[illegible]

DYLOX

[illegible]

CROP INSECTICIDE [illegible]

[illegible] MORE EFFECTIVE INSECT CONTROL

[illegible] WEIGHT [illegible] POUNDS

CAUTION
[illegible] OF REACH OF CHILDREN
(See [illegible] panel for warning
statements)

ACTIVE [illegible]:
Dimethyl [illegible] -trichloro-1
-hydroxyethyl phosphonate [illegible] .. 52
[illegible] .... [illegible]

*U.S. Patent No. [illegible]
Canadian [illegible]

[illegible]

ACCEPTED [illegible]

[illegible]
not under [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] entire bill [illegible] provisions [illegible]

CONDITIONS OF SALE: The directions for use [illegible] reports based on tests of effectiveness, of toxicity to plants and laboratory [illegible] residues on or in food [illegible] under normal conditions of use. However, [illegible] the wide range of conditions under which this product may be used, even though label directions are followed, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with its use because of abnormal conditions beyond the control of the seller. [illegible] and the seller offer, and the buyer uses, this product subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all such risks.

DYLOX insecticide [illegible] the unique advantage of not significantly affecting beneficial insects ([illegible], predators, and pollinators) especially when applied at the minimum recommended rates per acre. Thus, DYLOX supplements the natural control factors, instead of destroying them. This advantage is lost when DYLOX is used in connection with parasiticides or other nonselective insecticides. Accordingly, for most effective and most economical control, DYLOX should not be used in conjunction with, or alternated in, a schedule with pesticides destroying parasites, predators, and other beneficial insects. This applies to alfalfa and cotton in particular. While DYLOX is not specifically recommended for the control of aphids, mites, and [illegible], [illegible] suppression of these [illegible] usually results [illegible] recommended dosages.

RECOMMENDATIONS [illegible]

[illegible]	Insects	Pounds DYLOX	[illegible]
[illegible] Alfalfa	Alfalfa caterpillar Alfalfa webworm Beet armyworm [illegible] Stink bugs [illegible] plant bug Variegated cutworm Western yellow-striped armyworm	[illegible]	[illegible] Do not [illegible] [illegible] grazing.
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] cutworm Western yellow-striped armyworm [illegible] [illegible] hopper [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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DYLOX 5% Dust

RECOMMENDED APPLICATION

Crop	Pest	Lbs.	Remarks
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] leaf miner Imported cabbageworm [illegible] bugs [illegible] bugs [illegible] Variegated cutworm	20	[illegible] dosage per acre [illegible] locations. Do not [illegible] more than twice per year. [illegible] application approximately 2 weeks prior to bloom--second application at [illegible] of bloom.
Sugar beets	Beet armyworm Beet webworm Dipterous leaf miners Variegated cutworm	20	[illegible] specific dosage per acre. [illegible] Do not apply [illegible] of harvest.
	Alfalfa webworm Salt-marsh caterpillar	20 to 30	
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	20 to [illegible]	[illegible] per acre. [illegible] control make application [illegible]. Repeat as necessary. [illegible] within 2 days of harvest.

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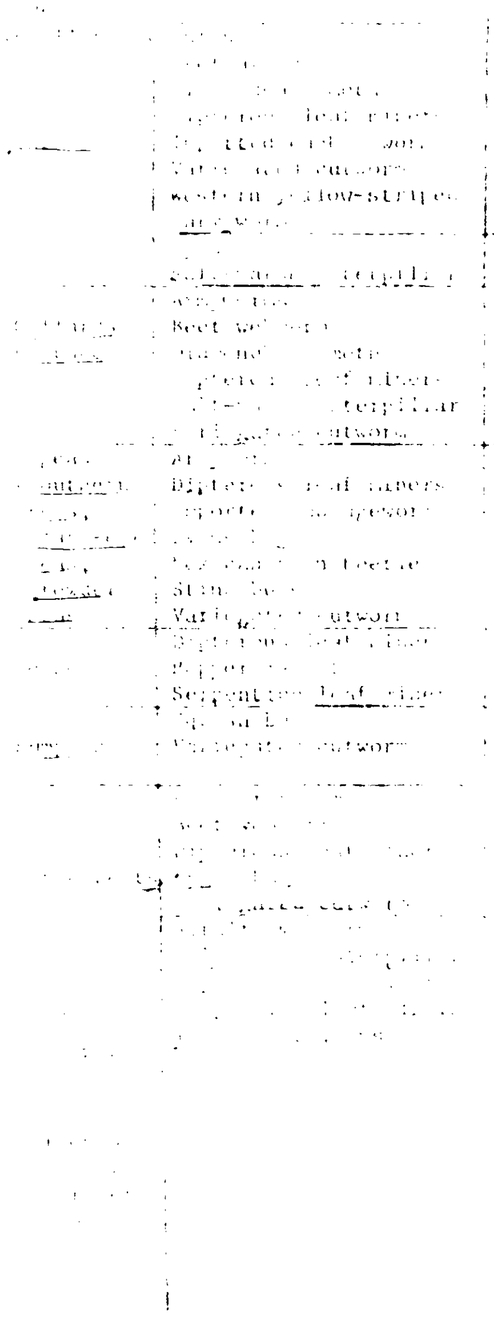

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DYLOX 5% Dust

RECOMMENDED APPLICATIONS
(Continued)

CROP	INSECT	Pounds DYLOX 5%	REMARKS
ORNAMENTALS			
Flowers, Shrubs, & Trees	Armyworms Climbing cutworms Dipterous leaf miners Lygus bugs Stink bugs Tarnished plant bug Tobacco budworm Webworms	(See Remarks)	Apply DYLOX 5% Dust uniformly to plant foliage. Dust both upper and lower surfaces of leaves. Repeat as required to maintain insect control. CAUTION: Phytotoxicity has occurred on certain varieties of carnations and zinnias. When large plantings of these flowers are to be dusted for the first time, treat only a few plants and observe for 4 to 5 days before dusting the entire planting.

RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT APPLY DYLOX TO OR ALLOW DUST TO DRIFT ONTO VARIETIES OF SORGHUM WHICH ARE SENSITIVE TO PHOSPHATES. TO DO SO MAY CAUSE BURNING OF THE SORGHUM OR MILO.

Do not use on other crops used for food or forage. Use only according to label directions. Application at rates above those shown may result in illegal crop residues. Do not treat food crops grown in the greenhouse.

CONTAINER AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Dispose of empty container by burying with wastes or by burning (Keep out of smoke).

CAUTION

May be harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin. Do not breathe dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing with soap and hot water before reuse.

Do not contaminate feed or food. Keep out of reach of children.

Should poisoning occur, obtain prompt medical aid. Prolonged exposure will result in cholinesterase depression.
To Physician: Atropine sulfate is antidotal. 2 PAM is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine.

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