2) DO NOT TREAT ASPARAGUS MORE THAN ONCE EVERY 3 DAYS AS EXCESSIVE RESIDUES MAY RESULT; AND 3) THE NUMBER IN PARENTHESIS FOLLOWING EACH VEGETABLE CROP GROUPING REFERS TO THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS THAT MUST BE OBSERVED BETWEEN THE DATE OF THE LAST APPLICATION AND THE DATE OF HARVEST.)

CROPS: Beans (including Black-eyed peas, Cowpeas, Crowder or Southern peas, Dry beans, Green beans, Navy beans, and Snap beans); Carrots, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Melons, Okra, Peanuts, Peas, Pepper, Potato, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato - (0 days until harvest); Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Garden beet roots, Head lettuce, Horseradish, Kohlrabi, Parsnips, Radishes, Rutabagas, Salsify roots, Turnip roots - (3 days until harvest); Chinese cabbage, Celery, Collards, Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Garden beet tops, Hanover salads, Kale, Mustard greens, Leaf lettuce, Parsley, Salsify tops, Spinach, Swiss chard, Turnip tops - (14 days until harvest).

PESTS: Alfalfa caterpillar, Apache cicada, Armyworms, Asparagus beetle, Aster leafhopper, Bean leaf beetle, Blister beetles, Chinch bug, Colorado potato beetle, Corn earworm, Corn rootworm adults, Cowpea curculio, Cucumber beetle, Cutworms, European Corn borer, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Grasshoppers, Green cloverworm, Harlequin bug, Imported cabbageworm, Japanese beetle, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Limabean pod borer, Lygus bugs, Melonworm, Mexican bean beetle, Pea leaf weevil, Pea Weevil, Red-necked peanutworm, Sap

beetles, Southerwestern corn borer, Spittlebugs, Squash bugs, Stink bugs, Sweet potato weevil, Tarnished plant bug, Three cornered alfalfa hopper, Thrips, Tomato hornworm, Tomato pinworm, Tortoise beetles, Velvetbean caterpillar, Webworms, Western bean cutworm, Whitefringed beetle adults, Yellowstriped armyworm.

### FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

For control of all fruit and nut pests listed below, use sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough coverage (spray until run-off). Direct applications toward the lower and upper leaf surfaces, between fruit and nut clusters, and limbs and tree trunks to optimize insect control. (NOTES: 1) TO AVOID UNDESIRE APPLE THINING, DELAY USE UNTIL AT LEAST 30 DAYS AFTER FULL BLOOM; 2) SEVIN CARBARYL INSECTICIDE MAY INJURE EARLY DAWN AND SUNRISE STRAWBERRIES VARIETIES ON THE DELMARVA PENINSULA; 3) WHEN USED ON CRANBERRIES, SEVIN CARBARYL MAY KILL SHRIMP AND CRABS; AND 4) THE NUMBER IN PARENTHESIS FOLLOWING EACH FRUIT AND NUT CROP GROUPING REFERS TO THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF DAYS THAT MUST BE OBSERVED BETWEEN THE DATE OF THE LAST APPLICATION AND THE DATE OF HARVEST.)

CROPS: Blueberries, Grapes, Filberts, Pecans, Walnuts - (0 days until harvest); Apples, Cherries, Cranberries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, Prunes, Strawberries - (1 day until harvest); Apricots, Nectarines - (3 days until harvest); Citrus fruits (such as Grapefruit, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines, Citrus citron, Kumquats and Hybrids) - (5 days until harvest); Blackberries, Dewberries, Raspberries, Boysenberries, Loganberries - (7 days until harvest); Almonds - (28 days until harvest).

PESTS: Apple aphid, Apple maggot, Apple mealybug, Apple pandemis, Apple rust mite, Apple sucker, Avocado leafroller, Bagworms, Black cherry aphid, Black margined aphid, Black scale, Blueberry maggot, Brown soft scale, Calico scale, California orangedog, California pearslug (pear sawfly), California red scale, Cherry fruitworm, Cherry maggot, Citricola scale, Citrus cutworm, Citrus root weevil, Citrus snow scale, Codling moth, Cranberry fireworms, Cranberry fruitworm, Cucumber beetles, cutworms, Eastern tent caterpillar, Eightspotted forester, European apple sawfly, European earwig, European fruit lecanium, European raspberry aphid, Eyespotted budmoth, Fall webworm, Filbert aphid, Filbert leafroller, Filbertworm, Forbes scale, Fruittree leafroller, Frosted scale, Grape berry moth, Grape leafhopper, Grape leafroller, Green fruitworm, Hickory shuckworm, Japanese beetle, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Lecanium scales, Lesser appleworm, Lesser peachtree borer, Lesser webworm, Meadow spittlebug, Mealy plum aphid, Navel orangeworm, Olive scale, Omnivorous leaftier (Strawberry fruitworm), Omnivorous leafroller, Orange tortrix, Oriental fruit moth, Oystershell scale, Peach twig borer, Pear leaf blister mite, Pear psylla, Pear rust mite, Pecan leaf phylloxera, Pecan nut casebearer, Pecan spittlebug, Pecan weevil, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, Prune leafhopper, Raspberry sawfly, Red-banded leafroller, Rose chafer, Rosy apple aphid, Saltmarsh caterpillar, San Jose scale, Snowy tree cricket, Strawberry weevil, Tarnished plant bug, Tentiform leafminers, Twig girdler, Tussock moth, Variegated leafroller, Walnut caterpillar, Western grapeleaf skeletonizer, Western tussock moth, Western yellowstriped armyworm, West Indian sugarcane borer (adults), White apple leafhopper, Wooly apple aphid, Yellow headed fireworm.

### TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces and trunks, stems, and twigs is necessary for optimum control of tree and ornamental pests. Apply to each of these areas until run-off is observed.

**CROPS:** Trees (including Shade trees, Shelter belts, Plantations, Parks and Recreational areas), Ornamentals (including Roses and other Herbaceous plants), Woody plants, and Shrubs.

**PESTS:** Ants, Apple aphid, Armyworm, Azalea leafminer, Bagworms, Birch leafminer, Blister beetle, Boxelder bug, Boxwood leafminer, Browntail moth, Cankercworms, Catalpa sphinx, Chiggers, Cooley spruce gall aphid, Cutworms, Cypress tip moth, Douglas fir tussock moth, Eastern spruce gall aphid, Elm leaf aphid, Elm leaf beetle, Elm spanworm, Eriophyid mites, European pine shoot moth, Fall armyworm, Flea beetles, Fuller rose beetles, Gall midges, Gall wasps, Grasshoppers, Green striped mapleworm, Gypsy moth, Hackberry nipplegall maker, Holly budmoth, Holly leafminer, Jackpine budworm, Japanese beetle, Jeffrey pine needleminer, June beetles, Plant bugs, Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Locust borer, Maple leafcutter, Mealy bugs, Mimosa webworm, Nantucket pine tip moth, Oak leafminers, Oak Leaf skeletonizer, Oakworm complex, Oleander caterpillar, Olive ash borer, Orange striped oakworm, Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Pine sawfly, Pine spittlebug, Pitch pine tip moth, Poinsetta hornworm, Psyllids, Puss caterpillar, Redhumped oakworm, Rose aphid, Rose chafer, Roseslug, Saddled prominent, Sawflies (exposed), Scale insects, Sowbugs, Spiny elm caterpillar, Springtails, Spruce budworm, Spruce needleminer, Subtropical pine tip moth, Tent caterpillar, Thorn bug, Thrips (exposed), Ticks, Walnut caterpillar, weevils, Western hemlock looper, Western spruce budworm, Willow leaf beetle, Yellow poplar weevil.

III, 20, 1977  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No.

### LAWNS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

For optimum control of lawn pests, it is essential to ensure good penetration of the turf. For best results, mow lawn and make applications after watering or rain. Following application, additional watering of lawn will enhance white grub control. For imported fire ant control, apply directly to the mound and surrounding area (do not disturb mounds prior to treatment). Treat new mounds as they appear. A volume of 16 to 24 Fluid ounces of this product will cover approximately 3500 square feet when diluted as directed.

**PESTS:** Ants, Armyworm, Bluegrass billbig, Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinch bugs, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chafer, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Fleas, Grasshoppers, Imported fire ants, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Sod webworm (lawn months), Sowbugs, Springtails, Ticks, White grubs, Yellowstriped armyworm.

### ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

For optimum results, treatments should be made in the early morning or late evening when adult mosquitoes are most active. In yards and recreational areas, apply to ornamentals, woody plants, shrubs, and other areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. (NOTE: SEVIN CARBARYL MAY KILL SHRIMP AND CRABS. OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.)

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### PEST CONTROL AROUND BUILDINGS

This product may be used around buildings such as homes, apartments, warehouses, barns and municipal and recreational areas to control the pests listed below. Thoroughly wet the outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where pests tend to congregate.

PESTS: Brown dog tick, earwigs, fleas, and millipedes.