

NET CONTENTS

1(of3)

Cost estimate: 4.5 B. dollar/ha, per 1000 ha.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

APPENDIX 1

Methyl 4-(10, 10-dimethyl dithiolopyrrolidin-2-yl) diethyl
 1-thiocarboxylate 100

Styrene	39.30
Di- <i>n</i> -butyl maleate	60.70
total	100.00

14 Pt. type --- GM Field Kit 2 GM 0.3 MFC 1000 --- 10 Pt. type
See other cautions on side panels

Distributed by THE BORGES CHEMICAL COMPANY
Smith-Bouglass Division, Norfolk, Va.

[illegible]

USEFUL REFERENCES

Observe the limitations given on the label for specific crops. The Federal Food and Drug Administration has set official tolerances for certain pesticide residues. In order that residues on food and forage crops will not exceed established tolerances, use only at recommended rates and do not apply closer to harvest than specified.

Consult local agricultural authorities for additional information, as the timing, number and rate of applications needed will vary with local conditions.

CAPITAL:

To protect bees, do not apply when crops are in bloom. or use on color-biv. If spraying is necessary.

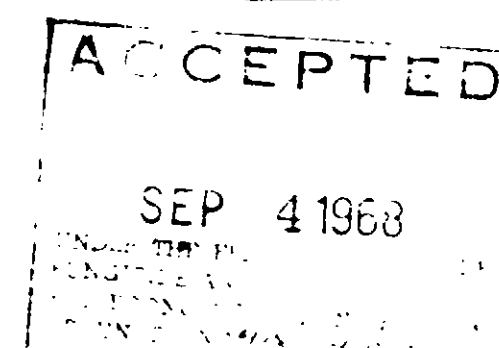
do not apply or allow to drift to an area occupied by unprotected birds, to official animals or to chlorine, food and forage crops.

To protect fish and wildlife, do not contribute to streams, lakes or ponds with this material.

hatched in 1914; it hatched on about 3 June in the ship. I could find no eggs, inst. I could compare with ship, eggs or instars. I kept out of reach of children and domestic animals. I had collected larvae on 1 June from a tree. I had them all with so many that I had to burn them.

[illegible][illegible]

Avoyt collected 10 specimens of *U. hillebrandi* and 10 specimens of *U. hillebrandi* from the same area. The specimens were collected from the same area. The specimens were collected from the same area.



2(of 3)

APPLICATION FOR USE

Four recorded amounts of this material into 100 lb. bags, and the balance of water to fill the bags, kept for reaming during filling. The bags opened and did not leak, but the material was so fine that it was difficult to keep the bags separate and avoid mixing, and the reaming material was not used. The material was so fine that it could not be used in the same way as residual to act as a filler, or as a filler combined with the other materials, or as a combined stabilizer. Therefore, it was not used in the same way as the other materials, previous use of the materials in a combined or prepared form to be practically compatible.

Unless otherwise indicated, dosages are given in pints of 1% solution 5.0 (1000 ppm) concentrate. It is sufficient to use 1 pint to cover one acre. For all coverage applications should be made. For spot applications, then, the correct amount should be applied as necessary.

SHRUBS, CLOVER: Field, leevil, rava, (piles, king or) shippers, or no
learnopprets, spider lites, spittleda -- 2 1/2 ft. Do not apply to alfalfa or
clover in bloom, et within 7 day of harvest.

ASTARACLES: Asparagus beetles, trips -- 2 1/8 pt. do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

LEANS: Aphids, Cucumber Beetle, Japanese Beetles, Tenipeds, Leaf Beetles, Potato Leafhopper, Spider Mites -- 2 1/2 pt. Do not apply within 1 day of harvest.

PESTS: Aphids -- 2 1/4 pt. do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

CELERY: Aphids, Spider Mites -- 2 1/4 qt. do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

COLE CROPS (broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, mustard, turnip): Aphids, Cabbage looper, reported on cabbage from 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 pt. Do not apply within 4 days of harvest on broccoli and turnips; on other Cole Crops do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

~~NOTE:~~ Aphids, corn rootworm adults, chip beetles, thrips -- 1 2/3 pt. Injury may occur in the whorl and silk stage. Do not apply within 5 days of harvest or forage use.

GRANBERRY: Black-headed Fireworm, Granberry Fruitworm, Leatherjackets, Spittlebugs -- 1 2/3 pt. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.

CAUTION: (cucumber, melon, or pumpkin): Aphids, Cucumber beetle, Picklesworm, Spider Mites, Squash Vine Borer -- 2 to 3 qt. Use 1 qt. rate for Cucumber beetle and Squash Vine Borer. Do not apply to cucurbits unless plants are dry. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest on pumpkin; 1 day of harvest on cucumber, melon and squash.

REMARK: Aphids, pier or life stage and -- 1 to 100 st. use pier rate for 100 st. control. Do not apply from 1 day of 100 st.

CALCULATED FROM GROUP 1 (corn and grass, cutting grass, rescue, orchard grass, red top, timothy and clover, cottontail, barley, corn, oats and wheat): cereal 1 lb.; feeding -- 1 3/4 pt. -- so not a fly within 7 days of harvest or forage use on barley, oats and wheat; 5 days of harvest or forage use on corn and grasses.

REMARK: Aphid, exchange longer, and depends, Nitro -- 3×10^{-4} -- do not apply within 1 day of harvest on herb lettuce; 7 days of harvest on herb lettuce.

(NOTE: Onion flies infest crops -- 2 to 3 ft. to higher rate for onion root control and apply when flies first appear. Do not apply to green onions within 3 days of harvest.

REAS: Pea Aphid, Pea Weevil -- 1 qt. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest; days it ferale is to be fed to live tool.

PEPPERS: Aphids, pepper fly or - *Delia* sp. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest.

POTATO: Aphids, Leafhopper -- 1 pt.

1. PENACH: Aphids -- 2.5 pt. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.

3(af3)

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to determine the nature of the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: What is the problem? What are the symptoms? What are the causes? What are the effects?

2. The second step is to determine the scope of the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: How many people are affected? How many resources are involved? How much time is required to solve the problem? What are the potential consequences of not solving the problem?

3. The third step is to determine the priority of the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: How important is the problem? How urgent is the problem? What are the potential consequences of not solving the problem?

4. The fourth step is to determine the feasibility of the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: Is the problem solvable? Are there enough resources to solve the problem? Is the problem within the organization's control?

5. The fifth step is to determine the responsibility for the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: Who is responsible for the problem? What are the roles and responsibilities of the individuals involved? What are the consequences of not solving the problem?

6. The sixth step is to determine the timeline for the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: How long will it take to solve the problem? What are the milestones? What are the deadlines?

7. The seventh step is to determine the communication plan for the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: Who needs to be informed? What information needs to be shared? How often should communication occur? What are the consequences of not communicating?

8. The eighth step is to determine the evaluation plan for the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: How will the progress be monitored? What are the key performance indicators? What are the consequences of not evaluating?

9. The ninth step is to determine the follow-up plan for the problem. This is done by asking the following questions: What are the next steps? What are the responsibilities? What are the consequences of not following up?