



AGRICULTURAL BULLETIN

(DUPONT)

VYDATE® L INSECTICIDE/NEMATICIDE
ORNAMENTALS
FIELD AND GREENHOUSE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING
EPA REG. NO. 352-372

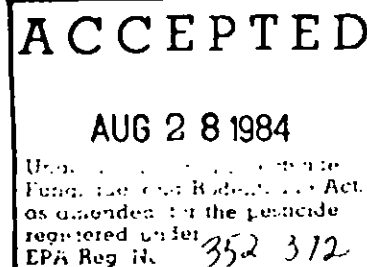
VYDATE L INSECTICIDE/NEMATICIDE FOR USE ON ORNAMENTALS

Du Pont Vydate L Insecticide/Nematicide is recommended for use in field or greenhouse on certain commercial and farm plantings (not home plantings) of ornamentals, nursery stock and non-bearing fruit trees for control of certain insects, mites and nematodes.

INSECTS AND MITES CONTROLLED:

Aphids
Fungus Fly
Fungus Gnats
Japanese Beetle
Leafhoppers
Leafminers
Black Vine Weevil

Mealybugs
Mites
Royal Palm Bug
Scales
Thrips
White Fly



HOW TO USE

Large Areas - Mix 2 to 4 pts. "Vydate" L per 100 gals. and apply up to 200 gals. of the mixture per acre as a foliar spray or apply 4 to 8 pts. "Vydate" L per acre in a minimum of 600 gals. water per acre.

Small Areas - Mix 3 to 6 tablespoonfuls "Vydate" L per 5 to 14 gals. water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft.

Apply as needed to maintain control.

NEMATODES CONTROLLED:

Root knot (except Javanese)
Sting
Lesion

Burrowing
Stunt

HOW TO USE

"Vydate" L may be used as pretransplant soil treatment, as a drench, or as a root, corm or bulb dip. It may also be used as a foliar treatment alone or as a supplement to the above "Vydate" L treatments or other

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nematicide treatment. When transplanting, plants should be set into soil within 24 hours after application.

Use the lower rates for light infestation, nematodes and the higher rates for severe infestations.

FIELD-GROWN PLANTS

Preplant Treatment - Apply 3 to 4 gals. "Vydate" L in a minimum of 100 gals. of water per acre. Thoroughly incorporate with a rototiller to a depth of 4 to 8 inches immediately after application. If applied in a band, use proportionately less material.

Foliar Treatment - As a foliar treatment, mix 2 to 4 pts. "Vydate" L per 100 gals. of water and apply as a dilute spray, not to exceed 8 pts. per acre. Apply on a 2 to 3-week schedule for 4 applications. Apply first spray at first full leaf out when plant is in active growth phase. Do not apply to plants under water stress or to plants not actively growing. Include a spreader sticker.

This treatment works best as a supplement to a complete nematicide program following soil fumigation or use of a contact nematicide prior to transplanting.

POTTED PLANTS

Soil Mix Treatment - Mix 2 3/4 fluid ounces of "Vydate" L in 10 gals. of water. Spray 2 1/2 to 3 1/3 gals. of the dilute mix on to 1 cubic yard of soil while tumbling in a soil mixer (use 1 to 1 1/3 pts. for 1 bushel of soil).

Liquid Drench - Mix 1 pt. of "Vydate" L in 100 gals. of water (1 1/2 tablespoons/5 gals.). Apply drenches at a rate of 4 to 8 ounces per 6-inch pot or 2 to 4 ounces per 4-inch pot.

Root, Corm or Bulb Dip - Mix 2 to 4 pts. of "Vydate" L in 100 gals. of water (3 to 6 tablespoons/5 gals.). Place plant material in solution for 1 to 30 minutes. Use the higher rate and longer soaking time for more severe nematode infestation.

NOTE: SINCE VARIETIES OF ORNAMENTALS ARE NUMEROUS, CONTINUALLY CHANGING AND MAY RESPOND DIFFERENTLY TO "VYDATE" L, TEST "VYDATE" L ON A SMALL SCALE BEFORE PROCEEDING TO A LARGE-SCALE APPLICATION. VARIETAL RESPONSE MAY ALSO VARY IF "VYDATE" L IS MIXED WITH OTHER PRODUCTS. DO NOT USE IN SUFFOLK AND NASSAU COUNTIES, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING "VYDATE" L, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

ORNAMENTALS FOR WHICH VYDATE® L IS RECOMMENDED

<u>Specific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Abies lasiocarpa</u>	Fir
<u>Acalypha wilkesiana</u>	Copperleaf
<u>Acer saccharum</u>	Sugar Maple
<u>Aesculus splendens</u>	Buckeye
<u>Ageratum</u>	Flossflower, Pussy-Foot
<u>Aglaonema commutatum</u>	Chinese Evergreen
<u>Aloe spp.</u>	Medicine Plant
<u>Antirrhinum spp.</u>	Snapdragon
<u>Araucaria excelsa</u>	Norfolk Island Pine
<u>Ardisia spp.</u>	Ardisia
<u>Areca sp.</u>	Areca Palm
<u>Asparagus sprengeri</u>	Asparagus Fern
<u>Asplenium nidus</u>	Bird's Nest Fern
<u>Aucuba spp.</u>	Gold Dust Tree
<u>Begonia spp.</u>	Rieger Begonia
<u>Berberis thunbergii</u>	Barberry
<u>Billbergia distachia</u> var <u>Straussiana</u>	Bromeliad
<u>Caladium spp.</u>	Caladium
<u>Calathea sp.</u>	Calathea
<u>Calendula sp.</u>	Calendula
<u>Callicarpa spp.</u>	Mulberry, Beautyberry
<u>Calycanthus floridus</u>	Allspice
<u>Canellia japonica</u>	Canellia
<u>Cattleya sp.</u>	Orchid
<u>Chamaecyparis spp.</u>	Cypress (Cedar)
<u>Chamaedorea elegans</u>	Neanthe Bella Palm
<u>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</u>	Madagascar Palm
<u>Chrysanthemum spp.</u>	Chrysanthemum
<u>Citrus spp.</u>	Citrus
<u>Coccoloba uvifera</u>	Sea Grape
<u>Coleus</u>	Flame Nettle
<u>Cordyline terminalis</u>	Ti Plant
<u>Cotoneaster spp.</u>	Firethorn
<u>Crassula spp.</u>	Jade Plant
<u>Cryptbergia (Billbergia X Cryptanthus)</u>	
<u>Cytisus purpureus</u>	Broom plant
<u>Dendrobium sp.</u>	Orchid
<u>Deutzia scabra</u>	Mock Orange
<u>Dianthus spp.</u>	Carnation
<u>Dieffenbachia amoena</u>	Dieffenbachia
<u>Dieffenbachia exotica</u>	
<u>Dieffenbachia seguine</u>	
<u>Dracaena spp.</u>	Dracaena
<u>Euonymus fortunei</u>	Euonymus
<u>Euonymus japonica</u>	Japanese Euonymus

Ficus benamina
Ficus lyrata
Ficus pumila
Ficus retusa
Fittonia verschaffeltii
Fragaria spp.
Fuchsia spp.

Gardenia jasminoides
Gazania spp.
Geranium spp.
Gerbera jamesonii
Ginkgo biloba
Gladiolus spp.
Gynura sarmentosa
Gypsophila spp.

Hedera helix
Hibiscus spp.
Hoya carnosa 'Krinkle Kurl'
Hoya carnosa 'Variegata'
Hypericum spp.
Hypoestes phyllostachya
Hypoestes sanguinolenta

Ilex cornuta
Ilex crenata
Impatiens sultanii
Iris spp.
Ixora coccinea

Jasminum volubile
Juniperus spp.

Kalanchoe sp.

Lagerstroemia indica
Lantana spp.
Leucothoe fontanesiana
Limonium latifolium
Lobularia spp.

Magnolia virginiana
Malus spp.
Maranta kerchoviana
Mikania ternata

Nephrolepis exaltata "Bostoniensis"
Nerium oleander

Osmanthus heterophyllus

Pachysandra terminalis
Pachystachys spp.
Pellionia pulchra

Weeping Fig
Fiddleleaf Fig
Creeping Fig
Indian Laurel
Nerve Plant
Strawberry* See note below
Fuchsia, Lady's-Eardrops

Gardenia
Gazania
Geranium
Transvaal Daisy
Ginkgo, Maidenhair Tree
Gladiolus
Purple Passion
Gypsophila

English Ivy
Hibiscus
Hoya or Hindu Rope
Hoya

Polka Dot
Pink Polka Dot

Chinese Holly
Japanese Holly
Impatiens, Patience Plant
Iris
Red Ixora

Wax Jasmine
Juniper

Kalanchoe

Crape Myrtle
Lantana
Doghobble, Switch Ivy
Statice
Alyssum

Magnolia
Apple*
Prayer Plant
Plush Vine

Boston Fern
Oleander

Chinese Holly

Japanese Pachysandra

Satin Pellionia

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a 2D hexagonal lattice. The lattice is composed of solid black circles representing atoms. A central atom is labeled 'A'. To its right is an atom labeled 'B'. Above 'A' is an atom labeled 'C'. Below 'A' is an atom labeled 'D'. To the left of 'A' is an atom labeled 'E'. To the right of 'B' is an atom labeled 'F'. The lattice extends to the right and upwards, with a dashed line indicating the continuation of the structure. The atoms are arranged in a regular hexagonal pattern.

Note:

Certain varieties of all-substrates are sensitive to "Ydeltic" (excluding severe phytotoxic symptoms). Known sensitive varieties that should not be treated with "Ydeltic" include Beauty, Congo (HT 1362), Cavaleri, Darrow, Donding, Erlonian, Lortagon, Lompre, Manday, Marlate, Midland, Midway, Mir. Mac. HT 1429, Opaline, Redglen, Redstar, Sequoia, Start Red, Sunrise, and Yonder. However, other varieties may also be sensitive. Therefore, "Ydeltic" should be used initially only on a small scale to determine cross sensitivity prior to large scale field application.