



ACCEPTED

Jul 13, 1970

REGISTERED
 TRADE NAME REGISTERED
 524-272

Comments

Label to be printed or lithographed in RED on White.

CEREAL

BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND WHEAT—For barley thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers and winter grain mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For cutworms use $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and Say's plant bugs, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For western or brown wheat mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre within 15 days of harvest.

CORN—For control of armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, corn leaf aphids, corn rootworm adults, fall armyworms up to third instar and stalk bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest.

RICE—For rice stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SORGHUM—For corn leaf aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For sorghum midges, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to $\frac{3}{4}$

FRUIT

APPLY AT THE RATES INDICATED FOR THE FOLLOWING CROPS. MAKE NO APPLICATION CLOSER THAN 14 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST. APPLY AS FREQUENTLY AS NEEDED TO CONTROL INSECTS.

APPLES—For control of aphids, codling moths, plum curculio, scales and red-banded leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, plum curculio and red-banded leaf rollers, apply at petal fall and 3 to 4 applications, 8-14 days thereafter, to maintain control. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre.

GRAPES—For control of aphids, grape leaf folders and grape leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of this product per acre.

PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNES—For control of aphids, peach tree borers, plum curculio and Oriental fruit moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of

MONSANTO COMPANY

Shipper's name required
hereon for ship-
ments by
EXPRESS

Label to be printed or
lithographed in
RED on White.

CEREAL

BARLEY, OATS, RYE AND WHEAT—For barley thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers and winter grain mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For cutworms use $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and Say's plant bugs, use $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. For western or brown wheat mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre within 15 days of harvest.

CORN—For control of armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, corn leaf aphids, corn rootworm adults, fall armyworms up to third instar and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

RICE—For rice stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SORGHUM—For corn leaf aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For sorghum midges, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart 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. Do not apply closer than 21 days before harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.

OIL SEED CROPS

SAFFLOWER—For aphids and Lygus bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre before flowering. Do not apply after flowering.

SUNFLOWERS—For control of sunflower moth, use 1 pint per acre. Make no more than 3 applications at 5-day intervals. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

FRUIT

APPLY AT THE RATES INDICATED FOR THE FOLLOWING CROPS. MAKE NO APPLICATION CLOSER THAN 14 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST. APPLY AS FREQUENTLY AS NEEDED TO CONTROL INSECTS.

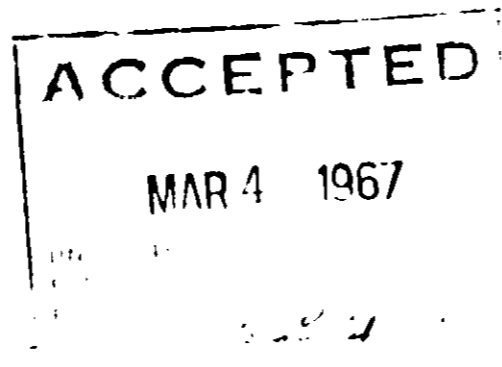
APPLES—For control of aphids, codling moths, plum curculio, scales and red-banded leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, plum curculio and red-banded leaf rollers, apply at petal fall and 3 to 4 applications, 8-14 days thereafter, to maintain control. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre.

GRAPES—For control of aphids, grape leaf folders and grape leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of this product per acre.

PEACHES, PLUMS AND PRUNES—For control of aphids, peach tree borers, plum curculio and Oriental fruit moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of water. Spray tree trunks at time of moth flight to control peach tree borers. For plum curculio and Oriental fruit moths, apply at petal fall or shuck split and 3 to 4 applications, 8-14 days thereafter, to maintain control. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of this product per acre.

STRAWBERRIES—For control of aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre.

860/53 (USDA Reg. No. 524) 272



619

TURFBUILDER plus 3

TREATS
2,500 sq. ft. \$9.99
NET WEIGHT 20 1/2 LBS

dichondra
subaues grass
and weeds
(Scotts (R))

TURFBUILDER (R)
Fertilizer for Dichondra
plus 3 TM
Controls Grasses, Weeds, Insects

- ✓ Gives full feeding of Turfbuilder, the fertilizer that makes dichondra multiply itself
- ✓ Subdues bermudagrass and prevents crabgrass
- ✓ Clears out grassy weeds such as bluegrass (annual and perennial), bentgrass, fescue, reedtop, foxtail, barley
- ✓ Controls cutworms, lawn moth larvae

SEE OTHER SIDE FOR FINING

Keep out of reach of children. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Avoid irritation and prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid contamination of food and animals.

active ingredients: diphenamid (N,N-dimethyl-2, 2-diphenylacetamide)	100%
chlorpyrifos (O-ethyl S-(phosphoryl N-Methylcarbamate)	100%
inert ingredients:	100%
Total	300.00%

Pat. No. 3,033,989 and 3,070,099 (SJA reg. No. 548-31) Product of USA

(Scotts) / TURFBUILDER plus 3
Four great benefits for dichondra 1.9

(Scotts (R))

TURFBUILDER (R) plus 3 TM
four great benefits for dichondra

519

(Scotts (R))

TURFBUILDER (R) plus 3 TM
four great benefits for dichondra

519

GUSSETS:

BACK:

Net Weight 20½ lbs
TurfBuilder (R) Plus 3
22-5-5
guaranteed analysis

TO OPEN BAG
PULL WHITE TAPE

Tear open for
complete directions
and helpful tips

Total nitrogen (N) 22%
1.0% ammoniacal from ammoniated phosphate
13.6% water soluble from methylene ureas and urea
7.4% water insoluble from methylene ureas
Available phosphoric acid (P₂O₅) 5%
from ammoniated phosphate
Soluble potash (K₂O) 5%
from muriate of potash
Potential acidity equivalent to 600 lbs calcium
carbonate per ton
Product of USA
O M Scott & Sons

US Pat No 3,076,700
Marysville, Ohio

Scotts
Spreader 9
setting

Keeps Dichondra greener longer
because it's TRIONIZED (R)
PATENTED BONDING

(Scotts)

TURFBUILDER (R)
Fertilizer for Dichondra
plus 3 TM
Controls Grasses, Weeds, Insects

Gives sustained feeding to dichondra in any season

To control the following weeds - apply whenever they are
a problem:

<u>annual bluegrass</u>	bentgrass
perennial bluegrass	ryegrass
foxtail barley	chickweed
<u>coarse fescue</u>	white clover
velvetgrass	marsh parsley
redtop	

To prevent crabgrass and shepherds purse - apply in
January or early February and repeat in 2 months

To subdue bermudagrass - apply in early spring (repeat
in 2 months) or apply in fall

To control the following insects - apply whenever they
are a problem:

armyworms	lawn moth larvae
cutworms	(sod webworms)
fleas	vegetable weevils
	millipedes

DO NOT USE ON GRASS LAWNS

(Scotts)/ TURFBUILDER plus 3
four great benefits for dichondra

How to use

TURFBUILDER plus 3

Fertilizes dichondra, controls grassy weeds and insects

When to use

When applied in January or early February
(repeat in 2 months)

Fertilizes your dichondra
Prevents crabgrass, shepherds purse
Controls annual bluegrass and chickweed
Subdues bermudagrass
Controls vegetable weevils in dichondra

When applied in March or April (repeat in 2
months)

Fertilizes your dichondra
Subdues bermudagrass
Controls bluegrasses, bentgrass, redtop
Controls cutworms and lawn moth larvae

When applied in May through September

Fertilizes your dichondra
Controls fescue and ryegrass
Controls cutworms and lawn moth larvae

When applied in October or November

Fertilizes your dichondra
Controls fescue, ryegrass, chickweed
Subdues bermudagrass
Prevents annual bluegrass