

nicious or Jonathan. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advice on possibility of injury and safening the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than 1½ gallons of this product per acre.

APRICOTS—To control aphids, mites, bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetle, and leaf rollers, use ¾ pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grass hoppers, and tortrix requires ½ to ¾ pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use 1 to 1½ pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck split, 10 to 12 days later and if needed 6 and 3 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Use ¾ pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandemis moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than 3½ quarts of this product per acre.

BLUEBERRIES—For thrips, maggots, curculio and tin borers, use ½ pint in 100 gallons of water. For Tecanum scales, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Use before fruit sets or after harvest. Use from 100 to 300 gallons of diluted spray per acre, but do not apply more than 1½ pints of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

CHERRIES—For aphids and mites, mix ¾ pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use ¾ to 1½ pint in 100 gallons of water. Use 1½ pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandemis moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use ¾ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split, for plum curculio use ½ pint per 100 gallons of water 2 or 3 applications 8 to 10 days apart beginning at petal fall or shuck split, for Oriental fruit moths, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use ¾ to 1 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 2 quarts of this product per acre.

GRAPES—For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use ¾ pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use 1½ pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For conspersé stink bugs, use 1½ quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 1½ to 2½ quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 2½ quarts per acre. Do not use more than 1½ quart of this product per acre after the fruit is the size of buckshot. Use 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre depending on age of vineyard and stage of plant growth.