

1(047)

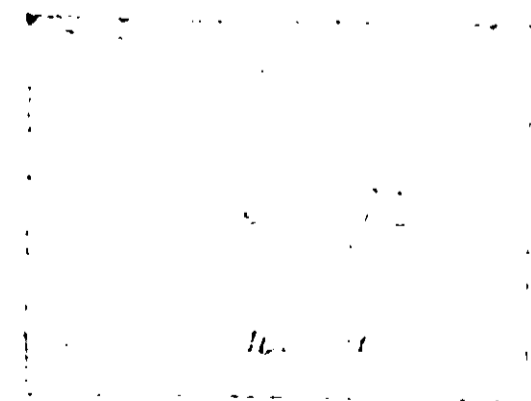
1. Title

2. Author

3. Description - contains the following information:

for use on stored print.

(Cover art - to be suggested by studio.)



3(of 7)

Compound, when diluted with 100 parts of water, is used on
bushels of grain.

- Efficiency - costs less than 2¢ per bushel.
- Flexibility - use indoors or outdoors - in feed, on plants, etc.
- Adherence - convenient, easy to use and clean up.

ACC
Oct 17 1973

(line art - beetle, moth and weevil)

1001-46

Beetles, moths and weevils are indeed necessary evils.

They clear the land of undesirable plant debris. Without the aid of these valuable insects, we'd be overwhelmed by the monstrous pile-up of debris. If they would only stick to their role as natural scavengers, these insects would pose no problem...but they have a "sweet tooth" for stored grain.

Rice weevils may cause wheat to shrink by 20% in 5 weeks...or a beetle may wind up in somebody's cereal box...starting a chain reaction of trouble for the retailer and manufacturer. You must take the necessary action to help prevent stored grain insects from causing serious harm.

(line art - Man sweeping out grain storage area with a broom.)

Ventilation is the solution.

Where do these insects come from? Mostly from the refuse left in storage bins and from old grains scattered in and around the storeroom and adjoining buildings. So before new grain comes in, do a thorough clean-up job in bins, elevators and the surrounding areas. Also completely clean up trucks, trailers, machinery, farm storages, bunkers and ships' holds. Burn all debris and debris. And spray all surfaces in these areas as directed with a solution of Malathion Compound in water.

When the grain is being loaded or turned into storage - spray the grain with Malathion to kill insects on the grain surface.

... at these temperatures.
 ... the good protection because most stored grain insects are
 ... grain for during storage. Temperature of ...
 In addition to sanitation, it's important to keep the temperature and
 keep it cool and dry too.

with a spray of low pH disinfectant or the use of ...
 ... of low temperature and low relative humidity - the most effective

ACCEPTED
 (21st 12 1977)
 1000-40

- promptly destroy or incinerate empty grain sacks.
 - Isolate market grain from feed grain.
 - vacuum cleaners.
 - cleaned continuously, using dust-collecting machinery and
 - Since dust is a breeding ground for insects, it should be
 during operation.
 - Grain mills and storage plants should be cleaned continuously
- there are some additional useful sanitary measures to follow:

sanitation.
 is not practical, the grain can still be protected during storage with
 the grain surface with sanitation after installation. In cases where sanitation
 cannot be prevented re-installation. That's why it's important to plan
 and select the fumigant as early as possible and to avoid any
 of the grain pile.
 (systems) sanitation strategy the fumigant is the most important
 and to use an appropriate amount of fumigant to ensure that
 over the grain is stored, it should be possible to maintain a high level of

4(057)

the solution mixture, determine the rate of spray application
and the spray pressure, capable of delivering 1 gallon of water per
square foot of surface. For small amounts of grain in large stores,
use a standard spray applicator, which can be calibrated to deliver
1 gallon of water while it is being sprayed at a rate of 1 gallon per
square foot. The application of water for each 25 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 50 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 100 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 200 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 300 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 400 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 500 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 600 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 700 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 800 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 900 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 1000 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon.

AC
64191977

the solution mixture, determine the rate of spray application
and the spray pressure, capable of delivering 1 gallon of water per
square foot of surface. For small amounts of grain in large stores,
use a standard spray applicator, which can be calibrated to deliver
1 gallon of water while it is being sprayed at a rate of 1 gallon per
square foot. The application of water for each 25 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 50 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 100 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 200 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 300 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 400 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 500 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 600 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 700 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 800 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 900 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon. The application of water for each 1000 gallons of grain should
be 1/2 gallon.

5(057)

7(6f7)

... the ... are ... Do not ...
... of ...

... only as directed.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of any body of water. Do not
contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Oct 12 1972

100740

Code No. _____