

477-178
 ACCEPTED
 May 12 1971
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT
 POISON RESISTANCE
 COMMENTS

FARMRITE SEVIN® 50-W



A wettable powder for use in water as an agricultural insecticide.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Carbaryl (l-naphthyl-N-methylcarbamate)	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	50%
	TOTAL	100%

* Sevin is a trade mark of Union Carbide Corporation for the active ingredient Carbaryl (l-naphthyl-N-methylcarbamate).

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid prolonged breathing of dust or spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin; wash thoroughly after using. Avoid storage near feed or food products.

DIRECTIONS

Add required amount of Sevin 50-W to partly filled spray tank with agitator running. When powder is wetted, add remainder of water to fill tank. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply spray to upper and undersides of foliage and complete coverage of fruit for maximum control.

Compatible with commonly used insecticides such as DDT, Lead Arsenate, chlorinated hydrocarbons, Parathion and other organic phosphates and botanicals; also with such fungicides as Glyodin, organo-mercury compounds, fixed coppers, dithiocarbamates, sulphur, Captan, Cyprex and Phaltan.

Unstable in highly alkaline solutions. Not effective if used with bordeaux, lime, lime sulphur solution and casein lime spreaders.

Some phytotoxicity may occur in tender foliage in the presence of rain or high humidity of several days duration following spraying. May cause foliar injury when used before second cover on McIntosh, and York apples in the Eastern United States. Foliar injury may result from combination with summer oils on apples and pears in the Pacific Northwest.

Does not control mites but is compatible with all common miticides. Toxic to honeybees. Avoid use on crop plants during flowering and pollination period.

CLOSE TO HARVEST USE AND RESIDUE TOLERANCES: Sevin may be applied up to one day before harvest on apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries and strawberries. It may be applied up to and including the day of harvest on grapes, beans, sweet corn, cucumbers, summer squash, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers and potatoes. Allow 7 days between last application of Sevin and harvest of corn for use as forage and fodder as feed for dairy and meat animals.

Tolerances established under the Federal Food Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable Sevin residue when Sevin is used in accordance with label directions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

✓ **APPLES AND PEARS:** For control of codling moth, green apple aphid, white apple leafhopper, apple mealybug — use 1 pound Sevin 50-W per 100 gallons of water (4 level teaspoonfuls per gallon). For apple maggot, plum curculio, rosy apple aphid, red-banded leaf roller, fruit tree leaf roller, pear psylla, periodical cicada, eye-spotted bud moth, European sawfly, Eastern tent caterpillar, Japanese beetle, tentiform leaf miner, forbes scale, San Jose scale, oyster shell scale, and lecanium scale — use 2 pounds Sevin 50-W per 100 gallons of water (8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon). For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid, apply before leaves are curled. Apply at 10 day intervals for optimum apple maggot control. Application of Sevin before second cover may cause fruit thinning. Avoid thinning by delaying use until second cover or at least 15 days after pedal fall.

✓ **PEACHES:** For Oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, lesser peach tree borer, plum curculio, catfacing bugs, periodical cicada, Western spotted cucumber beetles, Japanese beetle, lecanium scales, San Jose scale, and olive scale — use 2 pounds Sevin 50-W per 100 gallons water (8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon). For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly.

✓ **GRAPES:** For grape leaf folder and grape leafhopper — use 1 to 2 pounds per 100 gallons of water (4 to 8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon). Apply just before first brood of larvae emerge from rolls. Apply as needed for leafhoppers. For grape berry moth and Japanese beetle, use 2 pounds per 100 gallons (8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon.) Apply as necessary.

✓ **PLUMS PRUNES AND CHERRIES:** For cherry fruit fly, fruit tree leaf roller, peach twig borer, lesser peach tree borer, black cherry aphid, eye-spotted bud moth, plum curculio, red-banded leaf roller, Japanese beetle, forbes scale, San Jose scale, oyster shell scale, and lecanium scales — use 2 pounds per 100 gallons (8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon.) For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present.

For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly. For codling moth, Eastern tent caterpillar — use 1½ pounds per 100 gallons (6 level teaspoonfuls per gallon).

✓ **STRAWBERRIES:** For control of meadow spittlebug, leaf roller — use 2 pounds per 100 gallon of water (8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon). Apply at the rate of 200 gallons per acre. May be applied up to 1 day prior to harvest.

✓ **BEANS:** For Mexican bean beetle — use 1 pound of Sevin 50-W in sufficient water to thoroughly cover one acre (4 level teaspoonfuls in sufficient water to cover 1000 square feet). For leafhopper, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetle, Western bean cutworm, flea beetle, and Japanese beetle, use 2 pounds per acre (8 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet). For corn earworms, armyworms, and velvet bean caterpillar — use 2 to 3 pounds per acre (8 to 12 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet) and 4 pounds per acre (16 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet) for lima bean pod borer, lygus, and stink bugs. Use sufficient water for thorough coverage. Begin applications when insects or their damage first appear. Repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals or as necessary for control. When label directions are followed, treated vines may be fed to dairy and meat animals.

✓ **CORN:** For corn earworms, European corn borer, fall armyworm, sap beetles and Japanese beetles, use 2 to 4 pounds per acre (8 to 16 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet) in sufficient water for thorough coverage. For larvae in whorl (bud worm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. For insects attacking silks and ears, 3 to 4 applications should be made at 2 to 3 day intervals beginning when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. Timing and good coverage are essential for effective control.

✓ **POTATO, TOMATO, EGGPLANT AND PEPPER:** For Colorado potato beetle, flea beetle, leafhopper, tomato fruit worm, and fall armyworm — use 2 pounds per acre (8 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet). For lygus bug, tomato hornworm, European corn borer and stink bug — use 4 pounds per acre (16 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet). Use sufficient water for thorough coverage.

✓ **CUCUMBER AND SUMMER SQUASH:** For pickle worm and melon worm — use 1 pound per acre (4 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet). For cucumber beetle, squash bug and flea beetle, use 2 pounds per acre (8 level teaspoonfuls per 1000 square feet). Use in sufficient water for thorough coverage. Apply as necessary.

✓ **ORNAMENTALS:** Use 2 pounds per 100 gallon of water (8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon) when insects or their damage first appear. Repeat weekly or as needed to control apple aphid, bagworm, birch leaf miner, elm leaf aphid, elm leaf beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, lace bug, leafhopper, leaf roller, oak leaf miner, orange tortrix, periodical cicada, plant bugs, psyllids, rose aphid, rose slug, scale insects, tent caterpillar, willow leaf beetle and exposed thrips.

✓ **LAWNS:** For ants, chinch bugs, earwigs, fall armyworms, fleas, leafhopper, mosquito, sod webworm (lawn moths), millipedes, use 1 level cupful in 15 to 20 gallons of water for each 500 square feet of established lawn area. 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.

✓ **TOBACCO: IN PLANT BEDS —** For tobacco flea beetle, use 8 level teaspoonfuls per gallon or 2 pounds per 50 gallons and apply 6 gallons per 100 square yards. For green June beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons water. Sprinkle as a drench at 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards.

✓ **IN FIELDS —** for budworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetles, June beetles and hornworms, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Begin treatment when worms are small. Avoid excessive application. Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has died. If late applications are necessary, allow three days before pruning or cutting.

✓ **POULTRY (chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, game birds and pigeons):** For control of Northern fowl mite, chicken mite, lice and fleas. Misting with electric fog machine; mix 10¼ ounces of Sevin 50-W in 1 gallon of water. Use 1½ gallons per 1000 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. If electric fog machine is not available, use a knapsack or cylinder type compressed air sprayer. Use 5¼ ounces of Sevin 50-W in 5 gallons of spray. Use 1 gallon per 100 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary. Direct mist spraying for chicken mites and fleas is a supplement to spraying roosts and buildings for control of these pests. Spray roosts and buildings with conventional power sprayer or knapsack equipment. Control chicken mites, flea and bed bugs by using 2½ pounds per 25 gallons. Force spray into cracks. Repeat as necessary. Ventilate while spraying. Do not use within 7 days of slaughter. Avoid contamination of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs.

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Manufactured by

CENTRAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

General Offices

Hagerstown, Maryland

NET 30 LBS.