# 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

# 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, paanut 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 I 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 I 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 insecticida. CARIN does not control spider mites. Where infestations are encountered, use a recommu ded miticide.



## FORAGE AND FIELD C

Use sufficient spray gallchage to insure from 5 to 40 gallons per a re depending and stage of crep growth. Keep spray mi their damage appear, and repeat 7 to 14 tions below for grasshopper control.

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

On cowpeas only, use 2 quarts for cowpe at first bloom, and at 5-day intervals their To avoid possible injury on tender toliage. rain or excessive humidity is expected dur WARNING! Do not apply a combination "Butyrac" 175 or Butoxone" SB) to so RICE: In the Mississippi Delta and Tex

stink bugs.
WARNING! To avoid plant injury. do n as "Stam" F-34 or "Roque") has been or In California use 2 quarts for tadpole shi apply to the water when the pest first ap WARNING! To avoid plant injury, do no as "Stam" F-34 or "Roque").

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 ar midge. For optimum insect control on gra heads. Treat for sorghum midge 3 to 4 c Do not apply within 21 days of harvest used for forage.

SUGAR REETS: Use 1 to 2 quarts for Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. GRASSHOPPERS: Apply I to 2 pints as on the acree forage crops. Follow pre-ha each of the above crops. A I to 2 pil plants or sparse vegetation in wasteland pint dosage should be used when grasshi to crops requiring greater coverage.

#### TOBACCO INS

IN FIELDS: For bugworms flee beetles, worms, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in suf Use lower rate on young plants up to kne at least 10 gallons per aure of the prepa are small. Avoid excesse apport in in p Treated fields may be entered in mediately tions are necessar, a w 3 days before p

## VEGETABLE INS

Suggested dicagnither to quantities of ( is indicated, use then rate on young pl sufficient spray subcrispe to ribtain full con Apply when insects or their damage appear necessary unlose shorter intervals is specified CORN: Use 2 to 4 pints for corn earwo borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese

larvae in whori (budworm damage) and for

peat as necessary. For insects attacking sil

## FORAGE AND FIELD CROP INSECT CONTROL

Use sufficient spray gallerage to insure thorough coverage. This will usually vary from 5 to 40 gallers per acre depending on equipment, degree of insect infestation, and stage of crop growth. Keep scray 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 I to 2 pints for blister beetles and Mexican been beetle. Use I quart for alfalfa caterpillar, been leat peetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm Japanese beetle, leathoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvet been caterpillar. Use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. Use I quart (Western United States) and 3 pints (Eastern United States) for control of alfalfa weavil larvae in the spring. If pre-treatment damage is extensive, cut the alfalfa and make the application to the stubble.

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

To avoid possible injury on tender to liage, 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 "Butyrac" 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 "Roque").

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 acoustic 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 priming or cutting.

#### VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL

Suggested disager refer to authorities of CARIN per acre. Where a dosage range is indicated, use wer rate on loung plants; higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray of charge to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well aditated. Apply when needs or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary unless shorter intervals is spruified below.

CORN: Use 2 to 4 pints for corn earwarm corn rootwarm adults. European corn borer, fall armywarm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles and leafhoppers. For larvae in whori (budwarm 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 an 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 I pint for Mexican bean beetle: I quart for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea boetle. 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 pad borer, Lygus and stink bugs.

ASPACUSE: Use I 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 offen than once every 3 days. Do not apply within I day of harvest.

CARROTS, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE), GARDEN REETS, 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 yellows 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 ettuce, 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), horse-radish, radishes, parsnips, rutabagas, salsify (roots), and turnips (roots).

protapply within 14 days of harvest of chinese cabbage, collards, dandelions, endire (escarole), garden beets (tops), kale, leaf lettuce, mustard greens, parsley, sais-fy (tops), spinach, Swiss chard and turnips (tops).

No time limitation on carrots.

CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH: Use I to 2 pints for pickleworm and melonworm; I 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 humidit, is expected during the next 2 days. CARIN injures water-melons in Florida.

GARDEN PEAS: Use I 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, late bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato bornworm, tainished, 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 fire beetles and harlequin bug. Use ! 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 began to form, use 1 to 2 quarts CAPIN in a 5 to 7-day schedule. Do not apply within 3 days

## TREE NUT INSECT CONTROL

of harvest.

Recommended desages refer to quantities of CARIN per 100 gallons of clute spray mixtures well agitated: apply for full coverage in normal spray schedule.

ALMOND: Use I quart for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruit tree leaf roller. Apply in popporn or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach wig corer pages, to hatch or thereafter as needed.

FILBERT: Use I quart for tibert aphid, filbert leaf roller and filbert moth. A dilute spray of 400 to the seria re is suggested. Apply when leaf roller eggs are hatching kepeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

WALNUT: Use I put for codling moth, frosted scale, European fruit lecanium scale, ralico scale if pertiorm 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 coding moth apply first spray when average cross sectional nameters of developing nots 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, chrysanthamum, lilez, arborvitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, dogwood, birch and pines. CARIN injures Boston ivy.

Use I quart per 100 gallons when insects or their or as needed to controls

apple aphid Japanese peetle pagworm June beetles birch leaf miner lace bugs blister beetles reathoppers boxelder bug leaf rallers boxwood leaf miner mealybug eim Ir aphid " mosa webworm elm leaf beetle oar leaf miners fice heetles orange tortrix gypsy moth abesis lesiboirea

# LAWN INSECT CONT

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

ants fall armyworm

chinch bugs
earwigs
la Florida: Use 21/2 pints for chinch bug control.
Use garden hose sprayers or pressure type equip

Use garden hose spra, ers or pressure type equipment to insure good penetration of turf. For best results, mafter rain or watering. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later if ADULT MOSQUITO!

On pasture and rangelands and run-agriculture lands, areas, loaging camps are accepted pasts and adjacent for use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in mist blowers, 1 to 11/2 plus quart per acre in suitable low pressure ground spray gallonage to effectively cover areas to be treat nearly morning or evening when air is calm and ad a quart per 100 gallons in hydraulic sprayers or 11/4 hard sprayers for treating backyards or other limited ande tree foliage, shrubbery flower beds, grass and where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 1 CARIN injures Boston ivy.

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

CITRUS INSECT CONT

CITRUS INSECT CONT
Recommended dosages refer to quartities of CARIN |
Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply only in fu

Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply only in furcase than 10 gallons of spray mixture per mature tree GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES, TANGELS RON, KUMQUATS, AND HYBRIDS OF THESE: Usedog. citrus cutworm. fruit tree leaf roller, orange to Use 11/2 to 2 pints for black scale, brown soft scale scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in festation 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 ha

#### TREE FRUIT INSECT CON

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

West of the Rocky Mountains: U.e. 3 to 4 pints for a woolly apple aphid, bagwarm, California pear-slug, paur leaf pister mite, pear rust mite, tye spotted but bugs, orange fortrix, pear psyca, tentiform leaf mint scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, a for psycal control, apply when eags hatch or when you easy aphid infestations are present repeated appliancement of the primum control.

to avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after and the sun with summer ons.

East of the Rocky Mountains: Use I pint for apple rouning moth and white upple leath nper. When neaver repeated applications may be necessary for optimum quartet that were eastern tent caterpillar. European moth, fruit tree leaf roller, green fruitworm Japanese cleads, plum curculir reducanted leat roller, rosy at apple rust nite pear leaf blitter mite, pear rust mite leat in ners, horbas scale, Lecanium scales, ovstantell optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present at nly before leaves are curled.

mexican bear beetle: I quart for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles ipanese beetle leafhoppers, velvet bean caterpillar, and western bean 2 to 3 pints for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished California use 2 quarts for corn earworm, lima bean pad borer, Lygus

Use I to 2 quarts for asparagus beetle on seedlings or spears. Use or asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in period. Do not apply more offen Than once every 3 days. Do not day of happers

day of harvest.
INESE CABRAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE),
S. HORSERADISH, KALE, LETTILCE, MUSTARD, GREENS, PARSLEY,
ISHES, RUTARAGAS, SALSIFY, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD & TURNIPS:
his for flee beetles, harlequin bug and leafhonners. To control sixoper (aster yellows vector) apply 2 to 3 pints in a 5 to 7-day
I to 2 quarts for armyworms, cabbage worms, corn agreem, tarnished
stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads
use 2 quarts in a 5 to 7-day schedule. Where cabbage looper is the
m, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For
cabbage loopers in commercial plantings after edible portions begin
to 2 quarts in a 5 to 7- day schedule.

ole injury on lettuce, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain

nidity is expected during the next 2 days.

rithin 3 days of harvest of head lettuce, garden beets (roots), horse parsnips, rutabagas, salsify (roots), and turnips (roots).

thin 14 da s of harvest of chinese cabbage, collards, dandelions, endiveden beets (tops), kale, leaf lettuce, mustard greens, parsley, salsify. Swiss chard and turnips (tops).

ion on carrots.

IELONS, PUMPKIN, SQUASH: Use I to 2 pints for pickleworm and juant for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bugs, applications.

le injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when a humidity is expected during the next 2 days. CARIN injures water-la.

Use I quart for leafhoppers, Colorado potato beetle. For Colorado ontrol apply to weeds in fields of garden peas to help prevent insect processed peas. Use 2 to 3 pints for armyworms and grasshoppers.

ATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER: Use 1 to 2 pints for Colorado flea beetles, and leafhoppers. Use 1 to 2 quarts for European corn worm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bugs.

to 2 quarts for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7-day iecessary.

ACCOU, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI:

ts for flea beetles and harlequin bug. Use 1 to 2 quarts for army-worms, and corn earworm. Where cabbage looper is the principal numbers live pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control se looper in commercial plantings after the edible portions begin to 2 quarts CARIN in a 5 to 7-day schedule. Do not apply within 3 days

#### TREE NUT INSECT CONTROL

tosages refer to quantities of CARIN per 100 gallons of dilute spray jitated; apply for full coverage in normal spray schedule.

I quart for peach twig borer. San Jose scale and fruit tree leaf "popcers or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of borer pagins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

I quart for tibert aphid, filbert leaf roller and filbert moth. A dilute lions per acre is suggested. Apply when leaf roller eggs are natching appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

I pint for codling moth, frosted scale, European fruit lecanium ale, fibertworm and fruit tree leaf roller. Spray 1000 gallons per ete coverage. In concentrate sprays use 5 quarts in at least 200 e. For coaling moth apply first spray when average cross sectional eveloping ruts reaches 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late. Use 2 quarts for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of

## ORNAMENTAL INSECT CONTROL

mmended c ncentrations can be safely used on a wide range of ornaflowers, shi bs and shade trees including rose, carnation, gladiolus, samum, lilac, arborvitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, and pines. CARIN injures Boston ivy. Use I quart per 100 gallons when insects or their damage appear. Repeat weekly or as needed to control.

apple aphid uapanese beetle pan bugs June beetles puss caterpillars bagworm psyll ds birch leaf miner race bugs rose aphid eathoppers blister beetles ieaf rollers boxelder bug rose slug scale insects boxwood leaf minar mealybug elm last aphid ini mosal webworm tent caterpillars bak leaf miners elm 'eaf beetle thro bugs thrips (exposed) flea beetles orange tortrix willow leaf beeties periodical cicada gypsy moth

LAWN INSECT CONTROL

Use I quart CARIN in 150 to 200 gallons of water for each 5000 square feet of established lawn area for the control of:

established lawn area for the control of:

ants fall armyworm millipedes

chinch bugs fleas mosquitoes

earwigs leafhoppers sod webworms (lawn moths)

In Floride: Use 21/2 pints for chinch bug control.

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

ADULT MOSQUITOES

On pasture and rangelands and non-agricultural lands, such as yards, parks recreation areas, logging camps, limitary posts and adjacent forested lands or wastelands.

Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in mist blowers, I to 11/2 pints per acre in aerial sprays, or I quart per acre in suitable low pressure ground equipment. Apply in sufficient spray gallonage to effectively cover areas to be treated. For optimum control apply in early morning or evening when air is calm and adult mosquitoes are active. Use I quart per 100 gallons in hydraulic sprayers or 11/4 tablespoonfuls per 2 gallons in hand sprayers for treating backyards or other limited areas. Thoroughly cover lower shade tree foliage, shrubbery flower beds, grass and shaded areas around buildings where adult mosquitoes congregate. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary. CARIN injures Boston ivy.

CAUTION: May kill shrimp and crabs. Do not use in areas there shrimp and crabs are important resources pending further testing.

CITRUS INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to quantities of CARIN per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply only in full cover sprays. Do not apply loss than 10 gallons of coray mixture per mature tree.

GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES, TANGELOS, TANGER:NES, CITRUS CITRON, KUMQUATS, AND HYBRIDS OF THESE: Use I quart for California orange dog, citrus culworm, fruit tree leaf roller, orange tottrix and western tussock moth. Use 1½ to 2 pints for black scale, brown soft scale. California red scale, citricola scale and yellow scale. Appty lower dosage early in the season or against light infestation and the higher dosage late in the season or against heavy infestation and situations involving infested fruit. May be used with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest of these crops.

#### TREE FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

APPLES AND PEARS

Recommended dosages refer to quantities of CARIN per 100 gallons dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well a glisted. Apply for full coverage in normal spray schedules or when inserts or their damage appear. Refer to your state recommendations.

West of the Rocky Mountains: Use 3 to 4 pints for apple sucker, green apple aphid, woolly apple aphid bayworm. California pear-slug, codling moth, apple rust mite, paar jeut bester mite, pear rust mite. So spotted bud moth, green fruitworm, Lygus kugs, crange tortrix, pear psyca, tentiform leaf miners, Lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For ps. 11 control, apply when crawlers are present. When many applied infestations are present repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

application of CARIN winds 30 day, after full block may also provide apple thinning; to avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. Foliar injury may result

East of the Rocky Mountains: Use I pint for apple mealybug, green apple aphid, could moth and write apple leathorper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control. Use I quart for apple magnet, backorm, eastern tent caterpillar. European apple sawfly, eye-spotted hud moth, fruit tree real roiler, green truitworm, Lapanese bastle, pear psylla, periodical cicada, pium curculio, red-baneed jear roiler, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform real miners, forbes scale, Lecanium scales, oysterniali sin, and San Jose scale. For applications scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphids, apply before leaves are curled.

Application of CARIN within 30 days after full bloom may also provide ning. To avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. May injury if used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples. Do not all day of harvest of apples and lears.

APPLE THINNING: Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning with CARIN. These include tree age, variety and nutrition, previous cropdegree of set bloom weather and use of other chemical minners. Whethere favor reduced fruit set, caution should be observed in applying that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recoosages refer to pints of CARIN per 100 gallons dilute spray.

Concentration: Use 1/2 to 1 pint on easily-thinned varieties. Apply for fu On hard-to-thin varieties, use 1 to 2 pints.

Timing: Apply in one spray timed between 10 and 25 days after full by Varietal response: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Grimes, Jon Intosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and Yello Difficult-to-thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early Mointe Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele F. Wealthy, Yellow Transparent and York Imperial.

PEACHES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES: Use I quart for codling moth beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, Pandemis moth, June beetles, I tree borer, orange tortrix, oriental truit moth, peach twig borer, period plum curculio, fruit tree leaf roller, red-banded leaf roller, Platynota fiave ished plant bug, tussock moth, Lecanium scale, San Jose scale and olive optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly, weekly during moth flight. Do within I day of harvest of peaches. Do not apply 1 thin 3 days of harvest and nectarines.

PLUMS, PRUNES AND CHERRIES: Use I quart for black cherry aphid, aphid, cherry fruit fly, cherry fruitworm, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree red-banded leaf roller, Japanese beetle, lesser peach tree borer, peach plum curculio, prune leafhopper, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, Lecar oystershell scale and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control apply where present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk weekly during moth flight. Use 3 pints for eastern tent caterpillar, co orange tortrix, and tussock moth. Do not apply within I day of harvest of OLIVES: Use 1½ to 2 pints with 1½ gallons of summer oil, in sprays for control. For optimum scale control apply when crawlers are present. A 2 applications is permitted.

SMALL FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to quantities of CARIN per acre. Use suffigallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures vell agitated, insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or a **BLUEBERRIES**: Use 3 to 4 pints for blueberry maggot, cherry and crai worms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks be and repeat 10 days later or as necessary. A dilute spray of 125 to 150 acre is suggested.

CRANBERRIES: Use 3 to 6 pints for cutworms, fireworms, fruitworm beetle and leafhoppers. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10-d. A dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre is suggested. Do not apply with bases 4.

GRAPES: Use 2 to 4 pints for European truit lecanium, grape leaf for leafloppers, and grape leaf skeletonizer. Apply just before first brood larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers. Use 2 quarts for moth, Japanese beetle. June beetled and red-banded leaf roller. A dilution of galions per acre is suggested. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, LOGANBEPRIES, A BERRIES: Use 2 quarts for Japanese beetle, leaf rollers, leafh ppers an applied. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested. De within 7 days of tarvest of these crops.

To not reuse empty drum. Return to drum reconditioner or destroy by

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this mastrict are related with directions given herewith.

Manufactured For

# WOODBURY CHEMICAL COMPAN

Division of TECHNE CORP.

ST. JOSEPH, MO. 64502; DENVER, COLO.

USDA Reg. No. 449-519