

PENETRATES TO KILL BORERS AND THEIR LARVAE FEEDING IN THE CAMBIUM AND PHLOEM LAYERS OF TREES AND SHRUBS. KILLS BORERS AFTER THE TREE HAS BEEN INFESTED.

ROUNDHEADED BORERS (Cerambycidae): This family of insects is more difficult to control, because a portion of their life cycle is spent in the sapwood and heartwood, during a 2 to 4 year life cycle. The most successful treatment is at the beginning of the larval stage or during the pupal stage, at both of which times the insect is located just under the bark. Consult with the State Agricultural Extension Service to determine the life cycle of the borer in question. BORER KILLER can also be used by injection into the tunnels, which means that each tunnel opening must be treated.

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes and clothing. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. In case of contact with skin or eyes, flush with plenty of water; for eyes, get medical attention. Wash with soap and water after handling and before eating or smoking; wear clean clothing. Do not apply or allow to drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy it by perforating or crushing. Bury or discard in a safe place.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risk and liability of use, storage and/or handling of this material not in accordance with the terms of the label.

PATTERSON'S®

BORER KILLER

(BARK PENETRATING TYPE)

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: 100.0%
Gamma Isomer of Benzene Hexachloride
from Lindane 1.0%
Petroleum Hydrocarbon 99.0%

CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children.
See other cautions on side panel.

NET CONTENTS GALLON
MANUFACTURED BY, OR TO THE SPECIFICATIONS OF
PATTERSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
1400 UNION AVENUE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

E.P.A. Reg. No. 2169-226 8-72

DIRECTIONS

BORER KILLER should be applied only to the mature bark of trees and shrubs as a coarse spray or with a paint brush. For best results, application should be to dry bark, so that if sap has exuded over the infested area, it should be washed off, allowed to dry, and then treated. Spray the main trunk thoroughly up to 8 feet above ground. Repeat at 3 to 6 month intervals. TREATMENTS WHICH ENCIRCLE A LIMB OF THE TRUNK CAN BE HARMFUL AND SHOULD BE AVOIDED. DO NOT APPLY TO FOLIAGE OR SMALL TWIGS OF CURRENT YEAR GROWTH.

FLAT HEADED BORERS (Buprestidae) in Apple*, Ash, Beech, Boselder, Cottonwood, Elm, Horsechestnut, Linden, Maple, Oak, Pear*, Poplar, Sycamore and Willow should be treated as soon as first noted. The symptoms (a) include a damp spot on the bark at the point of early infestation, developing until the sap drips from the spot; discoloration of bark overlying the tunnel, and the possible appearance of dry frass at the entrance to, or just below, the tunnels. If the treated area has not dried within a week to ten days, treatment should be repeated.

BARK BEETLES in Elm and Pine. Apply BORER KILLER as above explained, giving particular attention to the entrance holes of the borers.

*Limit spray applications to the period before formation of fruit or after harvest. Trunks can be treated by brushing while fruit is present, but caution should be used to avoid spattering the fruit.

LABOR SAVING CHEMICALS

Sept. 12, 1972
2169-226