

1007-17

11/23/1966

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AS-50*

AGRICULTURAL STREPTOMYCIN

ACCEPTED

NOV 23 1966

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 1007-17 SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

Active Ingredient:

Streptomycin Sulfate 62.6 %
(Equivalent to 50% streptomycin base)

Inert Ingredients 37.4 %

USDA Reg. No. 1007-17

This material is a non-sterile, suitably denatured commercial grade antibiotic formulation, intended for agricultural use in control of plant diseases. Seller makes no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, concerning results obtained by use of this material. Buyer assumes all risk of use or handling whether or not in accordance with any suggestions, recommendations, or directions of seller.

CAUTION: MAY cause allergic skin reactions. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. Wear dust mask and rubber gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ENCLOSED FOLDER

*Trademark

MADE IN U.S.A.

Lot

NET WEIGHT 25 LBS.

▽

CAUTION: FOR MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING OR REPACKING.



CHEMICAL DIVISION

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.

Manufacturing Chemists since 1849

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

AS-50*

Formulating Information:

AS-50* is designed for incorporation into private label commercial types of agricultural spray and dust formulations. Formulations may be designed for an active ingredient content (streptomycin) of any practical concentration. Dilution of AS-50 should be made with inert carriers, preferably with pyrophyllite types (hydrated aluminum silicates).

Wettable spray powder formulations are also suitable for use as "dip" and "soak" formulations. The addition of 5 to 10% of a nonionic wetting agent is desirable.

Dust formulations may include "sticker" additives.

It is preferable not to formulate AS-50 in combination with other active ingredients. Additional compatibility information is available upon request.

Formulation Guide:

When formulating spray powders the following proportions of AS-50 in your product will result in the solution concentrations listed below.

Amount AS-50* (ounces/100 gallons water)	Desired Concentration (p.p.m./solution)
0.67	25
1.34	50
2.68	100
5.36	200
26.80	1000

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Pfizer

Pfizer
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CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017**

*Trademark, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

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SPRAY

APPLICATIONS FOR STREPTOMYCIN SPRAY PRODUCTS

DISEASE AND CROP	RECOMMENDED CONCENTRATION	FIRST SPRAY	FOLLOW UP SPRAY SCHEDULE
Fire Blight Pears (West Coast Area)	60 p.p.m.	10% bloom.	Repeat at 5 day intervals until all late bloom is over. (This could mean 12-15 applications per season.) Final application should not exceed 10 weeks after first bloom. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Fire Blight Apples (West Coast Area)	60 p.p.m.	Full bloom.	Apply at petal fall and late secondary bloom, but not later than 120 days before harvest.
Fire Blight Apples	50 p.p.m.	Spray trees at 20-30% bloom.	Spray trees every 3-4 days during blossom time. Do not apply after fruit is visible.
Blight Walnuts (West Coast Area)	50 p.p.m.	Early bloom 1%-5% pistillate stage.	Apply at 10% to 20% pistillate, early post-bloom and post-bloom. Final application should not exceed 8 weeks after first application. Do not apply within 120 days of harvest.
Bacterial Spot Tomatoes, Peppers	200 p.p.m.	Spray seedlings in seed beds and fields when first true leaves appear.	Spray plants every fifth day until fruit is set.
Halo Blight Beans	200 p.p.m. for curative action	Apply first spray when first true leaves appear (approximately ten days after emergence).	Apply only on seed-crop beans or before fruit is set on table-crop beans. Spray at 7 day intervals for a total of three applications. Do not feed treated vines to livestock.
Soft Rot and Blackleg Potatoes	400 p.p.m. for curative action	In early and later stages of infection, spray at 5 day intervals for a total of at least four applications. Apply only on seed crop beans or before fruit is set on table-crop beans. Do not feed treated vines to livestock.	Soak cut seed pieces in streptomycin solution for several minutes; plant as usual. NOTE: A suitable fungicide (such as Captain, Phygon, dithiocarbamates) should be used as an adjunct to this treatment for the control of fungal diseases associated with potato seed pieces.
Bacterial Blight Celery (Florida area)	200 p.p.m.	Apply first spray when seedlings are in two leaf stage, when first true leaves appear.	Apply at 4 to 5 day intervals until late bloom is over. (This could mean 12-15 applications per season.) Final application should not exceed 10 weeks after first bloom. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Angular Leaf Spot Cucumber	200 p.p.m. for preventive action	Apply on plants after their emergence in the field to obtain control during period prior to fruit set.	Repeat at 5 day intervals until late bloom is over. (This could mean 12-15 applications per season.) Final application should not exceed 10 weeks after first bloom. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Wildfire and Blue Mold Tobacco	400 p.p.m. for curative action	When heavy infection occurs, spray at 5 day intervals for a total of three applications. Do not spray plants after fruit is set.	Apply at 10% to 20% pistillate, early post-bloom and post-bloom. Final application should not exceed 8 weeks after first application. Do not apply within 120 days of harvest.
	100 p.p.m. for preventive action	Apply first spray when plants are in the two leaf stage or about the size of a dime or when Blue Mold first appears in the area.	Repeat application at 5-7 day intervals until late stage of infection. Additional protection may be obtained by spraying field plants with 100 p.p.m. in a weekly spray schedule.
	200 p.p.m. for curative action	In locations where Wildfire has been a problem in recent years or where applications have been delayed until disease appears, a spray at 200 p.p.m. streptomycin is recommended. Follow the same schedule as above.	

APPLICATIONS FOR STREPTOMYCIN PRODUCTS (Cont'd)

DISEASE AND CROP	RECOMMENDED CONCENTRATION	FIRST SPRAY	FOLLOW UP SPRAY SCHEDULE
Downy Mildew Hops	1000 p.p.m.	Treat hop-crowns in early spring when infected shoots first appear. Apply first soak-spray after crown pruning when new shoot growth is between 4-12 inches advanced. Do not apply after first vine training.	
Bacterial Leaf Spot Sesame	250 p.p.m.	Soak seed in streptomycin solution for 30 minutes; plant seed as usual. (This treatment is not effective when treated seed is planted adjacent to fields of sesame grown from non-treated seed.) Do not feed treated seeds to livestock.	
Bacterial Stem Rot	200 p.p.m.	Soak cuttings in streptomycin solution for 20 minutes. Plant cuttings in sterilized rooting medium.	
Defenbachia Cuttings	100 p.p.m.	To check spread of stem rot in stock plants, use 100 p.p.m. streptomycin spray every 5 to 7 days.	
Crown Gall Roses (New Jersey area)	200 p.p.m.	Remove infected plant. Cut out gall tissue. Soak the plant root system and cut surfaces of the infected area in streptomycin solution for 15 minutes. Replant rose bushes in soil free of the crown gall organisms.	
Fire Blight of the Rosaceae Home Garden Apple Trees, Home Garden Pear Trees, Pyracantha Bush (Calif.)	50 p.p.m.	Use 50 p.p.m. streptomycin in watering solution and in foliar sprays applied weekly starting one week after planting as an adjunct to this treatment.	
Bacterial Wilt Chrysanthemums	100 p.p.m.	Apply streptomycin in foliar and blossom sprays. Apply first spray at start of blossoming period. Continue spray application every 3 to 4 days during blossom time. Apply additional sprays every 5 to 7 days after blossom period when weather favors spread of fire blight. Do not apply after fruit is visible.	
Bacterial Leaf Rot Philodendron	50 p.p.m.	Soak plant cuttings in streptomycin solution for 4 hours; plant as usual.	
	200 p.p.m. for curative action	Apply as preventive or at first signs of water-soaked areas on leaf. Remove all rotted leaves from plant and then spray at 200 p.p.m. every 4 days.	

APPLICATIONS FOR STREPTOMYCIN DUST PRODUCTS

DISEASE AND CROP	DUST CONCENTRATION	FIRST DUST	FOLLOW UP DUST SCHEDULE
Fire Blight Pears (West Coast Area)	1500 p.p.m. dust	10% bloom.	Repeat at 5 day intervals until late bloom is over. (This could mean 12-15 applications per season.) Final application should not exceed 10 weeks after first bloom. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest.
Fire Blight Apples (West Coast Area)	1500 p.p.m. dust	Full bloom.	Apply at petal fall and late secondary bloom, but not later than 120 days before harvest.
Blight Walnuts (West Coast Area)	1000 p.p.m. dust	Early bloom 1%-5% pistillate stage.	Apply at 10% to 20% pistillate, early post-bloom and post-bloom. Final application should not exceed 8 weeks after first application. Do not apply within 120 days of harvest.
Blue Mold Wildfire Tobacco	Streptomycin Tobacco Dust 0.3% activity (3000 p.p.m. activity)	Apply 8 lbs. per acre within one week after setting tobacco plants in the field. Make three additional weekly applications at 10 lbs., 12 lbs., and 15 lbs. per acre, respectively. If weather conditions favor disease development thereafter, apply 15 lbs. per acre as needed, until harvest.	

Additional formulating, packaging, and labeling instructions or samples are available.