

**CAUTION**  
**HARMFUL IF INHALED OR SWALLOWED**

Avoid breathing of spray. Do not take internally. Avoid contact with skin. Wear regular long-sleeved work clothing. Change to clean clothing daily. Wash hands and face before eating. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not contaminate or store near feed or foodstuffs.

**NOTE FOR PHYSICIAN**

Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal. Shrimp, crab and other forms of aquatic life will be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Keep out of tidal marshes and estuaries. Use only as directed on this label.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS**

**CARIN** is a liquid insecticide for dispersion in water and application as an insecticidal spray in hydraulic sprayers, mist blowers, low-gallonage ground equipment and airplanes. READ GENERAL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS ON FRONT AND BACK OF LABEL. READ SPECIFIC DIRECTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL CROPS ON BACK OR SIDE. USE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS.

**SPECIAL DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING  
LOW-GALLONAGE SPRAYS**

**In low-gallonage ground equipment:** Use clean equipment. Fill spray tank with the proper amount of water. Maintain by-pass agitation while adding the required amount of CARIN. Use at least three gallons of final mixture per acre. After spraying, rinse tank and lines with clear water.

**For airplane application:** Spray preparation for mixing or storage tank should be the same method as above. Recirculating periodically and before pumping into airplane will maintain uniform suspension. Apply 1 to 3 gallons of prepared spray per acre. After spraying, flush tank, lines and screens with clear water.

**Combination spray mixtures:** Always check physical compatibility when mixing CARIN with other pesticides. Prepare small amount before making large mixtures. Always mix CARIN and water before adding other pesticides. Caution should be used during application as combining pesticides could cause some phytotoxicity.

**GENERAL CAUTIONS**

1. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.
2. Does not control spider mites but is compatible with common miticides.
3. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

**IMPORTANT PRE-HARVEST AND GRAZING USE INFORMATION  
AND LIMITATIONS**

Pre-harvest and grazing use limitations are listed at the end of the directions for each crop use. Where no pre-harvest or grazing time limitations are stated, application can be made to the day of harvest and crops can be grazed without time delay if directions for use on the crop are followed. If CARIN Insecticide is used in accordance with label directions, forage, feed and other crops, including almond hulls, bean vines, carrot tops, citrus pulp, cotton forage, cowpea hay, peanut hay, pea vines, rice straw, soybean hay, sugar beet tops, may be grazed or harvested for use as feed for dairy and meat animals without resulting in residues in milk or meat.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Recommended dosages refer to quantity of CARIN to be used per acre.

**COTTON INSECT CONTROL**

Use 1 to 2 pints for early-season thrips, flea beetles, cotton fleahoppers, striped blister beetle and cotton leafworm.

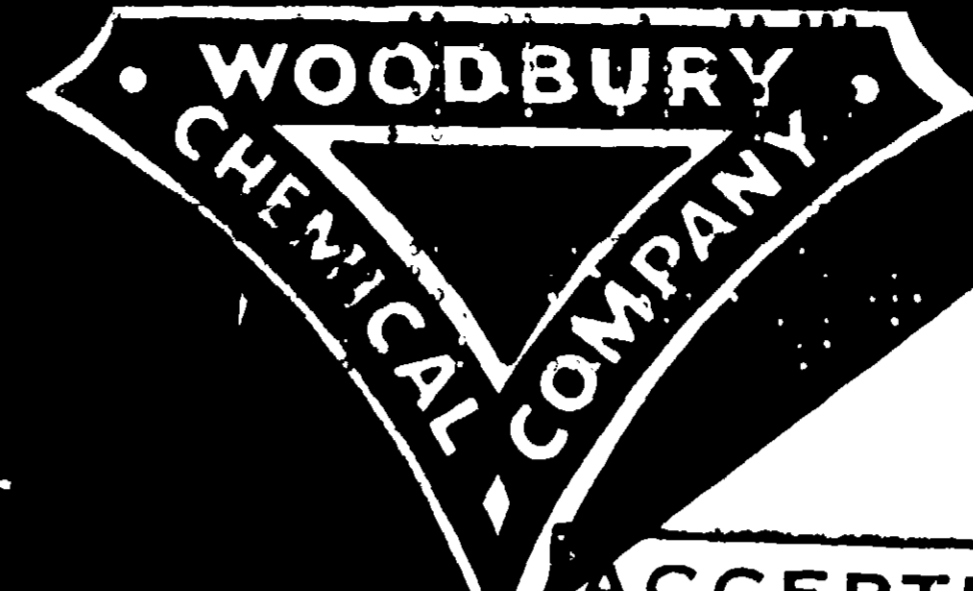
Use 1 to 2 quarts depending on the size of the cotton and insect population level, for mid- and late-season boll weevil, bollworm, fall armyworm, cotton leaf perforator, leaf rollers, leafhoppers and tarnished plant bug. Also for light-to-moderate infestations of Lygus bugs in Western irrigated cotton. Applications should be made every 5 to 7 days as long as control is necessary.

Use 3 to 5 pints for pink bollworm on a 5 to 7-day schedule depending on the size of the cotton and degree of infestation.

Use 2 quarts for stink bugs and salt-marsh caterpillar.

Use 1 to 3 pints for grasshoppers. The highest dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied on partly defoliated plants.

APHID populations will be suppressed by repeated applications of this insecticide. CARIN does not control spider mites. Where infestations are encountered, use a recommended miticide.



CONTENTS  
GALLONS

ACCEPTED  
8-11-71  
449-519  
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
FUNGICIDE AND ROENTICIDE ACT  
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED  
UNDER NO. .... SUBJECT  
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

# CARIN CONCENTRATE

Contains 4 Pounds Actual Carbaryl Per Gallon

## CAUTION

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

**DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL OR STORE  
NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:  
Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methyl-  
carbamate) ..... 48.8%  
INERT INGREDIENTS: ..... 51.2%  
Total.....100.0%

# WOODBURY CHEMICAL

## FORAGE AND FIELD C

Use sufficient spray gallonage to insure from 5 to 40 gallons per acre depending on stage of crop growth. Keep spray until their damage appear, and repeat 7 to 14 days below for grasshopper control.

**ALFALFA, CLOVER, COWPEAS, PEANUT** blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle, leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green clover, cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvet armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and States) and 3 pints (Eastern United States) the spring. If pre-treatment damage is application to the stubble.

On cowpeas only, use 2 quarts for cowpea at first bloom, and at 5-day intervals thereafter. To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, rain or excessive humidity is expected during harvest. **WARNING!** Do not apply a combination of "Butyrac" 175 or "Butoxone" SB) to sorghum. In the Mississippi Delta and Texas stink bugs.

**WARNING!** To avoid plant injury, do not apply as "Stam" F-34 or "Rogue") has been or in California use 2 quarts for tadpole shrimp. apply to the water when the pest first appears. **WARNING!** To avoid plant injury, do not apply as "Stam" F-34 or "Rogue").

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. **FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE:** Use for thrips control in grasses grown for seed into boot.

**SORGHUMS (Including MILO AND GRA)** armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and midge. For optimum insect control on grass heads. Treat for sorghum midge 3 to 4 weeks before harvest. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest if used for forage.

**SUGAR BEETS:** Use 1 to 2 quarts for Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

**GRASSHOPPERS:** Apply 1 to 2 pints as on the above forage crops. Follow pre-harvest each of the above crops. A 1 to 2 pint plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland. pint dosage should be used when grasshoppers to crops requiring greater coverage.

## TOBACCO INS

**IN FIELDS:** For budworms, flea beetles, worms, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in soil. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee at least 10 gallons per acre if the plants are small. Avoid excessive application in p. Treated fields may be entered immediately if conditions are necessary, allow 3 days before p.

## VEGETABLE INS

Suggested dosages refer to quantities of (if is indicated, use lower rate on young plants sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Apply when insects or their damage appear, necessary unless shorter intervals is specified.

**CORN:** Use 2 to 4 pints for corn earworm, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese larvae in whorl (budworm damage) and for post as necessary. For insects attacking silks

## FORAGE AND FIELD CROP INSECT CONTROL

Use sufficient spray gallonage to insure thorough coverage. This will usually vary from 5 to 40 gallons per acre depending on equipment, degree of insect infestation, and stage of crop growth. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear, and repeat 7 to 14 days later if necessary. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

**ALFALFA, CLOVER, COWPEAS, PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS:** Use 1 to 2 pints for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle. Use 1 quart for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvet bean caterpillar. Use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. Use 1 quart (Western United States) and 3 pints (Eastern United States) for control of alfalfa weevil larvae in the spring. If pre-treatment damage is extensive, cut the alfalfa and make the application to the stubble.

On cowpeas only, use 2 quarts for cowpea curculio. Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom, and at 5-day intervals thereafter.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

**WARNING!** Do not apply a combination of CARIN and 2,4-DB herbicide (such as "Butrac" 175 or "Butoxone" SB) to soybeans.

**RICE:** In the Mississippi Delta and Texas use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms and stink bugs.

**WARNING!** To avoid plant injury, do not apply before heading if propanil (such as "Stam" F-34 or "Rogue") has been or will be applied.

In California use 2 quarts for tadpole shrimp. For optimum tadpole shrimp control apply to the water when the pest first appears.

**WARNING!** To avoid plant injury, do not apply within 15 days of propanil (such as "Stam" F-34 or "Rogue").

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

**FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE:** Use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms and thrips. For thrips control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetration into boot.

**SORGHUMS (Including MILO AND GRAIN SORGHUM):** Use 1 to 2 quarts for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. Use 3 pints for sorghum midge. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum, direct spray into the forming heads. Treat for sorghum midge 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest of grain. No time limitation on sorghums used for forage.

**SUGAR BEETS:** Use 1 to 2 quarts for armyworms, leafhoppers and webworms. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

**GRASSHOPPERS:** Apply 1 to 2 pints as often as necessary to control grasshoppers on the above forage crops. Follow pre-harvest and grazing use limitations listed for each of the above crops. A 1 to 2 pint rate is suggested for nymphs on small plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders. A 2 pint dosage should be used when grasshoppers are mature or material is applied to crops requiring greater coverage.

## TOBACCO INSECT CONTROL

**IN FIELDS:** For budworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, June beetles, and hornworms, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in sufficient water for full coverage of plants. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee high; higher rate on mature plants. Use at least 10 gallons per acre of the prepared spray. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in plant bud as injury may result. Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow 3 days before pruning or cutting.

## VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL

Suggested dosages refer to quantities of CARIN per acre. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants; higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary unless shorter intervals is specified below.

**CORN:** Use 2 to 4 pints for corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles and leafhoppers. For larvae in whorl (budworm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary. For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 2 to 3-day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. Three or more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control. Application to the tassel region of corn during the pollen-shed period will seriously reduce bee populations.

**BEANS: (Green Beans, Lima Beans, Snap Beans, Cowpeas and Black-eyed Peas)**

Use 1 pint for Mexican bean beetle; 1 quart for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, velvet bean caterpillar, and western bean cutworm. Use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished plant bug. In California use 2 quarts for corn earworm, lima bean pod borer, Lygus and stink bugs.

**ASPARAGUS:** Use 1 to 2 quarts for asparagus beetle on seedlings or spears. Use 2 to 4 quarts for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period. Do not apply more often than once every 3 days. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

**CARROTS, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE), GARDEN BEETS, HORSERADISH, KALE, LETTUCE, MUSTARD GREENS, PARSLEY, PARSNIPS, RADISHES, RUTABAGAS, SALSIFY, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD & TURNIPS:**

Use 1 to 2 pints for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. To control six-spotted leafhopper (aster yellow vector) apply 2 to 3 pints in a 5 to 7-day schedule. Use 1 to 2 quarts for armyworms, cabbage worms, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 2 quarts in a 5 to 7-day schedule. Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin to form use 1 to 2 quarts in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

To avoid possible injury on lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days.

Do not apply within 3 days of harvest of head lettuce, garden beets (roots), horseradish, radishes, parsnips, rutabagas, salsify (roots), and turnips (roots).

Do not apply within 14 days of harvest of chinese cabbage, collards, dandelions, endive (escarole), garden beets (tops), kale, leaf lettuce, mustard greens, parsley, salsify (tops), spinach, Swiss chard and turnips (tops).

No time limitation on carrots.

**CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH:** Use 1 to 2 pints for pickleworm and melonworm; 1 quart for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bugs. Avoid excessive applications.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next 2 days. CARIN injures water-melons in Florida.

**GARDEN PEAS:** Use 1 quart for leafhoppers, Colorado potato beetle. For Colorado potato beetle control apply to weeds in fields of garden peas to help prevent insect contamination in processed peas. Use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms and grasshoppers.

**POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER:** Use 1 to 2 pints for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles, and leafhoppers. Use 1 to 2 quarts for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bugs and stink bugs.

**OKRA:** Use 1 to 2 quarts for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7-day intervals or as necessary.

**CABBAGE, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI:**

Use 1 to 2 pints for flea beetles and harlequin bug. Use 1 to 2 quarts for armyworms, cabbage worms, and corn earworm. Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers in commercial plantings after the edible portions begin to form, use 1 to 2 quarts CARIN in a 5 to 7-day schedule. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

## TREE NUT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to quantities of CARIN per 100 gallons of dilute spray mixtures well agitated; apply for full coverage in normal spray schedule.

**ALMOND:** Use 1 quart for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruit tree leaf roller. Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

**FILBERT:** Use 1 quart for filbert aphid, filbert leaf roller and filbert moth. A dilute spray of 400 gallons per acre is suggested. Apply when leaf roller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

**WALNUT:** Use 1 pint for codling moth, frosted scale, European fruit lecanium scale, malice scale, filbert worm and fruit tree leaf roller. Spray 1000 gallons per acre for complete coverage. In concentrate sprays use 5 quarts in at least 200 gallons per acre. For codling moth apply first spray when average cross-sectional diameter of developing nuts reaches 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. Use 2 quarts for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of runoff.

## ORNAMENTAL INSECT CONTROL

CARIN at recommended concentrations can be safely used on a wide range of ornamental plants, flowers, shrubs and shade trees including rose, carnation, gladiolus, zinnia, chrysanthemum, lilac, arborvitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, dogwood, birch and pines. CARIN injures Boston ivy.

Use 1 quart per 100 gallons when insects or their damage appear or as needed to control:

apple aphid	Japanese beetle
bagworm	June beetles
birch leaf miner	lace bugs
blister beetles	leafhoppers
boxelder bug	leaf rollers
boxwood leaf miner	mealybug
elm leaf aphid	mosa webworm
elm leaf beetle	oak leaf miners
flea beetles	orange tortrix
gypsy moth	periodical cicada

## LAWN INSECT CONTROL

Use 1 quart CARIN in 150 to 200 gallons of water established lawn area for the control of:

ants	fall armyworm
chinch bugs	fleas
earwigs	leafhoppers

In Florida: Use 2 1/2 pints for chinch bug control.

Use garden hose sprayers or pressure type equipment to insure good penetration of turf. For best results, mow after rain or watering. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later if necessary.

## ADULT MOSQUITO CONTROL

On pasture and rangelands and non-agricultural lands, areas, logging camps, utility posts and adjacent for areas, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in mist blowers, 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in suitable low pressure ground spray gallonage to effectively cover areas to be treated. Apply in early morning or evening when air is calm and add 1 quart per 100 gallons in hydraulic sprayers or 1 1/4 quart sprayers for treating backyards or other limited shade tree foliage, shrubby flower beds, grass and where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 14 days.

CARIN injures Boston ivy.

**CAUTION:** May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use if are important resources pending further testing.

## CITRUS INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to quantities of CARIN. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply only in full sun. Use less than 10 gallons of spray mixture per mature tree. Use 1 to 2 quarts for black scale, brown soft scale, scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in infestation and the higher dosage late in the season of situations involving infested fruit. May be used with practice on citrus. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

## TREE FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to quantities of CARIN. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply for full coverage or when insects or their damage appear. Refer to you for details.

### APPLES AND PEARS

**West of the Rocky Mountains:** Use 3 to 4 pints for a woolly apple aphid, bagworm, California pear-slug, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, eye-spotted bud bug, orange tortrix, pear psylla, tortiform leaf miner scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, use 1/2 to 2 pints for black scale, brown soft scale, scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in infestation and the higher dosage late in the season of situations involving infested fruit. May be used with practice on citrus. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

For optimum control, apply when eggs hatch or when you have heavy aphid infestations are present. Repeat application of CARIN within 30 days after full bloom to avoid this. Delay until at least 30 days after full bloom for application with summer rains.

**East of the Rocky Mountains:** Use 1 pint for apple codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control, use 2 pints for black scale, brown soft scale, scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in infestation and the higher dosage late in the season of situations involving infested fruit. May be used with practice on citrus. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

