

Reviewed. Registration is in accordance with  
Registration of Pesticides Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,  
and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136-136c.

Code 3042

Net Contents

# Thiodan. 2 Pyrenone.<sup>®</sup> 0.3-0.03 EC

## Insecticide

For Agricultural or Commercial Use Only

EPA Reg. No. 279-2822 EPA Est., 279-

Active Ingredients:

- \*Endosulfan (Hexachlorohexahydromethano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin oxide)..... 23.86%
- \*\*Technical Piperonyl Butoxide ..... 3.57%
- Pyrethrins ..... 0.36%

Inert Ingredients:\*\*\* ..... 72.21%  
100.00%

\*Thiodan  
\*\*Consists of 3.14% (butylcarbityl) (6-propylpiperonyl) ether and 0.43% of related compounds.  
\*\*\* Contains xylene range aromatic solvents  
Contains 2 pounds Endosulfan, 0.03 pound Pyrethrins, and 0.3 pound piperonyl butoxide (Butacide\*) per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
WARNING**

### AVISO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

For Emergency Assistance Call 716-735-3765.  
See Other Panels for Additional Precautionary Information.

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If **swallowed**: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. If possible, vomiting should be induced under medical supervision. Drink one or two glasses of water and one (1) ounce of syrup of ipecac. If syrup of ipecac is not available, drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching the back of the throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to a person who is unconscious or convulsing.  
If **inhaled**: Remove victim to fresh air. Apply respiration if indicated.  
If **on skin**: Remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with soap and water.  
If **in eyes**: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician immediately.  
**Note to Physician**: Endosulfan is a central nervous system stimulant absorbable by mouth, inhalation or through contact with skin. There is no antidote, but excitant effects can usually be controlled by barbiturate.

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# FMC.

FMC Corporation  
Agricultural Chemical Group  
Philadelphia PA 19103

Based on SAL-4/1/87

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Hazards to Humans (& Domestic Animals)

##### Warning

May be fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not breathe vapor. Wear waterproof rubber gloves and a pesticide mask or respirator jointly approved by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) for pesticide application under the provision of 30 CFR Part 11 for protection against endosulfan. Do not apply or allow to drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before smoking or eating. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

This product is toxic to bees and should not be applied when bees are actively visiting the area.

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated areas for 24 hours unless appropriate protective clothing is worn.

Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body, including the arms and legs) shoes and socks.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, such as the 48 hour re-entry interval established by California, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time and must be vacated and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. An example of such information is given under written warnings. Where oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

##### WARNING

Area treated with endosulfan on (insert date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 24 hours (insert State Department of Agriculture's re-entry interval, if more restrictive).

In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If inhaled, go to an area where the pesticide has not been applied. Get medical attention if needed.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

### Pesticide Storage

Do not store in or around the home.

Do not store below 20°F, (-7°C).

Do not use or store near heat, open flame or hot surfaces.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call FMC collect: (716) 735-3765.

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay. If dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

### Container Disposal

Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers.

## ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before using this pesticide on corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and/or cotton in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

### Alabama

Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter

### Arizona

Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz

### Arkansas

Benton, Clay, Clark, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Poinsette, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis

### California

Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Merced, Modoc, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Ventura and Yolo

### Florida

Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, De Soto, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Okeechobee, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia and Wakulla

### Georgia

Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Washington and Wayne

### Kansas

Clark, Comanche, Meade and Stafford

### Kentucky

Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Livingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcastle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne

### Mississippi

Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Lowndes, Monroe and Noxubee

### Missouri

Barry, Benton, Camden, Christian, Dallas, Greene, Hickory, Jasper, Lawrence, Miller, Newton, Osage, Polk, St. Clair, Stone and Webster

### Montana

Garfield, McCone, Sheridan and Valley

### Nebraska

Boyd, Brown, Buffalo, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Howard, Kearney, Keya Paha, Knox, Merrick, Nance, Phelps, Platte, Polk, Rock, Sarpy and Saunders

### Nevada

Clark

### New Mexico

Chaves, DeBaca and Eddy

### North Carolina

Edgecombe, Nash and Pitt

### North Dakota

Benson, Bottineau, Burke, Burleigh, Divide, Dunn, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Kidder, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mourntail, Nelson, Oliver, Pierce, Ramsey, Renville, Rolette, Sheridan, Sioux, Stutsman, Towner, Ward, Wells and Williams

### Ohio

Pickaway

### Oklahoma

Delaware, McCurtain and Pushmataha

### Oregon

Lake

### South Carolina

Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion

### South Dakota

Clay, Haakon, Hughs, Potter, Stanley, Sully, Union, Walworth, Yankton and Ziehl

### Tennessee

Bedford, Blount, Claiborne, Decatur, Franklin, Hancock, Hardin, Hawkins, Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Marshall, Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale and Wayne

### Texas

Aransas, Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Fort Bend, Goliad, Harris, Hays, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio and Victoria

### Utah

Utah and Washington

### Virginia

Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington and Wise

## Not For Use Or Storage In Or Around The Home.

Apply the listed amount per acre when insects first appear and repeat as required, unless otherwise noted, to maintain effective control. Use in sufficient water for thorough coverage, unless otherwise noted, of listed crops. Coverage of upper and lower leaf surfaces is essential for good control. For ground application, apply recommended amount of pesticide in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre on vegetable or row crops. Observe use limitations. If insect control is required beyond the following use patterns, supplement the control program with other suitable pesticides.

When applying this material by aircraft, mix the recommended amount with sufficient water to provide a minimum of 1 gallon finished spray per acre on vegetable and field crops, unless otherwise noted, and a minimum of 20 gallons of finished spray per acre on fruit and nut trees and on vines. Where more than 2 quarts of this material are recommended, mix with sufficient water to provide a minimum of finished spray equal to twice the amount of Thiodan® 2 Pyrenone® 0.6-0.03 EC insecticide used. Apply with continuous agitation.

Do not plant root crops other than carrots, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and sugar beets as follow-up crops. Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated by number in ( ) following the crop name.

**Alfalfa, Grown for Forage (21): Spittlebug**—Use 1 pint per acre. Apply one week after eggs begin to hatch or when first small masses of froth are produced in the crowns of the plant which is usually about the time alfalfa is 4 to 6 inches tall. Do not apply more than 1 application per cutting.

**Apples (21): Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid**—Use 1 qt. per 100 gals. or 4 to 5 qts. per acre. Do not make more than three applications during fruiting period. Do not feed pomace to livestock. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Apples (30): Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid**—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per acre. No limit on number of applications. **Apple Rust Mite**—Use 1½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons or 5 to 8 quarts per acre. Do not apply more than twice during fruiting period. Do not feed pomace to livestock. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Apples (Western Use): Apple Rust Mite**—Use 1½ to 2 pints per 100 gallons. **Apple Aphid, Rosy Apple Aphid**—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. **Woolly Apple Aphid**—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons (8 quarts per acre). If 5 quarts or less are applied per acre may be applied within 30 days of harvest with no limit on number of applications; or more than 3 applications are made during the fruiting period do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not feed pomace from treated apples to livestock. If 5.1 to 8 quarts per acre are applied do not apply more than twice during the fruiting period nor within 30 days of harvest. Do not feed pomace from treated apples to livestock. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Apricots (21), Nectarines (21): Peachtree Borer**—Use 1½ quarts per 100 gallons. (Use 1 quart per 100 gallons in Western areas). Spray all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Apricots (30), Nectarines (30): Catfacing Insect, Green Peach Aphid, Peach Twig Borer**—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per

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acre. Lesser Peachtree Borer—Use 1½ quarts per 100 gallons. Thorough wetting of trunk and main branches is important. Peach Silver Mite—Use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per acre. Do not make more than two applications during the fruiting period. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Artichokes (7):** Artichoke Aphid, Green Peach Aphid—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. Artichoke Plume Moth—Use 2 quarts per acre.

**Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat:** Army Cutworm—Use 1 quart per acre. Do not apply after heads begin to form. Do not feed treated forage to dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter. For Airplane Application, use 1 quart in 2 gallons diesel fuel oil per acre.

**Beans, succulent and dry, except Lima Beans (3):** Black Bean Aphid, Bean Leaf Skeletonizer, Cucumber Beetle, Green Stink Bug, Mexican Bean Beetle, Western Bean Cutworm—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Do not make more than 3 applications per season. Do not feed treated threshings to livestock or allow to graze in treated fields.

**Blueberries:** Blueberry Bud Mite—Use 3 quarts per acre in 300 gallons of water. Apply immediately after harvest and repeat 6 to 8 weeks later. Do not apply after buds are well formed.

**Broccoli (7), Cabbage (7) Brussels Sprouts (14), Cauliflower (14):** Cabbage Aphid, Cabbage Looper, Cross-Striped Cabbageworm, Diamondback Moth Larvae, Flea Beetle, Harlequin Bug, Imported Cabbageworm, Stink Bug—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. Armyworms, Cutworms—Use 2 quarts per acre.

**Carrots (7):** Green Peach Aphid—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Do not apply more than 2 times per season. Do not use tops for food or feed.

**Celery (7):** Green Peach Aphid—Use 1 quart —or—**Celery (4):** Green Peach Aphid, Cabbage Looper—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Do not exceed 3 applications.

**Cherries (21):** Black Cherry Aphid, Eyespotted Bud Moth (Pacific Northwest Only)—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. (4 to 5 quarts per acre). For Eyespotted Bud Moth, apply during "popcorn" stage of growth. Fruittree Leafroller (Pacific Northwest Only)—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons (4 to 5 quarts per acre). Apply during pre-pink stage of growth. Mineola Moth (Michigan Only)—Use 2 quarts per 100 gallons. Apply in delayed dormant period. Plum Nursery Mite—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. (4 to 5 quarts per acre). Do not exceed 2 applications after shuck split. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Cherry, Plum and Peach Nursery Stock:** Peachtree Borer—Use 1 gallon per 40 gallons of water. Mix thoroughly. Immerse the bundles of trees so that the roots and crowns are covered well above the grafting bud scar. If trees are not planted immediately allow to dry before returning them to storage. Wear rubber gloves during the dipping operation.

**Citrus—Non Bearing Trees and Nursery Stock:** Citrus Aphid—Use 1 pint per 100 gallons or 5 quarts per acre. Do not apply to bearing trees or trees that will bear fruit within 12 months. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where these are important resources.

**Collards (21):** Cabbage Looper, Diamondback Moth Larvae, Harlequin Bug, Imported Cabbageworm—1½ qts. per acre. Do not exceed 1 application.

**Corn, Sweet (Fresh Vegetable Use Only) (0):** Corn Leaf Aphid—2 qts. per acre. Corn Earworm—3 qts. per acre applied at 2 to 3 day intervals beginning when silks first appear and continuing until they begin to dry. Do not exceed 5 applications. Do not apply to sweet corn to be processed. Do not feed treated forage or ensilage to livestock or allow livestock to graze in treated fields.

**Corn, Seed Crop Only:** Corn Earworm—Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre. Direct spray to area of corn silks. Corn Leaf Aphid—Use 2 quarts per acre. Do not use seed for food, feed, or oil purposes. Do not exceed 5 applications. Do not feed treated forage or ensilage to livestock or allow livestock to graze in treated fields.

**Cotton:** Boll Weevil—Use 1 to 2½ qts. per acre. Bollworm, Cabbage Looper, Cotton Leafperforator, Lygus Bugs, Stink Bugs—Use 2 qts. per acre. Thrips—Use 3 qts. per acre. Do not apply after bolls open. Do not graze meat or dairy animals in treated fields.

**Cotton:** Boll Weevil, Bollworm, Cabbage Looper, Cotton Leafperforator, Lygus Bugs, Stink Bugs—Use 1 to 1½ quarts per acre plus recommended amounts of one of the following: carbaryl, Guthion, malathion or methyl parathion. Do not graze dairy or meat animals in treated fields. Do not apply methyl parathion within 5 days or Guthion within one day of handpicking. May be used up to 25% of boll opening.

**Cotton (Western Use):** Boll Weevil—Use 1 to 3 quarts per acre. Bollworm, Cabbage Looper, Lygus Bugs, Stink Bugs, Cotton Leafperforator—Use 2 to 3 quarts per acre. Thrips—Use 3 quarts per acre. Do not apply after bolls open. Do not graze meat or dairy animals in treated fields. Do not feed treated plant parts to meat or dairy animals.

**Cucumbers (0), Melons (0), Summer & Winter Squash (0):** Aphids,

Cucumber Beetles, Squash Bug, Squash Vine Borer, Striped Cabbage Flea Beetle, Melonworm, Pickleworm, Squash Beetle, Rindworm (Watermelon)—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. For Squash Vine Borer control, apply weekly to flowerbuds, stems and vines beginning when moths first appear. Cabbage Looper (melons), Omnivorous Leafroller (melons)—Use 2 quarts per acre.

**Eggplant (1):** Blister Beetle, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetles, Green Peach Aphid, Green Stink Bug, Whitefly—Use 1 quart per acre. Do not exceed 0.5 lbs. active ingredient endosulfan per acre.

**Grapes (7):** Grape Leafhopper, Rose Chafer—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 2 to 3 quarts per acre. Do not apply to Concord variety as severe injury is likely to occur.

**Kale (21):** Cabbage Flea Beetle, Harlequin Bug, Imported Cabbageworm—Use 1½ quarts per acre. Do not exceed one application.

**Lettuce (14):** Cabbage Looper, Diamondback Moth Larvae, Green Peach Aphid, Imported Cabbageworm—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. On Head Lettuce do not make more than 3 applications after thinning. Remove outside leaves at harvest. Do not feed crop waste to livestock. On Leaf Lettuce do not apply more than 2 applications per season.

**Macadamia Nuts (0):** Southern Green Stink Bug—Use 2 quarts per 100 gallons. Do not graze livestock on orchard crops or grasses in treated areas.

**Mustards Greens (21); Turnip Greens (21):** Aphid, Cabbage Looper, Imported Cabbageworm—Use 1½ quarts per acre. Do not exceed one application. Do not apply to turnips grown for roots.

**Peaches (30):** Black Cherry Aphid, Black Peach Aphid, Catfacing Insects, Green Peach Aphid, Peach Twig Borer, Rusty Plum Aphid—Use 1 qt. per 100 gals. or 4 to 5 qts. per acre. Lesser Peachtree Borer—Use 3 pts. per 100 gals. Thorough wetting of trunks and main branches is important. Peach Silver Mite—Use 1 pt. per 100 gals. or 4 to 5 qts. per acre. Do not exceed 2 applications during fruiting period. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Peaches (21):** Peachtree Borer—Use 1½ quarts per 100 gallons (1 quart per 100 gallons in Western areas). Spray all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs. (See under "Cherries" for nursery stock dip treatment). Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Pears (7):** Conspire Stink Bug—Ground treatment, use 1 quart per 100 gallons, 200 to 400 gallons per acre applied to orchard floor and ground around trees prior to bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Foliar treatment: Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per acre. Stink bugs must be wet to obtain control. Pear Rust Mite—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per acre. Pear Leaf Blister Mite—Use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons applied as a post-harvest or dormant treatment. Do not exceed 2 applications during the fruiting period. Second Generation Pear Psylla—Use 3 pints per 100 gallons of water, not to exceed 330 gallons of spray per acre. Apply when nymphs are still small and repeat if necessary in 7 to 10 days. Do not apply more than 2 applications during the fruiting period. Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Peas (Grown for seed only):** Pea Aphid, Pea Weevil—Use 1 to 1½ quarts per acre. Do not exceed 2 applications during the fruiting period. Use only on peas to be harvested by combine. Do not feed treated vines to livestock or allow livestock to graze in treated fields.

**Peas (Succulent) (5):** Pea Aphid, Pea Weevil—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Do not exceed 2 applications during the fruiting period. Use only on peas to be harvested by combine. Do not feed treated vines to livestock or allow livestock to graze in treated fields.

**Peas, Southern Field (Succulent type, including Black-eyed Peas, Crowder Peas, and Southern Peas) (3):** Cowpea Curculio—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Make 3 applications at 5 day intervals starting when pods are ½ inch long. Do not feed treated threshings to livestock or allow livestock to graze in treated fields.

**Pecans:** Black Pecan Aphid—Use 1½ quarts per 100 gallons. Do not apply after shuck split. Do not graze meat or dairy animals in treated groves. Do not graze livestock on orchard crops or grasses in treated areas.

**Peppers (4):** Green Peach Aphid, Flea Beetles, Hornworms, Pepper Maggot—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. One day if maximum of 1 quart per acre is applied.

**Pineapples (For Fresh Market Only) (7):** Pineapple Fruit Mite—Use 1 gallon per acre. Apply at intervals of 7 to 10 days if necessary, particularly during the 40-day period of blooming. Do not make more than 4 applications. Do not feed treated forage or pineapple by-products to livestock.

**Plums (7), Prunes (7):** Fruittree Leaf Roller (Pacific Northwest Only)—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. Apply during pre-pink stage of growth. Hop Aphid, Leaf Curl Plum Aphid, Plum Nursery Mite, Thistle Aphid—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per acre. For Aphids, apply when eggs hatch during pre-bloom or petal fall. Summer applications should be made before leaves curl. Lesser Peachtree Borer—Use 3 pints per 100 gallons or 4 to 5 quarts per acre. Apply spray to thoroughly wet trunks and main branches. Peachtree Borer—Use 3 pints per 100

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gallons. (Use 2 to 3 pints in Western Areas). Spray thoroughly to cover all bark areas from ground to scaffold limbs. Do not use more than 5 quarts per acre. (See under "Cherries" for nursery stock dip treatment for Peachtree Borer.) Do not feed cull fruits to animals nor allow livestock to graze treated orchards.

**Potatoes (0):** Aphids, Armyworms, Colorado Potato Beetle, Green Stink Bug, Leafhopper, Leaf-footed Bug, Plant Bugs, Potato Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, Potato Tuberworm, Whitefly—1 to 2 qts. per acre. European Corn Borer, Potato Psyllid—1½ to 2 qts. per acre. False Chinch Bug—2 qts. per acre. Threelined Potato Beetle—1 qt. per acre.

**Potatoes (Western Use) (0):** Aphids, Armyworms, Colorado Potato Beetle, Green Stink Bug, Leaf-footed Bug, Plant Bugs, Potato Flea Beetle, Potato Leafhopper, Potato Tuberworm, Whitefly, Threelined Potato Beetle—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. European Corn Borer, Potato Psyllid—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. False Chinch Bug—Use 2 quarts per acre.

**Pumpkins (1):** Aphids—1 qt. per acre. Cucumber Beetles, Squash Vine Borer—1 to 2 qts. per acre. For Squash Vine Borer, apply weekly to flower buds, stems, and vines beginning when moths first appear.

**Safflower:** Green Peach Aphid—Use 2 quarts per acre. Do not apply after flower heads open.

**Spinach (21):** Crown Mite, Green Peach Aphid—Use 1½ quarts per acre. Do not exceed one application.

**Strawberries (4):** Cyclamen Mite—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. Apply 800 gallons per acre on West Coast; 400 gallons per acre in other areas. Do not apply at intervals of less than 35 days when fruit is present. Meadow Spittlebug, Strawberry Aphid—Use 2 quarts per acre. Tarnished Plant Bug—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 2 quarts per acre. Do not re-apply within 15 days or more than twice within a 35-day period when fruit is present. Garden Symphytan (Northwest Only—acts in reducing damage)—Use 2 quarts per 100 gallons plant dip. Mix thoroughly. Dip entire plant. When emerging bundles of plants, make certain any trapped air is forced out to assure thorough wetting of the entire plant. Drain and allow plants to dry before setting them out in the field. Wear rubber gloves during dipping operation.

**Sugar Beets (0):** Green Peach Aphid—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Meadow Spittlebug—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Sugarbeet Webworm—Use 3 to 4 pints per acre. Do not feed sugarbeet tops to livestock.

**Sugarbeets (Western Use) (0):** Green Peach Aphid, Meadow Spittlebug—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Sugarbeet Webworm—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. Do not feed treated tops to livestock.

**Sunflower (0):** Sunflower Moth—Use 2 quarts per acre. Do not exceed 3 applications. Make first application at onset of bloom and make 2 more applications at 4 to 7 day intervals. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

**Sweet Potatoes (South-Central States Only):** Banded Cucumber Beetle larvae (acts in the control of) —Use 2 to 4 quarts per acre broadcast or 2½ to 1½ quarts per acre on a 16 inch band over the row (48 inch row spacing). Work into the soil to a depth of approximately 3 inches. Treatment should be made just prior to plant set. Sweet Potato Flea Beetle—Use 1 quart in sufficient water to treat one acre. Apply shortly after transplanting or as soon as flea beetles appear. If necessary, make a second application 7 to 10 days later. Do not feed treated potatoes to livestock.

**Tobacco (5):** Budworm, Cabbage Looper, Flea Beetle, Green Peach Aphid, Hornworm—Field: Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Stink Bug—Use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gallons. Seed Bed: Mix 1 quart per 100 gallons of water and apply 6 gallons spray per 100 square yards. Plant Bed: Green June Bug Larvae—Use ½ quart per 100 gallons of water and drench plant bed with 1 gallon spray per square yard.

When using a knapsack sprayer, apply the recommended amount of this insecticide in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre using a maximum of 20 pounds per square inch and holding the spray nozzle 12 to 18 inches above the plant. Some phytotoxicity may occur under conditions of high humidity with temperatures above 85° F.

**Tomatoes (1):** Blister Beetles, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetles, Green Peach Aphid—Use 1 qt. per acre. Cabbage Looper—Use 1½ qts. per acre. Stink Bug—Use 1½ to 2 qts. per acre. Tomato Fruitworm, Tomato Russet Mite, Yellowstriped Armyworm—Use 2 qts. per acre. Tomato Hornworm—Use 1 to 2 qts. per acre. Whitefly—Use 1 qt. per 100 gals., using 100 to 200 gals per acre. For both field and greenhouse use. In greenhouse applications, wear a mask or respirator approved by MSA and OSHA for protection against endosulfan.

**Tomatoes (Western Use) (1):** Blister Beetles, Colorado Potato Beetle, Flea Beetles, Green Peach Aphid, Tomato Hornworm, Webworm (Calif.), Whitefly—Use 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Cabbage Looper, Stink Bug—Use 1½ to 2 quarts per acre. Tomato Fruitworm, Yellowstriped Armyworm, Tomato Russet Mite—Use 2 quarts per acre. In greenhouse applications, wear a mask or respirator approved by MSA and OSHA for protection against endosulfan.

**Walnuts:** Walnut Aphid—Use 3 to 4 quarts per acre. Do not use after husk split. Do not graze livestock on orchard crops or grasses in treated areas.

## Commercially Grown Ornamentals Ornamental Plants

**Leatherleaf Fern (Leather Holly Fern):** Leatherleaf Fern Borers—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. Begin treatment when first larval feeding is observed in the mid-vein area at the base of the leaflets. Repeat at intervals of 2 to 3 weeks as necessary to maintain control.

**Ornamentals, Greenhouse & Out-of-Doors:** Aphids, Cyclamen Mite, Rose Chafer, Whitefly—Use 1 qt per 100 gals. On chrysanthemums, best results will be obtained if applied before plants flower. Do not use on White Birch trees. Do not apply to "Bonnafon Deluxe," "Fred Shoemsmith" and "White Knight" chrysanthemums as injury may result. In greenhouse applications, wear a mask or respirator approved by MSA and OSHA for protection against endosulfan.

## Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

**Dogwood, Lilac:** Dogwood Borer, Lilac Borer—Use 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons. Apply in early June and repeat in 10 to 14 days. Drench all bark areas down to ground level.

**Douglas Fir (Grown for Ornamentals) Pacific Northwest Only:** Cooley Spruce Gall Aphid, Douglas Fir Needle Midge—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons or 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon. To control Gall Aphid, apply when white, cottony tufts appear. To control Needle Midge, apply in late April or early May just before buds open.

**Shade Trees, Shrubs:** Aphids—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. Do not use on White Birch.

**Taxus:** Taxus Bud Mite—Use 1 quart per 100 gallons. Make 3 to 5 applications as required beginning in mid-May. A thorough treatment of foliage, twigs and bark is essential. Black Vine Weevil—Use 2 quarts per 100 gallons. Spray thoroughly and drench surface of soil under plants. Apply when weevils first appear; repeat in 14 days.

## Dealers Should Sell in Original Packages Only.

**Terms of Sale or Use:** On purchase of this product, buyer and user agree to the following conditions:

**Warranty:** FMC makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Except as so warranted, the product is sold as is. Buyer and user assume all risk of use and/or handling and/or storage of this material when such use and/or handling and/or storage is contrary to label instructions.

**Directions and Recommendations:** Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller and are assumed by buyer at his own risk.

**Use of Product:** FMC's recommendations for the use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. The use of this product being beyond the control of the manufacturer, no guarantee, expressed or implied, is made as to the effects of such or the results to be obtained if not used in accordance with directions or established safe practice.

**Damages:** Buyer's or user's exclusive remedy for damages for breach of warranty or negligence shall be limited to direct damages not exceeding the purchase price paid and shall not include incidental or consequential damages.

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