

PH 19

407-381

Yellow copy  
5/7

SEP 18 1992

Mr. Gene Currie  
Imperial, Inc.  
P.O. Box 98  
Shenandoah, IA 51601

Dear Mr. Currie:

Subject: Revised Labeling and Confidential Statement of  
Formula (CSF)  
Imperial Vegetable Dust  
EPA Reg. No. 407-381  
Your submission dated July 22, 1992

Revised labeling and CSF referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Submit five (5) copies of your final printed label before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling.

Sincerely yours,

DHE

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

IMPERIAL  
VEGETABLE DUST

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Maneb (manganese ethylenebisdithiocarbamate) .....	10.00%
(equivalent to manganese metallic 2.1%)	
Carbaryl: 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate .....	6.25%
INERT INGREDIENTS .....	83.75%
TOTAL .....	100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA Reg. No. 407-381  
EPA Est. 407-IA-1

Manufactured by  
IMPERIAL INC.  
Shenandoah, IA 51601

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_

<b>ACCEPTED</b>
SEP 18 1992
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 407-381

9520

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

**CAUTION**

Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid breathing of dust. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**PROTECTIVE MEASURES:** Always apply with your back to the wind. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, and chemical-resistant gloves. Wash gloves thoroughly with soap and water before removing. Change your clothes immediately after using this product and launder separately from other laundry items before reuse. **NOTE FOR PHYSICIAN:** Carbaryl is a moderate reversing cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas maybe hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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 actively visiting the treatment area.

**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 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 without protective clothing until dusts have settled.

If this product is used on a crop, no other product containing a different EBDC active ingredient (mancozeb or metiram) may be used on the same crop during the same growing season.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**STORAGE:** Store in original container, in a cool, dry, secure area away from fertilizer, food, or feed. Keep container closed.

**PRODUCT DISPOSAL:** Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Do not reuse container. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash.

Apply this product when insects or diseases and their damage appear. Treat both upper and lower surfaces of foliage. Carbaryl may be injurious to tender foliage. Do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days.

**3 LEVEL TABLESPOONS OF THIS PRODUCT EQUALS ONE OUNCE  
3 TEASPOONS = 1 TABLESPOONS**

**AREA MEASUREMENTS**

**1,000 SQUARE FEET IS AN AREA 10 FT. BY 100 FT.  
100 SQUARE FEET IS AN AREA 10 FT. BY 10 FT.**

**BEANS (DRY)** - To control bean leaf beetle, bean leafroller, cucumber beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, velvet bean and caterpillar, western bean cutworm and the diseases anthracnose, downy mildew and rust. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. For disease control begin when plants are small. Repeat at 5-7 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not feed treated forage or hay to livestock.

**BROCCOLI** - To control armyworms, cabbage looper, corn earworm, diamondback moth, imported cabbage worm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bugs and the diseases alternaria leafspot, and downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternate pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers after edible parts start to form. For disease control begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Remove residues by washing or trimming.

**BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI** - To control flea beetle, harlequin bug, armyworms, cabbage loopers, corn earworms, diamondback moth, imported cabbageworm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bug and the diseases alternaria leafspot and downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternate pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers apply after edible parts start to form. For disease control, begin when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

**CABBAGE** - To control flea beetle, harlequin bug, armyworms, cabbage looper, corn earworm, diamondback moth, imported cabbageworm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bugs and the diseases alternaria leafspot and downy mildew. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternative pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers apply after edible parts start to form. For disease control begin 7-10 days after planting. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

**CORN (SWEET AND POP)** - For control of corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, leafhoppers, sap beetles and the disease helminthosporium blight. Apply at the rate of 1-1/4 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 4 oz. per 1000 square feet. For larvae in the whorl (budworm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 3-10 day intervals starting when silks first appear and continuing until silks start to dry. Three or more applications may be required depending on the severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely necessary for effective control. For disease control, begin when plants are 6 inches high. Repeat at 3-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 5 applications West of the Mississippi River or more than 15 East of it (including Arkansas & Louisiana) in a growing season. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

**CUCUMBERS** - To control cucumber beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, squash bugs, and the diseases alternaria (macrosporium) leafspot, angular leafspot, downy mildew, pythium fruit rot. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days. For diseases, begin application when disease threatens or when plants begin to run. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 8 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

**EGGPLANT** - To control Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, European corn borer, fall armyworm, lacebugs, pinworms, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug and the diseases anthracnose, early blight (alternaria), phomopsis blight or fruit rot. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin when fruit starts to form. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 7 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

**ENDIVE AND LETTUCE (HEAD & LEAF)** - To control flea beetles, harlequin bugs, leafhoppers, armyworms, cabbage loopers, corn earworm, imported cabbageworm, stinkbugs, tarnished plant bugs and the disease downy mildew, apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. Where cabbage looper is the principle problem, use an alternate pesticide approved for it. For control of small cabbage loopers apply after edible parts start to form. For disease control, begin when disease appears. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications (4 application in CA) in a growing season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Remove residues from head lettuce by stripping and trimming, and from leaf lettuce and endive by washing or other effective means. To avoid possible injury to lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when excessive humidity or rain is expected during the next two days.

**MELONS (CANTALOUPE, CASABAS, CRENSHAW, HONEYDEW, AND WATERMELONS)** - To control pickleworm, melonworm, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, squash bugs, and the diseases anthracnose, cercospora leafspot, downy mildew and gummy stem blight. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days. Carbaryl injures watermelons in Florida. For disease control, apply when disease threatens. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 8 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

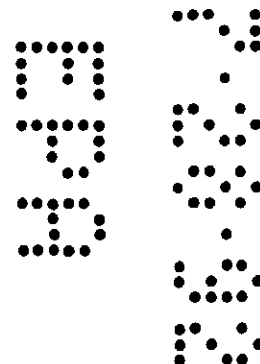
**PEPPERS** - To control Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, European corn borer, fall armyworm, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug, climbing cutworms, and the diseases anthracnose, cercospora leafspot, (frog-eye spot), ripe rot. West of the Mississippi River, apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. East of the Mississippi River, 2 1/4 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 1/2 lb. per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin when disease threatens and repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 6 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

**POTATOES** - It is recommended that this product be used within an Integrated Pest management Program. To control Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhoppers, European corn borer, lacebugs, lygus bugs, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworms, tomato hornworms, tarnished plant bug and the diseases early and late blight. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. For disease control, begin when plants are 2" to 6" high. Repeat at 5-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 7 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Vineyard kill should occur 14 days before harvest.

**SQUASH (SUMMER AND WINTER)** - To control cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, squash bugs, and the diseases anthracnose, downy mildew and pythium fruit rot. Apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. To avoid possible injury to tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days. For disease control, begin when plants start to run. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not make more than 8 applications in a growing season. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

**TOMATOES** - To control Colorado potato beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers, European corn borer, fall armyworm, lacebugs, pinworms, stinkbugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bug and the diseases cladosporium leaf mold, early and late blights, gray leafspot (stemphylium), and septoria leafspot. West of the Mississippi River, apply at the rate of 2 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 6 oz. per 1000 square feet. Do not make more than 4 applications in a growing season. East of the Mississippi River, apply at the rate of 2-1/4 tablespoons per 100 square feet; 1/2 lb. per 1000 square feet. Do not make more than 7 applications in a growing season. For disease control, begin at first fruit cluster. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

**ORNAMENTALS** - To control the following insects when they occur on listed plants: blister beetles, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, lacebugs, leafhoppers, leafrollers, plant bugs, psyllids, rose aphid and exposed thrips. To control the following diseases on listed plants: Asters - rust, stem rot; azaleas and camellias - petal blight; carnations, pansies - alternaria or leafspot, anthracnose, and botrytis blight; dahlias, iris, and zinnias - alternaria blight or leafspot, botrytis blight; geraniums, hydrangeas and lilies - botrytis blight; gladiolus - botrytis blight, curvularia, and stemphylium; peonies - alternaria leaf blight or spot, botrytis blight and phytophthora blight; roses - black spot; snapdragons - botrytis blight, downy mildew. Apply at a minimum rate of 9 oz. per 1,000 square feet; or 1 oz. per 100 square feet. Carbaryl injures Boston Ivy and Virginia Creeper. Injury to tender foliage may occur if plants are wet when treated or in presence of high humidity.



For asters, carnations, pansies, dahlias, iris, zinnias, geraniums, hydrangeas, and lilies, begin application when new growth starts before disease appears or at first sign of disease. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. For azaleas and camellias, apply to litter and soil beneath plants, also to flowers of azaleas. Begin when flower buds swell. Repeat at 3-5 day intervals. For gladiolus, begin when flower spikes are developing. Repeat two to three times at weekly intervals. For peonies, apply to foliage and soil in early spring and early fall and at 7-10 day intervals during growth season. For roses, begin when first leaves unfold. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals. For snapdragons, begin at time of emergence. Repeat at 7-10 day intervals.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk of use, storage, and handling of this product when not in strict accordance with directions given herein.

