

1007-24

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# Agri-mycin® 17

## AGRICULTURAL STREPTOMYCIN

### Active Ingredient:

Streptomycin (from streptomycin sulfate) .....	17.0%
Inert Ingredients .....	83.0%

### 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.

This material is a nonsterile, 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.

**ACCEPTED**  
**AUG 5 1968**  
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
 FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT  
 FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED  
 UNDER NO. 1007-24 SUBJECT  
 TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.



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

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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.
Bacterial Spot Tomatoes, Peppers	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 transplanted in the field.
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.
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.	
Bacterial Stem Rot Dieffenbachia Cuttings	200 p.p.m.	Soak cuttings in streptomycin solution for 20 minutes. Plant cuttings in sterilized rooting medium.	
	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.	
	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.	

DISEASE AND CROP	RECOMMENDED CONCENTRATION	FIRST SPRAY	FOLLOW-UP SPRAY SCHEDULE
Fire Blight of the Rosaceae Home Garden Apple Trees, Home Garden Pear Trees, Pyracantha (Fire Thorn Bush) (Calif.)	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 Wilt Chrysanthemums	50 p.p.m.	Soak plant cuttings in streptomycin solution for 4 hours; plant as usual.	
Bacterial Leaf Rot Philodendron	200 p.p.m.	Apply as preventive or at first signs of water-soaked areas on leaf.	Apply every 4 to 5 days.
	for curative action	Remove all rotted leaves from plant and then spray at 200 p.p.m. every 4 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 1/2 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.
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.

