



**DANGER--POISON--PRECAUTIONS** ☠

**CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED**

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts. Spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.



**CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT**

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).



**CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED**

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

**USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING**

(1) Wear water proof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes. (2) Wear safety goggles. (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for parathion protection. (4) Wear heavy duty, natural rubber gloves.

(EPA Reg. No. 524-91)

**POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE**

This product is toxic to fish, shrimp, crab, birds, and other wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. This product only as specified on this label. 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.

**WORK SAFETY RULES**

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated areas where there is danger of drift.

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician) clinic or hospital—immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

**IMPORTANT!** Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating or drinking.

**AFTER WORK,** take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap and water after each use. Respirator should be cleaned and filter replaced according to instructions included with respirator.

**MINIATURE FACSIMILE**  
Type size meets requirements  
Color: Red and Black on White

**POISON**  
See side panels  
for antidote  
and precautions

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

**STOP! READ THE LABEL**



**CAN KILL YOU**

**DANGER**  
Keep out of reach  
of children

**POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)**

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It enters the body on contact with all surfaces. Clothing wet with this material should be removed immediately. Exposed persons should receive prompt medical treatment or they will die. Some of the signs and symptoms are: Headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, blurred vision, pin point pupils, tight labored breathing, nervousness, swelling of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth, muscle spasms and coma.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT**

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor arrives. If swallowed and victim is awake (or conscious), have victim drink plenty of water and induce vomiting by touching throat with finger or blunt object. Do not vomit or give anything by mouth to unconscious person. Have victim lie down. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and get doctor immediately.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Antidote—administer atropine sulfate TWO to FOUR mg intravenously or orally as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at intervals until signs of atropine are present. 2-PAM chloride is also antidotal and is administered in conjunction with atropine. **MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS** are strong cholinesterase inhibitors and affect peripheral nervous systems and diaphragm and respiratory depression. If pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may relapse. **VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.**

**PARATHION 25%**

INSECTICIDE BY **Monsanto**

**NOT FOR HOME USE**

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT</b>	
*Parathion (O,O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)	25.0%
Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent	70.0%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS</b>	
	5.0%
	100.0%

\*Equivalent to 2.0 lbs. of 100% parathion per gallon.



**NET U.S. GAL.**

EPA Est. 524-AL-1

**BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE**

524-91

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**

For sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for the uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

**STOP! READ THE LABEL**



**CAN KILL YOU**

**DANGER**  
Keep out of reach  
of children

**PARATHION 25%**

INSECTICIDE BY **Monsanto**

**NOT FOR HOME USE**

25.0%  
70.0%  
5.0%  
100.0%



**NET U.S. GAL.**

**POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)**

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pinpoint pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT**

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim. If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have victim drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Antidote—administer atropine sulfate in large doses TWO to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is aasantidote and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may occur and fatal relapses have been reported after initial improvement. VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.

EPA Est. 524 AL 1

860 03 53

**POST TREATED AREA**

Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

**CROP USE DIRECTIONS**

Use only according to attached label booklet instructions.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE**

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" by buying or using.

If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

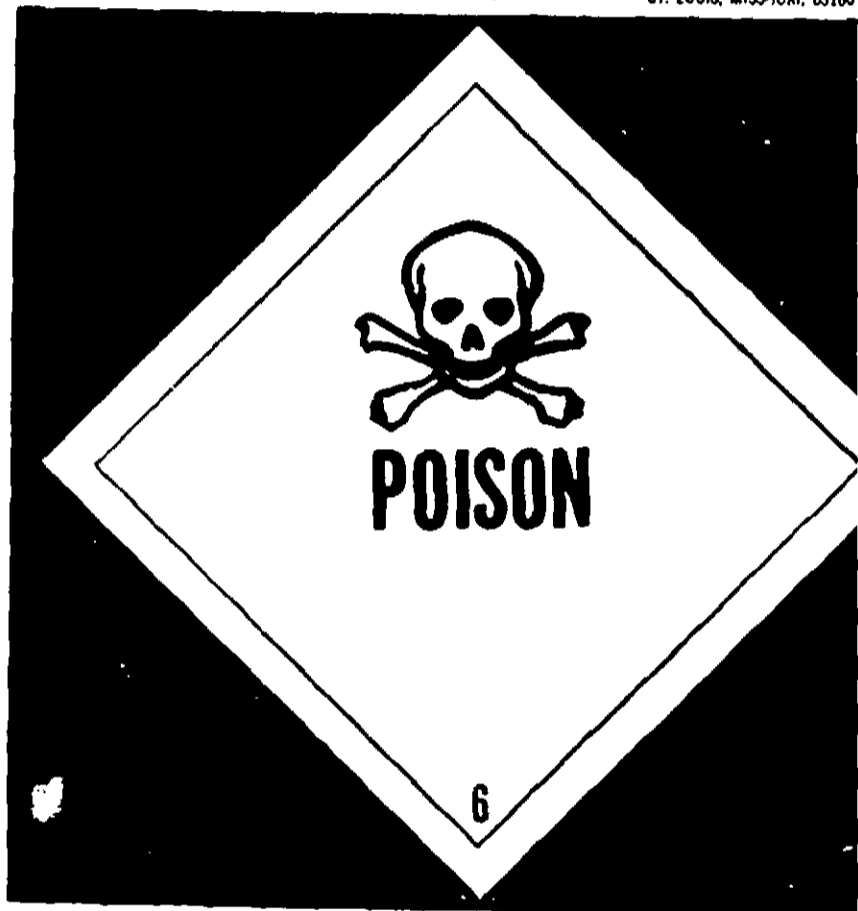
**CONTAINER DISPOSAL**

See attached booklet for proper disposal.

MONSANTO COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, 63166



**PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID**

In case of any evidence of damaged or leaking containers telephone collect. (205) 236-6381 Monsanto, Anniston, Alabama

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification.

**PARATHION 25%**

Emulsifiable concentrate for controlling certain insects on the listed field, forage, fruit and vegetable crops.

NOT FOR HOME USE

Complete Directions for Use

Use only according to these label instructions. Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable return at once unopened.

RESEALABLE BAG

Pull flaps apart to open.  
Press along ridge to close.

816 07/53

Monsanto  
E-88  
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Plant Growth Regulator Act, 1947  
EPA Reg. No. 104.91  
524-41  
Aug-9-1977

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LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Monsanto Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold on the understanding that the buyer assumes responsibility for its use or handling which may result in injury to other products or materials in or on the premises. MONSANTO MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESSED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY. The exclusive remedy of the user or other seller for any and all losses, damages resulting from the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid or in favor for the quantity of this product. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice which are hereby agreed to by any verbal or written agreement.

Limit of Warranty and Liability

**STOP! READ THE LABEL**

**DANGER! POISON**

Keep out of reach of children.



**CAN KILL YOU**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

*Parathion: O,O diethyl O p nitrophenyl phosphorothioate	75.0%
Aromatic petroleum derivative solvent	70.0%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b>	5.0%
	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Equivalent to 2.0 lbs. of 100% parathion per gallon.

Combustible: Do not store or use near heat or open flame. In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Antidote — administer atropine sulfate in large doses, TWO to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. **DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS** Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given supplemental oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may occur and fatal relapses have been reported after initial improvement. **VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.**

**POST TREATED AREA**

Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

**CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT**

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes)

**DO NOT TOUCH**



**CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED**

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed

**DO NOT BREATHE**



**CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED**

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts; spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed

**DO NOT SWALLOW**



**Precautions**

**POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE**

This product is toxic to fish, shrimp, crab, birds, and other wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

**DISPOSAL OF EMPTY CONTAINER** — Do not reuse this container. Completely empty the contents and bury the unused chemical at least 18 inches deep in an isolated location away from water supplies. Rinse out the inside of the container with water to which has been added detergent and caustic soda. Carefully discard the rinse solution by burning at least 18 inches deep in an isolated area away from water supplies. Puncture and crush empty metal container and bury at least 18 inches deep in a supervised public or private dump.

**USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING**

- (1) Wear water proof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes
- (2) Wear safety goggles
- (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for parathion protection
- (4) Wear heavy duty, natural rubber gloves

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using!

This product is designed for application after dilution with water and for use by trained operators using airplane or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in this container are equally applicable to it after dilution with water for spray application. Add the concentrate to the spray tank while filling with water and mix thoroughly either by means of a tank agitator or pump by pass. For best results, thoroughly cover all surfaces to be treated with spray. Rates of application given below should not be exceeded. Never apply later than indicated to assure residue levels at harvest are below tolerances established by the Food and Drug Administration.

Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding application, dosage and timing of sprays for application by ground equipment, add the desired amount of concentrate to sufficient water to apply at least 3 gallons of water per acre. For application by aircraft, add the amount of concentrate desired per acre to 1 to 3 gallons of water consistent with crop growth and good coverage. Greater quantities of water may be required to give sufficient coverage of orchard trees.

**WORK SAFETY RULES**

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift. Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP work and get right away. Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital — immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

**IMPORTANT!** Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating or drinking.

**AFTER WORK,** take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower, using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap and water after each use. Respirator should be cleaned and filter replaced according to instructions included with respirator.

**POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)**

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

**First Aid Treatment**

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

**FIRST AID TREATMENT**

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim. If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have victim drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

**ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE. CONSULT PHYSICIAN FOR EMERGENCY SUPPLY.**

If symptoms or signs of poisoning include blurred vision, abdominal cramps, and tightness in the chest, do not wait for a doctor but give two atropine tablets (each 1/100 grain or 0.65 milligrams) at once. (One tablet to children under five years of age.)

**Fruit Insects**

**FRUIT**

**DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.**

**CITRUS (California)** — Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines and Tangerines.

Scale — For purple, black, brown silt, California red, citricola, cottony cushion and yellow scales, use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scattering.

Other Insects — Use 2 to 4 quarts in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, psyllids, pomelo root weevils, citrus root weevils, citrus scaly bark beetles, orange thrips, orange thrips, and Western fruit tree weevils. Do not use more than 5 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 2 gallons of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

**CITRUS (Areas other than California)** — Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines and Tangerines.

Leaf weevils, chaff, cottony cushion, Glover's, purple, Florida red, yellow, snow scales, aphids, orange dog and plant bugs, using 1 to 1 1/4 pints in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and whiteflies,

**Prevent Injury**

**TO PREVENT PERSONAL INJURY AND POSSIBLE FATALITIES:**

Keep all persons and animals out of treated areas for 48 hours.

Vacated areas should not be re entered until drifting insecticide and volatile residues have dissipated.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on this label.

To avoid excessive residues of parathion on food or forage crops, always observe the statements found under "Directions for Use," limiting the time before harvest when parathion may be applied.

If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation.

Do not apply or allow drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals.

Do not use or store in or around the home. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals. Do not store near food or feed products. Bury spillage; clean up area with strong lye solution.

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.

**Fruit Insects**

use 1 to 1 1/4 pints with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use 2 pints per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than 5 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 2 gallons of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest.

**DO NOT APPLY TO CURRANTS AND FIGS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF HARVEST.**

**CURRANTS** — For control of currant aphids, use 1 to 3 1/2 pints per acre. For control of two spotted spider mites, use 2 to 3 1/2 pints per acre. For currant borers, use 3 1/2 pints per acre.

**FIGS** — For two spotted and Pacific mites, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5 quarts of this product per acre.

**DO NOT APPLY TO AVOCADO WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST.**

**AVOCADO** — To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus root weevils, red banded thrips, avocado lace bugs, pyraliform scales, webbing worms, blossom anomalies, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and termites, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For

control whiteflies, use 1/2 pint with 1 gallon of emulsion oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. In control Florida red scales, Florida wax scales, dieback scales and arizona leafhoppers, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealybugs, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints in 100 gallons of water. To control fatia scales, use 1 1/2 pints in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5 quarts of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST

CANE BERRIES (Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysen berries and Blackberries) — For control of two spotted spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For control of obscure and woody weevils, use at 2 quarts per acre as a post harvest application to the soil in ground cover areas of plants. For crown borers, use at 2 quarts per acre but apply to crown area and lower canes.

CRANBERRIES — For control of fireworms, fruit worms, lygaeids and lecanium scales, use 3 pints per acre.

GOOSEBERRIES — For control of currant aphids, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For control of two spotted spider mites, use 2 to 3 1/2 pints per acre. For currant borers, use 3 1/2 pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 14 DAYS OF HARVEST

APPLES — For control of European sprayer, San Jose scales or scurf scales, mealybugs, European red and two spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot hole borers, orange tortrix and apple tree borer, dilute 1 pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water, 3 to 4 applications, 10 to 14 days apart, starting 10 to 14 days after petal fall. For second and third broods, spray 1 to 3 times at 10 to 14 day intervals. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red banded leaf rollers, apply 1 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and at first, fifth and sixth cover spray. For plum curculio, apply at 1 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 1 or 2 additional times each 7 to 10 days apart. For grasshoppers, use 1 1/2 pints in 100 gallons. For the following insects, 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: bud moths (river Pacific, Willamette or Schoenh mites, flea weevils, rosy, wooly and green apple aphids, leafhoppers, leaf miners, and red bugs. Certain insects, such as two spotted and Willamette mites, may require repeat treatments at 7 to 10 day intervals during the summer months. Parathion sprays may injure the foliage and fruit of McIntosh apples and related varieties, such as Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Welbo, etc. and Golden

Delicious or Jonathan. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advice on possibility of injury and salting the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than 3 gallons of this product per acre.

APRICOTS — To control aphids, mites, bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grasshoppers, and tortrix requires 1 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints 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 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandemis moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying spray 140 after full bloom. Do not use more than 7 quarts of this product per acre.

BLUEBERRIES — For thrips, maggots, curculio and tip borers, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scales, use 2 pints 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 2 1/2 pints of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

CHERRIES — For aphids and mites, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For scales, use 1/2 to 1 pint in 100 gallons of water. Use 1 pint per 100 gallons for control of European sprayer, pear slug, Pandemis moth, shot hole beetle, cankerworm, rose chafers, San Jose scale, crickets, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split. For plum curculio, use 1 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 tortrix, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 4 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

GRAPES — For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs, use 2 pints in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground application or 10 gallons of water by aerial. For European stink bugs, use 3 quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 3 to 5 quarts per acre. For the black vine weevil, use 5 quarts per acre. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre after the fruit is the size of "backshot." Use 300 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on age of vineyard and stage of plant growth.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) — For control of green peach aphids, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water for peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, gall-forming insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if reinfestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. In the South, treat at petal fall. 10 days later and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to 3 weeks before harvest. In the North, treat 3 to 4 times, 7 to 10 days apart, beginning at shuck off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshoppers, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons. 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. Do not apply more than 8 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than 10 quarts per acre per year.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California) — Use as shown for other areas except do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than 5 quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than 10 quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

PEARS — For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales, mealybugs and certain mites, use the dosage described for those insects on apples. For pear psylla, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear slugs, green fruit worms and plant bugs, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover for plum curculio, apply 1 pint in 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 10 days later. Some injury may occur on Rose pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than 7 quarts of this product per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES — Apply 1 to 1 1/2 pints per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: pear thrips, flower thrips, mites, aphids, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot hole borers, bud moths, tortrix, mealy plum lice and scales. Apply scale treatment when crickets emerge. For plum curculio make 3 to 4 applications, beginning at petal fall, at rate of 1 pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach tree borers, use 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 8 quarts of this product per acre.

STRAWBERRIES — To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, tortrix, eggs, leafhoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use 1 to 2 pints in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and strawberry leaf beetles, use 1 1/2 pints in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than 3 1/2 pints of this product per acre. To control garden symphylans, use 10 quarts in 40 gallons of water per acre as a preplant soil treatment.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST

PINEAPPLES — For control of crickets and mealy bug, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 1

OLIVES — For black, oleander and parasitica scales, use 2 pints in 1 1/2 gallons light medium grade summer emulsion or 2 gallon light medium grade summer emulsion oil in 100 gallons of water, post bloom.

NUTS

DO NOT APPLY AFTER HULLS OR HUSKS BEGIN TO OPEN. DO NOT FEED TREATED HULLS OR HUSKS TO LIVESTOCK

ALMONDS — To control fruit tree leaf rollers, tent caterpillars and peach twig borers, use 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for parasitica and San Jose scales, use 2 pints with 3 gallons dormant oil emulsion or 2 1/2 gallons dormant machine oil in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 6 quarts of this product per acre.

FILBERTS — For apple mealybugs, filbert aphids, bud moths and spider mites, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 6 quarts of this product per acre.

PECANS — For control of aphids, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints in 100 gallons of water. To control mites, pecan nut casebearer and pecan leaf casebearer, use 1 1/2 pints in 100 gallons of water. To control black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms and twig gnawers, use 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 10 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

WALNUTS — To control aphids, lecanium scales and walnut husk flies, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5 gallons of this product per acre.

VEGETABLES

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

CELERY — To control aphids, mites, celery worms and tarnished plant bugs, use 2 pints per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use 3 pints per acre, but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

ENDIVE — To control green peach aphids and alfalfa hopper, use 2 pints per acre.

LETTUCE (Head and Bibb) — For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage looper, imported cabbageworm, banded cucumber beetles and egg bugs, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control unspotted leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For harlequin bugs and vegetable weevils, use 2 pints per acre. At the 1/2 pint rate, harvest can be made within 14 days of application.

ORRA — To control leaf miners and spider mites, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For aphids and stink bugs, use 2 pints per acre.

SWISS CHARD — To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 2 pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

BEANS — For control of bean leaf beetles and two spotted mites, use 1 pint per acre. Use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean leafhopper, leaf rollers, leaf miners, leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use 2 pints per acre.

BEETS — To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and wireworms, use 2 pints per acre. If greens are used for feed, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

BLACK-ROOTED PEAS — To control aphids, leaf miners, bean leaf rollers and stink bugs, use 2 pints per acre.

CARROTS — To control leaf miners, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. In control leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Use 2 pints per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and petiole mites. To control cut fly maggots (frost brood), mix 2 pints with 150 gallons per acre and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control cut fly maggots (second brood), use 2 pints per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

CUCUMBERS — For squash vine borer, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf miners, pickleworms, mites and thrips, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 2 pints per acre. Do not apply prior to stinging.

EGGPLANT — To control thrips, leaf miners, blister beetles, and flea beetles, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use 2 pints per acre.

GARLIC — To control onion thrips, use 1 pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petiole mites, use 2 pints per acre.

ONIONS — To control onion thrips, use 1 pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petiole mites, use 2 pints per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use 2 1/2 pints per acre.

PEPPERS — To control thrips, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use 2 pints per acre.

RADISHES — To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use 2 pints per acre.

SPINACH — To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, cutworms, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 2 pints per acre.

SQUASH — To control cucumber beetles, aphids, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 2 pints per acre.

SWEET POTATOES — To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use 2 pints per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morning glory leaf miners, use 2 to 3 pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 12 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

SWEET CORN — To control corn earworms feeding in the bud, fall armyworms, aphids and silklines, use 1 pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use 2 pints per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3 pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 10 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

PEAS — To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stink bugs, thrips, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, leaf miners, alfalfa loopers and celery loopers, use 2 pints per acre. If peas are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.

FUMERALS — To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use 1 to 2 pints per acre.

COLIARDS, RALE AND MUSTARD GREENS — To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggot, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 2 pints per acre. On fall and winter crops do not use within 15 days of harvest.

TOMATOES — To control blister beetles, use 1 pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, mites, tomato russet mites, leaf footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use 2 pints per acre.

TURNIPS — To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use 1 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ARTICHOKES — To control artichoke plume moths, use 2 quarts per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower) — To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworm, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use 2 pints per acre. Rates above 1 pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest.

KOHLRABI — To control aphids, use 2 pints per acre.

LETTUCE (Head) — To control aphids, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles, eggus bugs, webworms and armyworms up to third instar, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control six spotted leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils and leaf miners, use 2 pints per acre. To control garden symphyla, broadcast 2 1/2 gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 6 to 9 inches of soil.

MELONS — To control squash vine borers, leaf miners and false chinch bugs, use 1 pint per acre. For aphids, leafhoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and mites, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use 2 pints per acre.

RUTABAGAS — To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 2 pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 5 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS:

POTATOES — To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 2 pints per acre.

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS — For sweet clover aphids, three cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and spittlebugs, use 1 pint per acre. For aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae, and adult weevils, armyworms up to third instar, clover leaf weevils,

climbing cutworms, webworms, grasshoppers, crickets, spotted alfalfa aphids, leafhoppers, eggus bugs, thrips, and tortoise moths, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than 1 1/2 pints per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetle, sweet clover weevils and green June beetle, use 2 pints per acre. For beet armyworms and corn earworms use 2 to 3 pints per acre. Do not spray leaves during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

PEANUTS — To control fall armyworms and red-necked beanworms, use 2 pints per acre. To control lesser greenstalk borers, use 2 pints per acre. Do not spray to soil surface and base of plants.

RICE — To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use 1 pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where there are important resources.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) — To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbug) and winter grain mites, use 1 pint per acre. For thrips, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For Say's plant bug, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For black grass beet, stink bug, white spider mite, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mite, use 2 pints per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bug, and bank grass mites, use 3 pints per acre.

SOYBEANS — To control webworms, use 1 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, green cloverworms, two spotted mites and stink bugs, use 2 pints per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 2 to 3 1/2 pints per acre. To control white grubs and weevils, broadcast 2 gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGAR BEETS — For alfalfa hopper, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, eggus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 2 pints per acre. For false celery leaf borer, use 3 pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use 3 pints per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and weevils, broadcast 2 gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE — To control weevils, use 4 quarts in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 12 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS

CORN — For control of European corn borers, use 2 pints per acre. Apply the first spray when 25% of the corn plants show "shoot hole" feeding and follow with two additional sprays at 5 to 7 day intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain whorls of plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids, use 1 pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and Japanese beetles, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use 2 pints per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3 pints per acre.

SORGHUM — To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 2 pints to 2 quarts per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 90% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use 1 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar and corn earworms, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3 pints per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before heading to test effects on plants.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 5 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS

COTTON — To control aphids, mites, cotton leaf-worms, cotton leafhoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use 1 pint per acre. For some spider mites, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use 2 to 3 pints per acre. For salt marsh caterpillars, use 2 to 4 pints per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, eggus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use 2 quarts per acre. Use enough water for complete coverage. Make last application when insects appear and repeat at 7 day intervals if required. If desired, this formulation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program.

TOBACCO — For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco suckles, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of picking or 15 days of cutting. Avoid plant juices coming in contact with the skin or other parts of the body of those who are engaged in cutting the crop.

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE — For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use 2 quarts per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES — To control aphids and mites, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water.

MOPS — For control of hop aphids, use 2 to 3 1/2 pints per acre. For spider mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SUNFLOWER — To control aphids, eggus bugs and grasshoppers, use 2 pints per acre. Do not use prebloom after flowering.

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