

Jan 3 1972

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
ED UNDER NO. 2793224



TRITHION 8-E

EMULSIFIABLE LIQUID INSECTICIDE
ACARICIDE

Contains Eight Pounds TRITHION Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Carbophenothion: S-[(p-chlorophenylthio) methyl] O, O-diethyl phosphorodithioate	79.49%
Xylene range aromatic hydrocarbon solvent	8.32%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	12.19%
U.S. Pat. No. 2,793,224	100.0%



MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. For commercial application, wear rubber gloves, protective clothing, rubber overshoes and goggles. In case of contact, wash immediately with soap and water; For eyes, flush with water for 15 minutes. Wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water before eating or smoking. Do not contaminate feed and food. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before re-use. Call a physician immediately in cases of suspected poisoning. Atropine is antidotal.

ANTIDOTE - Contact may cause cholinesterase inhibition. 2-PAM also is antidotal when administered early and in conjunction with atropine.

Protect from temperatures below 0°F. Liquid phases may separate at lower temperatures. Warm or store at higher temperatures and mix thoroughly to recombine liquid phases and assure uniformity before use.

_____ GALLONS NET

MADE IN U.S.A. FOR

Pueblo Chemical & Supply Co.
GARDEN CITY, KANSAS PUEBLO, COLORADO

USE PRECAUTIONS

Read all precautions and directions for use before using. Use only for claims listed and only as specified on this label.

In order that pesticidal residues on food and forage crops will not exceed tolerances established by the Federal Food and Drug Administration, use only at recommended rates and intervals, and do not apply closer to harvest than specified. Do not apply or allow to drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals or onto adjoining food, fiber or pasture crops. The grower is responsible for residues on his crops as well as for damages caused by drift from his property to that of others.

Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Agricultural Extension Service for additional information as to the timing, number and rate of application will vary with local conditions.

Do not apply oil sprays to trees where soil moisture is low or where soil moisture has recently been low.

Do not apply oil sprays when temperatures are in excess of 90° F. or in periods of low humidity caused by dry winds.

Do not combine oil sprays with sulfur sprays or apply within 30 days following a sulfur spray.

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

This product is toxic to bees and should not be applied when bees are actively visiting the area.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Application should be made only by trained personnel using approved protective equipment. Do not apply with hand equipment. Pour specified amount of this product into nearly filled spray tank. Add balance of water to fill tank. Keep agitator running during filling and spraying operations. Do not allow mixture to stand. If mixture does not mix readily, but tends to separate as an oily layer, do not use as injury to plants may result. Do not combine with wettable powders unless previous use of the mixture has proven physically compatible and safe to plants. Always thoroughly emulsify this product with at least half of total water before adding wettable powder.

RECOMMENDATIONS

VEGETABLE, FIELD AND VINE CROPS
Dosage rates are given as pints TRITHION 8-E per acre. The product should be applied in sufficient water to provide good coverage. This ordinarily will vary from 1 to 20 gallons by aircraft and 5 to 125 gallons by ground equipment, depending on the crop and growth stage. Exceptions are specified below.

ALFALFA: Pea aphid, potato leafhopper, spotted alfalfa aphid, two-spotted mite — Apply ½ to 1 pint. Meadow spittlebug — Apply 1 pint. Do not apply more than one application per cutting. Do not graze or cut for hay within 28 days after application.

BEANS, LIMA: Bean aphid, Mexican bean beetle, potato leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite — Apply ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

BEANS, SNAP OR DRY: Bean aphid, Mexican bean beetle, potato leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite — Apply ½ pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not make more than two applications per season. Do not graze or cut for hay within 21 days after application.

BEETS, GARDEN: Bean aphid, potato flea beetle, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest if tops are to be used as feed or food.

CANTALOUPE, WATERMELONS: Melon aphid, potato flea beetle, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.

CLOVER: Pea aphid, potato leafhopper, two-spotted mite — Apply ½ to 1 pint. Meadow spittlebug — Apply 1 pint. Do not make more than one application per cutting. Do not graze or cut for hay within 28 days after application.

CORN (FIELD AND SWEET): Grass mite, Pacific mite, two-spotted mite — Apply 1 pint. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not graze or cut for forage within 21 days after application.

COTTON:
EARLY SEASON:
Carmine (Cinnabar) mite, two-spotted mite, tropical mite — Use ¼ to ½ pint.
MID AND LATE SEASON:
Use ½ to 1 pint. If mite populations are high, use ½ to ¾ pint and repeat in 5 to 10 days.
Cotton leafworm — Use ½ to 1 pint.
Cotton aphid, leaf perforator, fleahopper — Use 1 pint per acre.

Treated plants should not be grazed or fed to livestock.

CUCUMBERS, SUMMER SQUASH: Melon aphid, potato leafhoppers, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

EGGPLANT: Mites (tropical, two-spotted), potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

ONION: From seeds, sets or transplants (for dry bulb or green) — Onion maggot control — Furrow treatment, muck soils: 1-½ to 2 pints per acre. Mineral soil, 1 to 1-½ pints per acre. Apply at time of seeding or transplanting by spraying in the planting furrow. Mix in 100 gallons of water and apply 3 gallons of mixture per 1,000 ft. of furrow. Keep the mixture agitated.

PEPPER, PIMENTO: Mites (tropical, two-spotted), potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

SEED CROPS: (Alfalfa, Clover, Corn, Sorghum, Cucurbit, Melons, Sugarbeets and Vegetable crops listed on this label) Aphids (bean, pea, spotted alfalfa), mites (brown wheat, two-spotted), serpentine leaf miner — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not graze or feed crop residue to livestock. Sugar beet seed crops can be treated up to 14 days of harvest and crop residue can be fed to livestock.

SORGHUM: Green bug (Texas only), pea aphid, sorghum midge, two-spotted mite, *Oligonychus* mite species — 1 pint. Limit applications to one per season. Do not graze or cut for forage within 21 days. Under certain climatic conditions and on some varieties of grain sorghum, organophosphorus chemicals may cause a slight discoloration to the leaves.

SOYBEANS: Bean aphid, Mexican bean beetle, potato leafhopper, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite. Apply ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Do not feed treated forage to livestock.

SUGARBETS: Bean aphid, potato flea beetle, serpentine leaf miner, two-spotted mite — ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

TOMATO: Mites (tomato russet, tropical, two-spotted), potato flea beetle, potato leafhopper, potato psyllid, serpentine leaf miner — Use ½ to 1 pint. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

RECOMMENDATIONS

NON-FOOD CROPS (For Use By Commercial Applicators Only)

FOREST AND CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTINGS: European pine shoot moth — Apply ½ to 1 pint in 5 to 50 gallons of water per acre. Repeat application if necessary.

LAWNS, ORNAMENTAL TURF: Chinch bugs, Bermuda mite, rhodes grass scale and thrips on Bermudagrass — Wet lawn thoroughly then apply 5/8 pint of TRITHION 8-E in 100 to 150 gallons of water to 5,000 sq. ft. of lawn area. To protect fish, do not contaminate aquariums, streams, lakes or ponds with this material. Do not permit children or domestic animals on lawns until treated area is completely dry. Birds feeding on treated areas may be killed.

ORNAMENTALS: Arbor-vitae, Althea (Hollyhock), Amaryllis Antirrhinum (Snapdragon), Aracaria (Norfolk Island Pine), Asparagus Fern, Begonia (Both Fibrous and Tuberos Rooted), Bignonia (Trumpet-flower), Boxwood, Cacti, Callistephus (China Aster), Calluna (Heather), Calonyction (Moonflower), Camellia, Carnation, Cedar, Chrysanthemum, Cineraria, Citrus, Croton, Coleus, Cosmos, Cotoneaster, Crataegus (Hawthorn), Cycas (Sago-Palm), Dahlia, Delphinium, Eucalyptus, Eucymus, Euphorbia Pulcherrima (Poinsettia), Fagus (Beech), Ficus Elastica (Rubber-Plant), Ferns, Firs, Fuchsia, Gardenia, Guava Hedera Helix (Ivy), Hemlock, Hydrangea, Ilex (Holly), Jasmine, Juniper, Lantana, Lathyrus (Sweet Pea), Ligustrum (Privet), Lilium (Lily), Magnolia, Myrtus (Myrtle), Nerium (Oleander), Orchids, Palms, Philoxera, Pine, Pittosporum, Sycamore, Poplar, Primula (Primrose), Prunus (Almonds, Peaches, Cherries, Plums), Pyracantha (Firethorn), Rhododendron (and Azalea), Ribes (Flowering Currant), Robinia (Black Locust), Saintpaulia (African Violet), Sorbus (Mountain Ash), Sterlitzia (Bird-of-Paradise), Syringa (Lilac), Tilia (Linden), tropeolum (Nasturtium), Ulmus (Elm), Violas (Violets), Pansies.

For Control Of: Aphids (Monterey pine, rose, black bean, pine bark, apple, rose apple, woolly apple, oleander), mealybugs (citrus, Mexican, long-tailed, citrus-philus), spider mites (two-spotted, spruce, citrus red (Florida purple), citrus rust, six-spotted, Texas citrus, Yuma), scale insects (black, hemispherical), Latania, greasy, California red, soft, Utah cedar, citricola, cottary cushion; yellow, olive parlataria, oyster shell, San Jose, European fruit lecanium, putnam tea, ivy, balsduval's, farbes), bagworms, potato leafhopper — Use ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water.

CAUTION: Tolerance of most plants to TRITHION appears to be excellent. A few ornamentals including some crassulaceae, certain ferns, and a few very sensitive greenhouse rose varieties have been injured. Where sensitivity is questionable, TRITHION should be tested on a few plants. Use with caution on tender plants.

NOTICE: The manufacturer makes no warranty, express or implied, including the warranties of merchantability and/or fitness for any particular purpose, concerning this material, except those which are contained on the manufacturer's label.

RINSE SPRAY EQUIPMENT AND CONTAINERS.

DISCHARGE LIQUID WASTE IN PIT IN NON-CROP LANDS
LOCATED AWAY FROM WATER SUPPLIES.

PERFORATE EMPTY METAL CONTAINERS. CRUSH AND BURY GLASS.

RMBN — Rev. 6-1-71 EPA, Reg. No. 2737-30