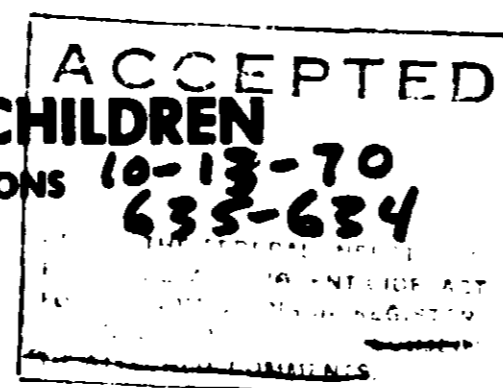


# E-Z FLO METHOXYCHLOR 50 WP

**CAUTION:**  
**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN**  
 SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL CAUTIONS



**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

*Methoxychlor, Technical .....	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS: .....	50%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*50% Methoxychlor, Technical is equivalent to 44% 2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane and 6% other isomers and reaction products.

**DESTROY CONTAINER WHEN EMPTY. NEVER RE-USE.**

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**Mixing:** Pour into the tank of a power sprayer with the agitator running. Keep agitator running while spraying. Where small sprayers are used, the material should be kept mixed by frequent shaking or rolling of the sprayers. One tablespoonful per gallon is equivalent to one pound per 100 gallons.

**ON APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, PLUMS AND PRUNES** for Plum Curculio: Use 3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. Make 2 to 4 applications at 7 to 10 day intervals depending on local conditions. Begin at Petal Fall for apples and pears (for stone fruits begin at Shuck Split). For Apple Maggot, Codling Moth, Cherry Fruitworm, Cherry Fruitfly, Japanese Beetle, and Leafhopper: Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. Apply so as to wet thoroughly all surfaces of foliage and fruit, using 2 or more applications at 7 to 14 day intervals beginning when insects first appear. **Do Not** use on Apricots or Peaches later than 21 days before harvest or on other fruit listed above later than 7 days before harvest.

**ON GRAPES, BLUEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES AND CRANBERRIES** for Japanese Beetle, Leafhoppers,

Grape Berry Moth, Grape Leaf Skeletonizer, Cherry Fruitworm, Strawberry Weevil, Rose Chafer, Spittlebugs, Plum Curculio, and Cranberry Fruitworm: Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water per acre except on grapes use 6 pounds in 300 gallons of water per acre. Apply so as to wet thoroughly all surfaces of foliage and fruit, using 2 or more applications at 7 to 14 day intervals beginning when insects first appear. **Do Not** use on Raspberries, Blackberries or Strawberries later than 3 days before harvest or on other fruit listed above later than 14 days before harvest.

**ON BEANS, CUCUMBERS, TOMATOES, POTATOES AND SWEET CORN** for Mexican Bean Beetle, Bean Leaf Beetle, Asparagus Beetle, Cucumber and other Diabrotica Beetles, Flea Beetle, Colorado Potato Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Fall Armyworm, Leafhoppers, Pea Weevil, Blister Beetle and Squash Vine Borer: Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water per acre. Start spraying when insects are first seen. Repeat applications as needed. **Do Not** apply later than 1 day before harvest to cucumbers, pumpkins, melons, squash, or tomatoes; **No** later than 7 days before harvest to sweet corn; **No** later than 3 days before harvest to beans. **Do Not** use bean plants for feed.

**ON ALFALFA, CLOVER AND PASTURE GRASSES** for Alfalfa Caterpillar, Spittlebug, Velvet Bean and Soybean Caterpillars, Flea Beetle, Alfalfa Weevil (larvae), Leafhoppers, Japanese Beetle, Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Pea Weevil and Cowpea Curculio: Use 2 to 3 lbs. per 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply so as to wet thoroughly all parts of the plants. Start applications when insects first appear. **Do Not** apply later than 7 days before harvest or grazing.

**NOTE: Do Not** use more than the following amounts of this material per acre per application. Grapes, blueberries, cranberries, currants, gooseberries, alfalfa, clover, and pasture grasses — 6 lbs.; potatoes and sweet corn — 4½ lbs.; blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, melons, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, pumpkins, and squash — 3½ lbs.; apples and pears — 36 lbs.; apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, prunes — 24 lbs.

Remove residues remaining at harvest by washing, brushing, or other effective means.

## CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs.

Do not graze dairy animals or animals being finished for slaughter nor feed treated plants.

Toxic to fish. Do not contaminate any body of water or apply where run-off is a frequent problem.

This product is toxic to bees and should not be applied when bees are actively visiting the area

Net Contents and Manufacturer On Container