

Pm 19

264-334

PA 1214

(Yellow Copy)

SEP 20 1991

Mr. Larry Hodges
Rhone-Poulenc Ag Company
P.O. Box 12014
2 T.W. Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Dear Mr. Hodges:

Subject: SEVIN brand RP2 Carbaryl Insecticide
Home and Garden Insecticide
EPA Registration No. 264-334
Your Application Dated August 22, 1991

The revised labeling submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable. A stamped label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

DHE

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr.
Product Manager (19)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

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SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl Insecticide

Home and Garden Insecticide

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)21.3% by wt.

INERT INGREDIENTS:

.....78.7% by wt.

(Contains 2 Pounds Carbaryl Per Gallon)

E.P.A. Reg. No. 264-334

E.P.A. Est. No. 264-MO-02

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

For **EMERGENCY** Information **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

CAUTION

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

May be harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing of spray mist. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wear regular long-sleeved work clothing. Change to clean clothing daily. Wash hands and face before eating. Wash thoroughly after handling.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Induce vomiting and seek medical attention immediately.

IF IN EYES OR ON SKIN: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. Do not use 2-PAM, opiates, or cholinesterase inhibiting drugs.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is extremely toxic to aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water and wetlands. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated.

BEE CAUTION: MAY KILL HONEYBEES IN SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops and weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Contact your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service or your local representative for further information.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Shake all containers prior to use. Do not reuse empty containers or measuring devices for other purposes. Apply when insects or damage appear. Repeat as necessary to maintain control, unless spray interval is specified.

Do not plant rotational food and feed crops not listed on this or other carbaryl labels in carbaryl treated soil.

PLANT RESPONSE PRECAUTIONS

Carbaryl insecticide injures Boston Ivy, Virginia creeper, and maidenhair fern. During early season, it may also injure Virginia and sand pines.

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. 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.

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, Crowder or Southern peas, Dry beans, Green beans, Lima beans, Navy beans, and Snap beans), Carrots, Corn, Cucumber, Eggplant, Melons, Okra, Peanuts, Pepper, Potato, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Potato, Tomato - (0 days until harvest).

Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cowpeas, Garden beet roots, Head lettuce, Horseradish, Kohlrabi, Parsnips, Peas, Radishes, Rutabagas, Salsify roots, Turnip roots - (3 days until harvest).

Celery, Chinese cabbage, Collards, Dandelion, Endive (Escarole), Garden beet tops, Hanover salad, Kale, Mustard greens, Leaf lettuce, Parsley, Salsify tops, Spinach, Swiss chard, Turnip tops - (14 days until harvest).

PESTS

Alfalfa caterpillar	Pea leaf weevil
Apache cicada	Pea weevil
Amyworm	pickleworm
Asparagus beetle	red necked peanut worm
Aster leafhopper	Sap beetles
Bean leaf beetle	Southwestern corn borer
Blister beetles	Spittlebugs
Chinch bug	Squash bugs
Colorado potato beetle	Stink bugs
Corn earworm	Sweet potato hornworm
Corn rootworm (adults)	Sweet potato weevil
Crowpea curculio	Tarnished plant bug
Cucumber beetles	Three omeared alfalfa hopper
Cutworms	Thrips
European corn borer	Tomato hornworm
Fall armyworm	Tomato pinworm
Flea beetles	Tortoise beetles
Grasshoppers	Velveteen caterpillar
Green cloverworm	Webworms
Harlequin bug	Western bean cutworm
Imported cabbageworm	Whitehinged beetle (adults)
Japanese beetle	Yellowstriped armyworm
Lace bugs	
Leafhoppers	
Limebean pod borer	
Lygus bugs	
Melonworm	
Mexican bean beetle	

ACCEPTED
SEP 20 1991
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 264-334

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 undesired apple thinning, delay use until at least 30 days after full bloom; 2) 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, 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, Boysenberries, Dewberries, Loganberries, Raspberries, Grapes - (7 days until harvest).

Almonds - (28 days until harvest).

PESTS

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

June beetles
Leafhoppers

Yellowheaded fire-worm

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	Leafhoppers
Apple aphid	Leafrollers
Armyworm	Locust borer
Azalea leafminer	Maple leafcutter
Bagworms	Mealybugs
Birch leafminer	Mimosa webworm
Blister beetle	Nantucket pine tip moth
Boxelder bug	Oak leafminers
Boxwood leafminer	Oak leaf skeletonizer
Browntail moth	Oakworm complex
Cankerworms	Oleander caterpillar
Catalpa sphinx	Cive ash borer
Chiggers	Orangestripped oak-worm
Cooley spruce gall adelgid	Orange tortrix
Cutworms	Periodical cicada
Cypress tip moth	Pine sawfly
Douglas-fir tussock moth	Pine spittlebug
Eastern spruce gall adelgid	Pitch pine tip moth
Elm leaf aphid	Plant bugs
Elm leaf beetle	Ppinetia hornworm
Elm sawfly	Psyllids
Eriophyid mites	Puss caterpillar
European pine shoot moth	Redumped oakworm
Fall armyworm	Rose aphid
Flea beetles	Rose chafer
Fuller rose beetle	Roseslug
Gall midges	Saddle prominet
Gall wasps	Sawflies (exposed)
Grasshoppers	Scale insects
Greenstriped maple-worm	Sowbugs
Gypsy moth	Spiny elm caterpillar
Hackberry nipple-gall maker	Springtails
Holly budmoth	Spruce budworm
Holly leafminer	Spruce needleminer
Jackpine budworm	Subtropical pine tip-moth
Japanese beetle	Tent caterpillar
Jeffrey pine needle-miner	Thrips (exposed)
Lace bugs	Ticks
	Tree hoppers
	Walnut caterpillar
	Webworm
	Western hemlock looper
	Western spruce budworm
	Willow leaf beetles
	Yellow poplar weevil

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.

PEST CONTROL

Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product to cover 3000 sq. ft. (32 fluid ounces per 6000 sq. ft.) for control of: Ants, Armyworm, Centipede, Chiggers, Cutworms, Earwigs, Essex skipper, European chafer, Fall armyworm, Fiery skipper, Grasshoppers, Green June beetles grubs,

...one grasshopper, Leafhoppers, Lucerne moth, Millipede, Adult mosquitoes, Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Springtails, Ticks, Yellowstriped armyworm.

Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product to cover 1,350 sq. ft. (32 fluid ounces per 2,700 sq. ft.) for control of: Chinch bugs, Sod webworms, Bluegrass billbug, European crane fly, Fleas and White grubs (such as Japanese beetle, Chafar beetle and *Phyllophaga* spp. larvae).

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: CARBARYL MAY KILL SHRIMP AND CRABS. OBSERVE BEE CAUTION.)

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.

CONTROL OF TICKS WHICH TRANSMIT LYME DISEASE

For control of juvenile and adult *Ixodes* spp. ticks (Deer tick, Bear tick, and Black legged tick) and *Amblyomma* spp. ticks (Lone Star tick).

Begin applications in late spring or early summer (May/June). Thoroughly treat entire lawn, perimeter wooded areas, and property boundaries including shrub beds, ornamental planting, and wooded areas where exposure to ticks may occur. Retreat at 3 to 4 week intervals since ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas by animals.

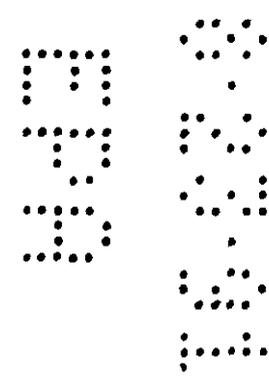
VEGETABLE CROPS

All dosages refer to teaspoonsful of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl insecticide per gallon of water. Do not exceed maximum dosage rate.

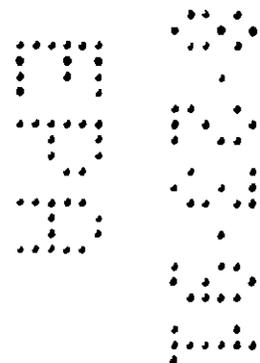
CROP	INSECT	TEASPOONFUL/ GALLON	PRE HARVEST		SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
			INTERVAL (DAYS)		
Asparagus	Asparagus beetle Grasshoppers	4 to 8	1		Treat ferns or brush growth. Do not treat more than once every 3 days.
	Apache cicada Asparagus beetle	8 to 16	Post harvest application only		
Beans (including black-eyed peas, cowpeas, crowder or southern peas, dry beans, green beans, lima beans, navy beans and snap beans)	Blister beetles Mexican bean beetle	2 to 4			
	Alfalfa caterpillar Bean leaf beetle Cucumber beetles Flea beetles Green cloverworm Japanese beetle	Leafhoppers Three cornered alfalfa hopper Thrips Velvetbean caterpillar Western bean cutworm	4	0 (except cowpeas) 3 (cowpeas)	
	Amyworm Cutworms European corn borer	Fall armyworm Grasshoppers Tarnished plant bug Webworms	4 to 6		
	Com earworm Cowpea curculio	Limebean pod borer Lygus bugs Stink bug	8		
Broccoli Brussels sprouts Cabbage Carrots Cauliflower Celery Chinese cabbage Collards Dandelion Endive (Escarole) Garden bea: Hanover salad Horseradish Kale Kohlrabi Lettuce Mustard greens Okra Parsnips	Flea beetles Harlequin bug	Leafhoppers	2 to 4	0 (carrots, okra)	DO NOT USE ON CELERY IN CALIFORNIA. Observe plant response precautions. Lettuce: treat on a 5 to 7 day schedule after heads begin to form.
	Aster leaf-hopper Grasshoppers	Lygus bugs Spittlebugs	4 to 6	3 (broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, garden beet roots, head lettuce, horseradish, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, salsify roots, and turnip roots)	
	Amyworm Com earworm Fall armyworm Tarnished plant bug	Imported cabbageworm Stink bugs	4 to 8		

CROP	INSECT (See previous page)	TEASPOONFUL/ GALLON (See previous page)	PRE HARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Parsley Radishes Rutabagas Salsify Spinach Swiss chard Turnips			14 (chinese cabbage, celery, collards, dandelion, endive (escarole), garden beet tops, Han-over salad, kale, mustard greens, leaf lettuce, parsley, salsify tops, spinach, Swiss chard and turnip tops)	
Com	Armyworm Chinch bug Corn ear-worm Corn root-worm adults European corn borer Fall army-worm Flea beetles Western bean cutworm	Grass-hoppers Japanese beetle Leafhoppers Sap beetles South-western corn borer 8	4 to 8 0	OBSERVE BEE CAUTION For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 1 to 6 day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. For larvae in whorl and foliage feeders, apply as necessary. Optimum timing and good coverage are essential for effective control. Treat when infestation averages 15% and at 90 to 100% tassel emergence. Treatment after 100% silk emergence will reduce effectiveness.
Cucumber Melons Pumpkin Squash	Pickleworm Cucumber beetle Flea beetle	Melworm Grasshoppers Leafhoppers Squash bugs	2 to 4 4 0	
Potato Tomato Eggplant Pepper Peanuts Peas	Bean leaf beetle Blister beetles Colorado potato beetle Cucumber beetles Flea beetles Green cloverworm Japanese beetle Ailanthus caterpillar Armyworm Corn ear-worm Grass-hoppers European corn borer Fall army-worm Lace bugs Stink bugs Cutworms	Leafhoppers Mexican bean beetle Red-necked peanutworm Three cornered alfalfa hopper Thrips Velvetbean caterpillar Pea leaf weevil Pea weevil Webworms Yellow-striped armyworm Tarnished plant bug Tomato hornworm Tomato pinworm White fringed beetle (adults)	4 6 4 to 8 6 to 8	0 (except peas) 3 (peas) 0 (except peas) 3 (peas)

CROP	INSECT		TEASPOONFUL GALLON	INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Blackberries Raspberries Dewberries (including boysenberries and loganberries) Grapes Strawberries	European fruit lecanium European raspberry Grape leafhopper Grape leafhopper Japanese beetle Leafhoppers Leafrollers Meadow spittlebug Omnivorous leaftier (strawberry fruitworm)	Rose chafer Snowy tree cricket Strawberry weevil Western grapeleaf skeletonizer Yellow striped armyworm	4 to 8	1 (strawberries) 7 (blackberries dewberries raspberries boysenberries loganberries and grapes)	Apply before first brood leafhopper larvae emerge from rolls. STRAWBERRIES Carbaryl may injure Early Dawn and Sunrise varieties on the Delmarva Peninsula.
	Cutworms Eight spotted forester Grape berry moth Japanese beetle June beetle Omnivorous leafroller	Orange tortrix Raspberry sawfly Redbanded leafroller Saltmarsh caterpillar	8		
Blueberries	Blueberry meggot Cherry fruit worm Cranberry fruitworm	European fruit lecanium Japanese beetle	6	0	Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat as necessary.
Citrus Fruits (such as grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, citrus, citron, kumquats, and hybrids)	Avocado leafroller California orangedog Citrus cutworm Citrus root weevil Fruitree leafroller	Orange tortrix Western tussock moth West Indian sugarcane borer (adults)	4	5	Do not apply less than 10 gallons of dilute spray mixture per mature tree. May be mixed with petroleum oils commonly used on citrus.
	Black scale Brown soft scale California red scale Citricola scale	Citrus snow-scale Yellow scale Yellow scale	3 to 4		
Cranberries	Cutworms fireworms Cranberry fruitworm	Japanese Leafhoppers Rose chafer	6 to 12	1	CAUTION: May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources. Apply in late bloom and as needed 7 to 10 day intervals.
Fibers	Fibert aphid Fibert leafroller Fibertworm		4	0	Apply when leafroller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult fibert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.



CROP	INSECT		TEASPOONFUL/ GALLON	PREHARVEST INTERVAL (DAYS)	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Apples Cherries Nectarines Peaches Plums Prunes	Apple par- demic Black cherry aphid Brown soft scale Cherry fruitworm Cherry maggot Cucumber beetles European earwig Eyespotted bud moth Forbes scale Fruitree leafroller Green fruitworm Japanese beetle June beetles Lecanium scales	Oriental fruit moth Oystershell scale Peach twig borer Periodical cicada Lesser peach- tree borer Massey plum aphid Olive scale Oriental fruit moth Oystershell scale Peach twig borer Periodical cicada Plum curculio Prune leaf- hopper Redbanded leafroller Rose chafer San Jose scale Tarnished plant bug Variegated leaf- roller	4	1 (cherries, peaches, plums and prunes) 3 (apricots and nectarines)	For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peachtree borer control, spray limbs and tree trunks thoroughly, weekly during moth flight.
	Codling moth Eastern tent caterpillar	Orange tortrix Tussock moth	3 to 4		
Pecans	Black margined aphid Fall webworm Hickory shuck worm Lesser webworm Pecan leaf phyloxera	Pecan nut case- bearer Pecan spittlebug Pecan weevil Twig girdler Walnut caterpillar	4 to 10	0	
Walnut	Calico scale Codling moth European fruit lecanium	Filbertworm worm Fruitree leafroller Frosteri scale	2	0	For codling moth apply spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts are 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed.
	European earwig		8		Spray tree trunks to point of run-off.



TREES AND ORNAMENTALS

For dilute spray applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply the specified dosage per gallon of water in sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage. (Six teaspoons equal one fluid ounce.)

SITE	INSECT				SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
GROUND APPLICATION Trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas) Ornamentals (including roses and other herbaceous plants) Woody Plants and Shrubs	Ants Apple aphid Armyworm Azalea leaf-miner Bagworms Birch leaf-miner Blister beetle Boxelder bug Boxwood leafminer Browntail moth Cankerworms Catalpa sphinx Chiggers Cooley spruce gall adelgid Cutworms Cypress tip moth Douglas-fir tussock moth Eastern spruce gall adelgid Elm leaf aphid Elm leaf beetle Elm sawworm Eriophyid mites European pine shoot moth	Fall armyworm Flea beetles Fuller rose beetle Gall midges Gall weeps Grasshoppers Greenstriped mapeworm Gypsy moth Hackberry nipplagall maker Holly budmoth Holly leaf-miner Jackpine budworm Japanese beetle Jeffrey pine needleminer June beetles Lace bugs Leafhoppers Leafrollers Locust borer Maple leafcutter Mealybugs Mimosas 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 Plant bugs Poinsettia hornworm Psyllids Puss caterpillar Redhumped oakworm Rose aphid Rose chafar Rosekug Saddled prominent Sawflies (exposed) Scale insects Sowbugs Spiny elm caterpillar	Springtails Spruce budworm Spruce needle-miner Subtropical pine tip moth Tent caterpillar Thrips (exposed) Ticks Tree hoppers Walnut caterpillar Webworms Western hemlock looper Western spruce budworm Willow leaf beetles Yellow poplar weevil	<p>Use 4 teaspoons of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl insecticide per gallon of water. Observe plant response precautions.</p> <p>Apply dilute sprays to obtain thorough coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces. To control scale insects, treat trunks, stems, and twigs in addition to plant foliage. For optimum worm control, treat when in early instars. Addition of a sticker may improve residual control.</p>
	Ips engraver beetles Roundheaded pine beetle		Mountain pine beetle		<p>Use 13.3 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water. Effective as preventative treatment only. Repeat annually as required to prevent beetle attacks. Apply 1 gallon of spray per 50 sq. ft. of bark in late May to early July, or prior to beetle attack. Treat tree trunks from ground level up until trunk diameter is less than 5 inches.</p>

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LAWNS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS

SITE	INSECT	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS	
Turf grasses	Ants Armyworm Centipedes Chiggers Cutworms Earwigs Essex skipper European chafer Fall armyworm Fiery skipper Grasshoppers June beetles Leafhoppers	Lucerne moth Millipedes Mosquitoes (adults) Sod webworm (lawn moths) Sowbugs Springtails Ticks White grubs Yellow striped armyworm	Use 3 to 6 fl. oz. of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl insecticide per 1000 square feet (4 to 8 qts. per acre) of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary. For Armyworm, Cutworm, and Fall Armyworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.
	Chinch bugs	Sod webworm (lawn moths)	Use 8.8 to 12 fl. ozs. of this product per 1000 sq. ft. (12 to 16 qts. per acre) of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary. For Chinch Bug Control: Treat entire area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass areas before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass. For Sod Webworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application.
	Bluegrass billbug European crane fly Fleas	White grubs (such as: Japanese beetle, Chafer beetle and <i>Phyllophaga</i> sp. larvae)	Use 12 fl. ozs. of this product per 1000 sq. ft. (16 qts. per acre) of turfgrass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary. For European Crane Fly Control: Treatments should be applied in early spring, April 1 to April 15, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment. For White Grub Control: Applications should be made when grubs are feeding near the soil surface usually during late March through May, or July to early September, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatment.

LAWNS AND RECREATIONAL AREAS FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA

SITE	INSECT	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS	
Turf grasses	Ants Armyworm Bluegrass billbug Centipedes Chiggers Chinch bugs Cutworms Earwigs Essex skipper European chafer Fall armyworm Fiery skipper Fleas Grasshoppers	June beetles Leafhoppers Lucerne moth Millipedes Mosquitoes Sod webworm (lawn moths) Sowbugs Springtails Ticks White grubs Yellowstriped armyworm	Use 12 fl. oz. of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl insecticide per 1000 square feet (16 quarts per acre) of turf grass. Make application in sufficient spray volume for thorough coverage and turf thatch penetration. Repeat as necessary. For Armyworm, Cutworm, and Fall Armyworm Control: Do not irrigate treated areas following insecticide application. For Chinch Bug Control: Treat entire turf grass area rather than just damaged areas. Irrigation of turf grass area before insecticide application will aid in penetration into turf grass. For White Grub Control: Applications should be made when grubs are feeding near the soil surface, usually during late March through May, or July to early September, or as recommended by local Agricultural Extension Service agents. Water or irrigate turf grasses thoroughly soon after treatments.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT CONTROL

For use as a mound treatment to control imported fire ants, apply the specified dosage directly to the mound.

SITE	TEASPOONS OF SEVIN® brand RP2/ GALLONS	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Lawns, Cemeteries and Recreational Areas (including turf, golf courses, and parks), Pastures, Rangeland, Forested lands, and Wasteland	6 Teaspoons/Gallon (1 fluid ounce/gal.)	<p>DO NOT ALLOW PUBLIC USE OF TREATED AREAS DURING APPLICATIONS OR UNTIL SPRAYS HAVE DRIED.</p> <p>Apply a total of 2 gallons of the diluted solution over the surface of each mound or at least 1 quart per 6 inches of mound diameter using a bucket, can or other appropriate equipment. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area to a 4 ft. diameter (1.2 m.). Do not disturb mounds prior to treatment. Pour solution from a height of about 3 ft. to give sufficient force to break mound apex and flow into ant tunnels. For best result, apply in cool weather, 65 to 80° F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Repeat application if mound activity resumes after 10 days. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing product effectiveness.</p> <p>1 Tablespoon = 1/2 fluid ounce of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl Insecticide.</p>

CONTROL OF TICKS WHICH TRANSMIT LYME DISEASE

SITE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Lawns and Lawns and Recreational Turfgrass (Including: Lawns & Perimeters, Golf Courses, Sports Fields, Cemeteries, Parks, and Pastures) Shrubs, Ornamentals, Wooded Areas (Including: Military Posts, Logging camps, and Campsites) Wastelands	<p>For control of juvenile and adult <i>Ixodes</i> spp. ticks (Deer tick, Bear tick, and Black legged tick) and <i>Amblyomma</i> spp. ticks (Lone Star tick) apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons (1 fluid ounce) per gallon of water.</p> <p>Begin applications in late spring or early summer (May/June). Thoroughly treat entire turf area, shrub beds, ornamental plantings, wooded areas, and around outside perimeters of homes/buildings where exposure to ticks may occur. Retreat at 3 to 4 week intervals since ticks may be reintroduced from surrounding areas by animals.</p>

ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

SITE	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Yards And Recreational Areas	<p>CAUTION! May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas where these are important resources.</p> <p>OBSERVE BEE CAUTION. Avoid direct application.</p> <p>For dilute-spray ground applications to trees (including shade trees, shelter belts, plantations, parks and recreational areas), ornamentals, woody plants and shrubs, apply 1 to 2 tablespoons of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl Insecticide per gallon of water. Treat shrubbery and areas where adult mosquitoes congregate. Treat when adult mosquitoes are active in early morning or late evening. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals. For residual control in subtropical regions use 16 fluid ounces of this product per gallon of water and apply 4 gallons of prepared spray per 2000 square feet of surface area. Repeat in 3 to 6 months or when necessary.</p>

PEST CONTROL IN AND AROUND BUILDINGS

Dosages refer to ounces of SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl Insecticide per gallon of water.

INSECT	OUNCES/GALLON	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Brown dog tick Earwigs, Millipedes Silverfish	7 ounces/gal.	<p>For use in and around buildings such as homes, apartments, warehouses, barns and municipal and recreational areas.</p> <p>Apply as coarse wet spray or with a paint brush to clutter or sleeping quarters of pests, outside perimeter of dwellings and other areas where insects tend to congregate.</p>
Cockroaches	17 ounces/gal.	<p>Do not use this product in commercial food areas or food handling establishments, restaurants, or other places where food is prepared or processed.</p> <p>Avoid application to surfaces where visible spray residues are objectionable.</p>

POULTRY INSECT CONTROL

POULTRY	INSECT	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Chickens Ducks Geese Gamebirds Pigeons Turkeys	Chicken mite Fleas Lice Northern fowl mite	<p>For use as a direct spray on birds by:</p> <p>1. Misting with Electric Fog Machine: Mix 20 ounces of SEVIN® brand FP2 Carbaryl insecticide in 1 gallon of spray. Use 1 1/2 gallon per 1000 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>2. Spraying with knapsack or cylinder type compressed air sprayers: Mix 12 ounces of this product in 5 gallons of spray. Use 1 gallon per 100 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.</p> <p>Direct mist spray for chicken mite and fleas as a supplement to spraying insects and buildings for control of these pests. Do not apply to poultry and game birds within 7 days of slaughter.</p>

POULTRY ROOSTS AND BUILDINGS ONLY

POULTRY QUARTERS	AMOUNT/GALLON	SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS
Bed bugs Chicken mites Fleas Lice Northern fowl mite	5 tablespoons/gal.	Apply 12 to 25 ounces of spray mixture per 100 square feet of wall, litter or roost surface. Force spray into cracks. Repeat as needed. Avoid contamination of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs.
Fowl tick	10 ounces/gal.	Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter.
Lesser mealworms	33 ounces/gal.	Apply 25 ounces of spray mixture per 100 square feet of floor space or litter surface. Repeat as needed. Ventilate while spraying. Do not treat premises within 7 days of slaughter.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
STORAGE

Store unused SEVIN® brand RP2 Carbaryl insecticide in original container only, in cool, dry area out of reach of children and animals, preferably in a locked storage area. 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

Partially filled containers may be disposed of by securely wrapping original container in several layers of newspaper and discarding in trash. 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 empty container. Do not reuse hose end sprayer assembly for other purposes. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash. Securely wrap both in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

NOTICE OF DISCLAIMER

NOTICE: BUYER SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL INJURY, LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN ANY MANNER WHICH IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE LABEL DIRECTIONS, WARNINGS OR CAUTIONS.

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SEVIN brand RP2 Carbaryl Insecticide (Pending) 8/22/91.