

ACCEPTED

JUN 9 1967

UNDER FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 1007-24 SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

Agri-mycin[®] 17

AGRICULTURAL STREPTOMYCIN

40023-252

Active Ingredient:

Streptomycin Sulfate 21.3%

(Equivalent to 17% streptomycin activity)

↳ Inert Ingredients 78.7%

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.

WARNING: Keep out of reach of children.

KEEP TIGHTLY CLOSED

NET WEIGHT 25 LBS.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Lot

Pfizer

SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON ENCLOSED FOLDER

USDA Reg. No. 1007-24

CHEMICAL DIVISION
CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists since 1849
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

1007-24

06/09/1967

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FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER
ED UNDER NO: 1007-24

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 preventive 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.
	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.	
Soft Rot and Blackleg Potatoes	100 p.p.m.	Soak cut seed pieces in streptomycin solution for several minutes; plant as usual. NOTE: A suitable fungicide (such as Captan, Phygon, dithiocarbonates) 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. Continue applications until celery is transplanted in the field.
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.	Apply at intervals of 5-7 days until fruit sets.
	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.	
Wildfire and Blue Mold Tobacco	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 plants are set in the field. 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 of 200 p.p.m. streptomycin is recommended. Follow the same schedule as above.	

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 Dieffenbachia Cutting	200 p.p.m.	Soak cuttings in streptomycin solution for 20 minutes. Plant cuttings in sterilized rooting medium. 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 (Fire Thorn Bush) (Calif.)	100 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	50 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	200 p.p.m. for curative action	Soak plant cuttings in streptomycin solution 4 hours; plant as usual.	Apply every 4 to 5 days.

MIXING

CONCENTRATION DESIRED	QUANTITY AGRI-MYCIN 17 PER VOLUME OF WATER		
	50 GALLONS	100 GALLONS	500 GALLONS
50 p.p.m.	2 ounces	4 ounces	20 ounces
60 p.p.m.	2.4 ounces	4.8 ounces	1 1/4 lbs.
100 p.p.m.	4 ounces	1/2 lb.	2 1/2 lbs.
200 p.p.m.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	5 lbs.

p.p.m. = parts per million.

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 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)	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 information regarding use of Agri-mycin 17 may be obtained from your local Agricultural Extension Agent or State Experimental Station.

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PACKAGE INSERT

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