



IDEAS TO GROW WITH®

DIGON 400

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE-MITICIDE
ORGANOPHOSPHATE

ACCEPTED
APR 13 2004
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
Registered under
EPA Reg. No. 2935-520

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethoate (O,O-dimethyl S-[N- methylcarbamoyl)methyl] phosphorodithioate	43.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	56.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

1 Gallon contains 4.0 pounds of Dimethoate
Contains aromatic petroleum solvent

EPA Reg. No. 2935-520

EPA Est. No. 67545-AZ-01

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING — AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

If swallowed:	-Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. -Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. -Do not give any liquid to the person. -Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	-Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. -Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	-Take off contaminated clothing. -Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes -Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled:	-Move person to fresh air. -If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. -Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

This product may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. Pralidoxime chloride (2 PAM; PROTOPAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Contains petroleum distillate - vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Use according to label directions.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful - concentrated material. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Do not get into eyes. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Do not contaminate food or feed products.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: A) Long-sleeved shirt and long pants; B) Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton; C) Chemical-resistant foot wear plus socks; D) Protective eyewear; E) Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure; F) For exposure in enclosed area: A respirator with an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge canister with any N, R, P, or HE prefilter. G) For exposure outdoors: Dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge with any N, R, P or HE prefilter.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash Personal Protective Equipment separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements: When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and aquatic invertebrates. For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agriculture Extension Service.

PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible liquid and vapor. Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should: A) Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. B) Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless the CHEMIGATION section of this label is followed.

Do not apply this product in way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: A) Coveralls; B) Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber, nitrile rubber or viton; C) Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks; D) Protective eyewear; E) Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATION

This product is intended for use in conventional hydraulic sprayers, ground applicators or aerial sprayers. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from treated areas. Repeat applications as necessary unless otherwise specified. Consult your state experiment station or state extension service for proper timing of applications.

DIGON 400 has systemic and contact activity against a broad spectrum of piercing, sucking and chewing insects; however, it may not control certain organophosphate resistant species.

COMPATIBILITY: DIGON 400 is compatible in spray tank mixes with most insecticides, miticides and fungicides, provided they are not alkaline in reaction. Field experience indicates that DIGON 400 has been satisfactorily mixed with Sevin¹, Diazinon, Guthion², Kelthane³, parathion, captan, zineb and thiram. Because uniform dispensability and sprayability may be influenced by pesticide combinations used, it is recommended that compatibility be determined before adding pesticides to the spray tank. The addition of R-11[®] at recommended rates will usually eliminate any incompatibility noted.

OR PROPER MIXING SPRAY TANK SHOULD BE AT LEAST THREE-QUARTERS FILLED WITH WATER BEFORE ADDING DIGON 400. MECHANICAL AGITATION OR RECIRCULATION THROUGH PUMP BYPASS TO TANK IS USUALLY SUFFICIENT FOR MAINTAINING A GOOD DISPERSION.

Spray tank mixes of DIGON 400 with alkaline insecticides and fungicides should be applied promptly.

Tank mixing must be done in accordance with the more (most) restrictive of label limitations and precautions for all products to be mixed. No label dosage rates should be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixing.

ODOR: DIMETHOATE formulations may produce a distinctive odor during the spray operation, but under normal conditions this odor does not persist.

Aerial Applications: Apply at least one gallon of finished spray per acre. Apply at least 5 gallons finished spray per acre in California.

Automatic flagging devices should be used whenever feasible.

If human flaggers are employed, they must wear the protective clothing and respirator specified on this label.

Ground Applications: Use water for dilution and apply at least 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.

WILBUR-ELLIS recommends the use of a drift retardant agent such as BIVERT[®] when applying this pesticide by air or ground.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT STORE BELOW 45° F

Prohibitions: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

¹ Sevin is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience.

² Guthion is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience.

³ Kelthane is a trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

WARRANTY STATEMENT

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY. In no case shall WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY'S election, the replacement of this product. WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

WILBUR-ELLIS Logo®, IDEAS TO GROW WITH®, R-11® and BIVERT® are registered trademarks of WILBUR-ELLIS Company.

F-1003

NET CONTENTS: 1 GALLON

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

Manufactured in U.S.A. by:

WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY

PO BOX 16458

FRESNO CA 93755

OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONS ON CONTAINER LABEL

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product through any irrigation system unless the CHEMIGATION section of this label is followed.

Chemigation: APPLY THIS PRODUCT ONLY THROUGH SPRINKLER, INCLUDING CENTER PIVOT, LATERAL MOVE, END TOW, SIDE (WHEEL) ROLL, TRAVELER, BIG GUN, SOLID SET, OR HAND MOVE; FLOOD (BASIN); FURROW; BORDER; OR DRIP (TRICKLE) IRRIGATION SYSTEM(S). DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY OTHER TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

DO NOT connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse system) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Mix in a clean supply tank the recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water. This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers, unless prior use has shown the combination non-injurious under your conditions of use. Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mix products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation. Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated. Continuous mild agitation of pesticide mixture may be needed to assure uniform application, particularly if the supply tank requires a number of hours to empty.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

Note: WILBUR-ELLIS COMPANY does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, back flow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of the fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES):

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with system interlock. DO NOT apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES):

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

a. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Aerial Applications: Apply at least one gallon of finished spray per acre. Apply at least 5 gallons finished spray per acre in California.

Automatic flagging devices should be used whenever feasible.

If human flaggers are employed, they must wear the protective clothing and respirator specified on this label.

Ground Applications: Use water for dilution and apply at least 5 gallons of finished spray per acre.

WILBUR-ELLIS recommends the use of a drift retardant agent such as BIVERT® when applying this pesticide by air or ground.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
FIELD CROPS			
Alfalfa	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, plant bugs including Lygus, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	This pesticide is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to which applied. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest or pasturing.
Cotton (grown in California & Arizona)	Leaf hoppers, Fleahoppers, plant bugs including Lygus	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Cotton (except Arizona & California)	Aphids, mites, thrips, fleahoppers	1/4 to 1/2 pt./acre	When water is used for dilution: Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields. When once refined vegetable oil is used for dilution: Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 40 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Apply at least one quart of finished spray/acre. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Plant bugs including Lygus	1/2 pt./acre	
Field Corn	Banks grass mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Aphids, Bean beetle, Corn root-worm adult	2/3 to 1 pt./acre	Apply as necessary. Make no more than three applications per year. Do not feed or graze within 14 days of last application. Do not apply to corn during the pollen-shed period if bees are visiting the area. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Grasshoppers	1 pt./acre	
Safflower (grown in California & Arizona)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, plant bugs including Lygus, Thrips	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Sorghum (milo)	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Do not feed or graze within 21 days of last application. Make no more than 3 applications as needed per season. Do not apply after heading. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
	Banks grass mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Spider mites, Grasshoppers	1 pt./acre	

Crop	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
FIELD CROPS			
Soybeans	Mexican bean beetle, Spider mite, Bean leaf beetle, Leafhoppers, Three-cornered alfalfa hopper*, Grasshoppers	1 pt./acre	Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
Wheat	Aphids, Greenbugs	1/2 to 3/4 pt. acre	Do not apply within 14 days of grazing immature plant. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not harvest grain within 35 days of last application.
	Brown wheat mite	1/3 to 1/2 pt. acre	
	Grasshoppers	3/4 pt./acre	

*Not registered in California

SEED CROPS

Alfalfa Seed	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Grasshoppers, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	This pesticide is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply if bees are visiting areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom. Do not feed or graze livestock in treated crops, hay, thrashings or stubble within 10 days of application.
Grasses Grown for Seed (for use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington only)	Winter grain mites, Aphids, Thrips, plant bugs	1/2 to 2/3 pts/acre	May be applied through ground or aerial application equipment. Apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of water per acre. Do not graze or use seed or seed screenings for feed purposes. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Attention: Do not use on seed onions, seed carrots, or seed Bermuda grass.
Beans (green, lima, snap, dry)	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Leafminers, Lygus bugs, Mites, Bean leaf beetle, Mexican bean beetle	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Beans may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed treated vines. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees, do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom.
Broccoli, Cauliflower Cabbage	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Celery	Leafminers	1 pt./acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Head Lettuce	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers	1/2 pt./acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.
Leaf Lettuce, Kale, Spinach, Collards, Turnip (greens & roots), Mustard greens, Swiss chard, Endive (Escarole)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers	1/2 pt./acre	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
Lentils	Aphids	1/3 to 1pt./acre	Do not feed or graze treated plants. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
	Lygus bugs	1pt./acre	
Lupine	Aphids, Lygus bugs	1/2 to 1pt./acre	Apply when aphids first appear. Make only 2 applications per season. Lupine may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed or graze forage or hay. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply if bees are visiting the areas to be treated when crop or weeds are in bloom.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
SEED CROPS			
Melons (except watermelons)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafminers	1 pt./acre	Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
Watermelons	Aphids, Leafminers, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.
Peas	Aphids	1/3 to 1pt./acre	Peas may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed or graze hay within 21 days after last application when a stationery viner is used. Do not feed or graze when a mobile viner is used. Do not make more than one application per season.
	Lygus	1pt./acre	
Peppers	Aphids, Leafminers, Maggots	1/2 to 2/3 pt./acre	Peppers may be harvested on day of application.
Potatoes	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafminers, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Potatoes may be harvested on day of application.
Tomatoes	Aphids, Leafminers, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt./acre	Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

Apples	Apple maggot, Codling moth	1 pt/100 gals water, with a maximum of 2-2/3 pts per acre.	Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers off weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Apply at petal-fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Under heavy infestations, some sting injury may occur. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.
Non-bearing Apples, Pears	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Mites (except rust mite)	1/2 to 1 pt/100 gals water	Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.
Bearing Apples, Pears	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers	2-2/3 pts/10 to 20 gals water per acre by air.	For full volume applications apply 1/2 to 1 pint in 100 gals of water. For ground concentrate application, apply 2-2/3 pts in 50-150 gals of water. Apply when insects first appear. Make only one application. Apply pre-bloom only on pears, do not apply after early cluster-bud. Do not apply this rate during bloom period. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
Cherries: (for use in Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Montana only)	Aphids, Cherry fruit flies, Mites	Dilute Application: Use 1 pt per 100 gals of water. Concentrate Application: Use 2 to 4 pts per acre. On mature tart cherries: Use 3 pts per acre. On mature sweet cherries: Use 4 pts per acre.	Apply a minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre. Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the treatment area are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. Only a single application may be made. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
FRUIT AND NUT CROPS			
Citrus: Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges, Tangerines	Aphids, Thrips, Mites (except rust mites)	1 to 4 pints	Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.
	Scales (except black or snow)	1 to 1-1/2 quarts	Do not apply within 45 days of harvest.
	Whiteflies	1 quart	Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.
	Aerial Application: Apply specified amount in not less than 5 gallons of water per acre. Ground Application: Apply specified amount in not less than 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply when trees or a substantial number of weeds in the grove are in bloom. Do not use on citrus seedlings. Make no more than 2 applications to mature fruit. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.		
CITRUS: (California, Arizona) Non-bearing and nursery stock	Aphids, Thrips	Foliar Spray: 1 pt./100 gals. water	Repeat applications as necessary. May be applied in the year grapefruit, lemon, orange and tangerine trees begin to bear fruit. Do not graze livestock in treated groves.
		Soil Drench (trees 1 to 3 years old): 2 qts./ acre	Apply in the furrow or basin around the base of tree. Apply when insect injury to new growth appears. Do not apply to trees that will bear fruit within 1 year. Do not graze livestock in treated groves.
Citrus Grapefruit, Lemons Oranges, Tangerines (Arizona only)	Thrips	Use specified dosage of Digon 400 in the amount of water necessary to achieve adequate coverage of foliage. The type of equipment used will determine the concentration required. Aerial: Apply up to 2.0 lbs. of a.i. (2 qts.) in not less than 5 gals. water/acre. Ground: Apply up to 2.0 lbs. a.i. (2 qts) in not less than 20 gals. water/acre.	Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Restricted entry interval = 4 days.
Use of dimethoate is prohibited during any time of day in any given orchard from when that orchard has 10% open blooms until such time as there has been at least 75% petal fall on the north side of the trees. Applications of dimethoate shall be limited to that period of time between one (1) hour after sunset to three (3) hours before sunrise when any one of the following conditions prevail: 1) Before the onset of petal fall, the orchard to be treated has open blooms present and these open blooms represent less than 10% of the total anticipated blooms in the orchard. 2) After the initiation of petal fall there are less than 25% of open blooms remaining in the orchard to be treated. 3) It is between the calendar dates of February 15th and May 1st. All applications of dimethoate on citrus must be documented on Form 1080 written either by a pest control advisor, farm owner or farm manager as is normally required for custom applications of pesticides, except that private applicators may omit the "Pesticide Application Report" section. The description of the status of bloom of the orchard to be treated as it was at the time of the application shall be indicated in the section for "Label Restrictions/ Special Instructions". Both private and custom applicators shall mail to the Agriculture Department's Phoenix office the original of each completed Form 1080 done in accordance with this label. Each Form 1080 shall be postmarked not later than Monday following the week in which the application was made, except when holidays intervene.			

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Crop	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
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FRUIT AND NUT CROPS

GRAPES: Raisin, Wine, Juice, table and canning	Grape leafhopper, Pacific Spider Mites, Thrips	1-1/3 to 4 pts./acre	Apply through concentrate spray equipment in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre or through dilute equipment in 200 to 400 gallons of water per acre depending upon vine growth density. Apply when insects first appear and repeat as necessary. Do not apply within 28 days of harvest.
Pecans	Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers	2/3 pt./acre	Do not graze livestock in treated groves.

MAGGOT SPRAYS

For the control of housefly maggots, mix 1/2 pint per 4 gallons of water and apply as a coarse spray or with a sprinkler can to fly breeding areas, such as poultry droppings in caged layer houses, garbage dumps and manure piles.

ORNAMENTALS (ORNAMENTAL PLANTS GROWN IN NURSERIES ONLY) (NOT FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA)

Do not use on ornamental plants grown in greenhouses, shade houses, Christmas tree and conifer plantations, landscapes, interiorscapes and residential, public recreational, commercial, industrial and institutional establishments.

DIGON 400 is generally effective in controlling APHIDS, BALSAM TWIG APHID, THRIPS, LEAF MINERS, SCALES LEAF-HOPPERS and MITES. Make adequate spray when pests appear or when damage is first observed. Do not overdose or overspray. For proper timing of treatments for the control of specific pests on ornamental plants, consult your state agricultural experiment station or state agricultural extension service. Do not use on ornamental plants that are not listed on this label unless personal experience has shown DIGON 400 to be safe. A small test area should always be sprayed first before general use. Do not use on any ornamental stock plants grown as a source of propagation material, such as cuttings, layers, root stocks or scions for grafting or budding. Do not use in spray mixtures containing oil. Do not use on plants growing in greenhouses.

Crop	Pests Controlled	Rate
Azaleas, Camellias, Euonymus, Gladiolus and Hemlocks	Aphids, Leaf miners, Lace bugs, Mites, Scales, Thrips, Whiteflies	Backpack or hand held sprayers — Use 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray solution. Use 1 pint per 100 gallons.
Birch	Aphids, Leaf miners	Backpack or hand held sprayers — Use 1/2 to 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray solution, or use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons. For LEAFMINERS, apply when leaves are expanded and repeat in 6 weeks.
Boxwood	Leaf miners, Mealy bugs and Mites	Backpack or hand held sprayers — Use 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray solution, or use 1 pint per 100 gallons. For LEAFMINERS, apply in spring when Leafminer flies first appear or in early summer for control of larvae.
Pine, Juniper and other evergreen species	Mites, Aphids, Bagworms, European Pine Shoot Moth, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth, Zimmerman Pine Moth	Backpack or hand held sprayers. Use 2 teaspoons per gallon of spray solution or use 1-1/2 to 2 pints per 100 gallons.
Roses	Leaf hoppers, Thrips	Backpack or hand held sprayers. use 1 teaspoon per gallon of spray solution, or use 1 pint per 100 gallons. Foliar spray: Apply 2 sprays 6 weeks apart the first year followed by annual applications soon after the first growth begins in the Spring. Soil Drench: Apply as a soil drench around the base of plants in early spring at the rate of 2 tablespoons per gallon of water per plant.
Christmas Trees	Balsam Twig Aphid, Blue Aphid, Bagworms, European Pine Shoot Moth, Mites, Nantucket Pine Tip Moth, Zimmerman Pine Moths	Use 1 tablespoon in a backpack or hand held sprayer. CAUTION — DO NOT USE ON JAPANESE MAPLES OR RED LEAF ORNAMENTAL SPP.