

This is a one panel label measuring 8" x 9". Net contents will appear on container.

SMITH-DOUGLASS
SEVIN* 50-W INSECTICIDE

A Wettable Powder for Control of Insect Pests

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Carbaryl (1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate)	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	50%
Total.....	100%

*Trademark of Union Carbide Corporation for the active ingredient 1-naphthyl N-methylcarbamate.

18 Pt. Type --- CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN --- 12 Pt. Type

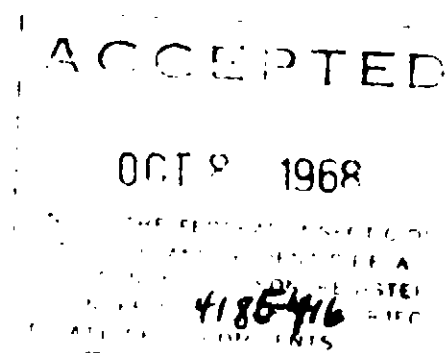
See other warnings on this label

Distributed by THE BORDEN CHEMICAL COMPANY
Smith-Douglass Division • Norfolk, Va.

CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of dust or spray. Do not take internally. Skin contact may be harmful. Avoid contact. Wash hands and face before eating. Take shower or bath after work. Wear regular long sleeved work clothing. Change to clean clothing daily. Avoid contamination of food, feed, feeding troughs and watering receptacles. Keep out of reach of children and animals.

NOTE FOR PHYSICIAN: Carbaryl is a moderate, reversible, cholinesterase inhibitor. Atropine is antidotal.

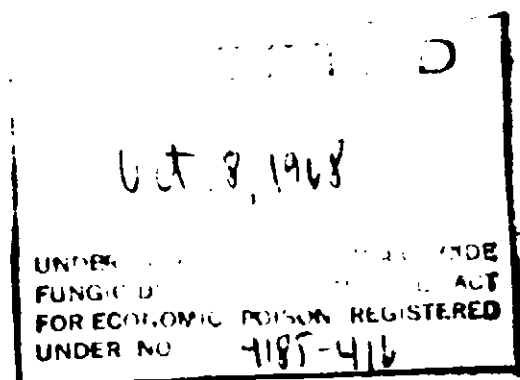


READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL DIRECTIONS AND CAUTIONS.

TREE FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply for full coverage in normal spray schedules.

APPLES AND PEARS



East of the Rocky Mountains: Use 1 pound for apple mealybug, green apple aphid, codling moth and white apple leafhopper. When heavy aphid infestations are present, repeated applications may be necessary for optimum control.

Use 2 pounds for apple maggot, bagworm, eastern tent caterpillar, European apple sawfly, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree leaf roller, green fruitworm, Japanese beetle, pear psylla, periodical cicada, plum curculio, red-banded leaf roller, rosy apple aphid, woolly apple aphid, apple rust mite, pear leaf blister mite, pear rust mite, tarnished plant bug, tentiform leaf miners, Forbes scale, Lecanium scales, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. To control rosy apple aphid, apply before leaves are curled.

Application of SEVIN within 30 days after full bloom may also provide apple thinning. To avoid this, delay use until at least 30 days after bloom. May cause foliar injury if used before second cover on York and McIntosh apples.

APPLE THINNING

Many factors influence the degree of apple thinning obtained with SEVIN. These include tree age, variety and nutrition, previous crop, pruning, degree of set, bloom, weather and use of other chemical thinners. When any of these favor reduced fruit set, caution should be observed in applying SEVIN so that excessive thinning and possible yield reduction will not occur. Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons dilute spray.

Concentration: Use 1/2 to 1 pound on easily-thinned varieties. Apply for full coverage. On hard-to-thin varieties, use 1 to 2 pounds. Timing: Apply in one spray timed between 10 and 25 days after full bloom.

Varietal response: Easily-thinned varieties include Cortland, Grimes, Jonathan, McIntosh, Orleans, Rome Beauty, Puritan, Red Delicious, Winesap, and Yellow Newton. Difficult-to-thin varieties include Baldwin, Ben Davis, Duchess, Early McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Lady Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Steele Red, Turley, Wealthy, Yellow Transparent, and York Imperial.

PEACHES, APRICOTS AND NECTARINES

Use 2 pounds for codling moth, cucumber beetles, European earwig, Japanese beetle, Pandemis moth, June beetles, lesser peach tree borer, orange tortrix, oriental fruit moth, peach twig borer, periodical cicada, plum curculio, fruit tree leaf roller, red-banded leaf roller, Platynota flavendana, tarnished plant bug, tussock moth, Lecanium scales, San Jose scale, and olive scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly.

PLUMS, PRUNES AND CHERRIES

Use 2 pounds for black cherry aphid, mealy plum aphid, cherry fruit fly, cherry fruitworm, eye-spotted bud moth, fruit tree leaf roller, red-banded leaf roller, Japanese beetle, lesser peach tree borer, peach twig borer, plum curculio, prune leafhopper, brown soft scale, Forbes scale, Lecanium scale, oystershell scale, and San Jose scale. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. For lesser peach tree borer control, spray limbs and trunk thoroughly. Use 1 1/2 pounds for eastern tent caterpillar, codling moth, orange tortrix, and tussock moth.

OLIVES

Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds with 1 1/2 gallons of summer oil, in sprays for olive scale control. For optimum scale control, apply when crawlers are present. A maximum of two applications is permitted.

CITRUS INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply only in full cover spray. Do not apply less than ten gallons of spray mixture per mature tree.

GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, LIMES, ORANGES, TANGELOS, TANGERINES, CITRUS CITRUS, KUMQUATS and hybrids of these

Use 2 pounds for California orange dog, citrus cutworm, fruit tree leaf roller, orange tortrix and western tussock moth.

Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds for black scale, brown soft scale, California red scale, citricola scale and yellow scale. Apply lower dosage early in the season or against light infestation and the higher dosage late in the season or against heavy infestation and situations involving infested fruit. May be used with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus.

SMALL FRUIT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary.

GRAPES

Use 2 to 4 pounds for European fruit lecanium, grape leaf folder, grape leafhopper and grape leaf skeletonizer. Apply just before first brood leaf folder larvae emerge from rolls and as needed for leafhoppers. Use 4 pounds for grape berry moth, Japanese beetle, June beetles and red-banded leaf roller. A dilute spray of 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

STRAWBERRIES

Use 2 to 4 pounds for meadow spittlebug, strawberry leaf roller and strawberry weevil. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

BLUEBERRIES

Use 3-4 pounds for blueberry maggot, cherry and cranberry fruitworms, European fruit lecanium and Japanese beetle. Apply 3 weeks before harvest and repeat 10 days later or as necessary. A dilute spray of 125 to 150 gallons per acre is suggested.

CRANBERRIES

Use 3-6 pounds for cutworms, fireworms, fruitworms, Japanese beetle and leafhoppers. Apply in late bloom and as needed at 7 to 10-day intervals. A dilute spray of 300 gallons per acre is suggested.

BLACKBERRIES, BOYSENBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, LOGANBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

Use 4 pounds for Japanese beetle, leaf rollers, leafhoppers and raspberry aphid. A dilute spray of 100 to 200 gallons per acre is suggested.

TREE NUT INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Keep spray mixtures well agitated; apply for full coverage in normal spray schedule.

ALMOND

Use 2 pounds for peach twig borer, San Jose scale and fruit tree leaf roller. Apply in "popcorn" or petal fall stages and again when the May brood of the peach twig borer begins to hatch or thereafter as needed.

FILBERT

Use 2 pounds for filbert aphid, filbert leaf roller and filbert moth. A dilute spray of 400 gallons per acre is suggested. Apply when leaf roller eggs are hatching. Repeat on first appearance of adult filbert moths and again 3 to 4 weeks later.

PECAN

Use 1 1/2 to 2 pounds for pecan nut casebearer.

WALNUT

Use 1 pound for codling moth, frosted scale, European fruit lecanium, scale, canker scale, filbert worm and fruit tree leaf roller. Spray 1000 gallons per acre for complete coverage. In concentrate sprays use 10 pounds in at least 200 gallons per acre. For codling moth apply first spray when average cross sectional diameters of developing nuts reaches 1/2 to 3/4 inch. Repeat during middle or late June as needed. Use 4 pounds for European earwig. Spray tree trunks to point of run off.

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TOBACCO INSECT CONTROL

IN PLANT BEDS:

For ~~Colorado~~ flea beetle, use 4 level tablespoonfuls per gallon OR 2 pounds per 50 gallons, and apply 6 gallons per 100 square yards.
For ~~green~~ vine beetle grubs, use 1 pound per 100 gallons of water, when insects or their damage appear. Apply only to areas that larvae have uprooted by sprinkling as a drench with 50 to 100 gallons per 100 square yards. May be applied before or after seeding. Avoid excessive application; plant injury may result.

IN FIELDS:

For budworms, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, June beetles and hornworms, use 2 to 4 pounds in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Full coverage of plants is essential. Use lower rate on young plants up to knee high; higher rate on mature plants. Begin treatments when worms are small. Avoid excessive application in bud of plant as plant injury may result.
Treated fields may be entered immediately after foliage has dried. If late applications are necessary, allow three days before priming or cutting.

VEGETABLE INSECT CONTROL

Suggested dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. Where a dosage range is indicated, use lower rate on young plants; higher rate on mature plants. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear. Repeat at 7 to 10-day intervals or as necessary unless shorter interval is specified below.

ASPARAGUS

Use 2 to 4 pounds for asparagus beetle on seedlings or spears.
Use 4 to 8 pounds for asparagus beetle and Apache cicada on ferns or brush growth in the post-harvest period. Do not apply more often than once every three days.

BEANS

(Green beans, lima beans, snap beans, cowpeas and black-eyed peas)
Use 1 pound for Mexican bean beetle; 2 pounds for bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, velvet-bean caterpillar, and Western bean cutworm.
Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and tarnished plant bug.
In California use 4 pounds for corn earworm, lima bean pod borer, Lygus and stink bugs.

CORN

Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm, corn rootworm adults, European corn borer, fall armyworm, flea beetles, Japanese beetle, sap beetles and leafhoppers.
For larvae in whorl (budworm damage) and foliage feeders, apply to entire plant. Repeat as necessary.
For insects attacking silks and ears, apply at 2 to 3-day intervals starting when first silks appear and continuing until silks begin to dry. Three or more applications may be required depending on severity of infestation. Timing and good coverage are absolutely essential for effective control.

CUCUMBER, MELONS, PUMPKIN AND SQUASH

Use 1 to 2 pounds for pickleworm and melon worm; 2 pounds for cucumber beetles, flea beetles, leafhoppers and squash bugs. Avoid excessive applications. Some leaf injury may occur if treatments are made when tender foliage is wet or in the presence of prolonged high humidity. SEVIN injures watermelons in Florida.

GARDEN PEAS

Use 2 pounds for leafhoppers, Colorado potato beetle. For Colorado potato beetle control apply to weeds in fields of garden peas to help prevent insect contamination in processed peas. Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms and grasshoppers.

POTATO/TOMATO/EGGPLANT/AND PEPPER

Use 1 to 2 pounds for Colorado potato beetle, flea beetles and leafhoppers. Use 2 to 4 pounds for European corn borer, fall armyworm, lace bugs, tomato fruitworm, tomato hornworm, tarnished plant bugs and stink bugs.

OKRA

Use 2 to 4 pounds for corn earworm and stink bugs. Repeat at 5 to 7-day intervals or as necessary.

CABBAGE/BROCCOLI/BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CAULIFLOWER AND KOHLRABI

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles and harlequin bug.
Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, and corn earworm. Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers after edible portions begin to form, use

2 to 4 → SEVIN in a 5 to 7-day schedule.
pounds SEVIN 50 W
per acre

CABBAGES, CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, DANDELION, ENDIVE (ESCAROLE), GARDEN BEETS, HORSERADISH, KALE, LETTUCE, MUSTARD GREENS, PARSLEY, PARSNIPS, RADISHES, RUTABAGAS, SALSIFY, SPINACH, SWISS CHARD AND TURNIPS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for flea beetles, harlequin bug and leafhoppers. To control six-spotted leafhopper (aster yellows vector) apply 2 to 3 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, cabbage caterpillars, corn earworm, tarnished plant bug and stink bugs. For optimum control of corn earworm after lettuce heads begin to form, use 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

Where cabbage looper is the principal problem, use an alternative pesticide that is specifically recommended. For control of small cabbage loopers after edible portions begin to form, use 2 to 4 pounds in a 5 to 7-day schedule.

POULTRY INSECT CONTROL

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, GAME BIRDS AND PIGEONS

Direct Mist Spray on Birds:

Control northern fowl mite, chicken mite, lice and fleas by

- (1) Misting with electric fog machine: Mix 10 ounces of SEVIN 50W in 1 gallon of spray. Use 1½ gallons per 1000 hens in cages, on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary, or
- (2) Spraying with knapsack or cylinder type compressed air sprayers: Mix 6 ounces of SEVIN 50W in 5 gallons of spray. Use 1 gallon per 100 hens in cages on litter or on slatted floor. Repeat in 4 weeks if necessary.

Direct mist spraying for chicken mites and fleas is a supplement to spraying roosts and buildings for control of these pests.

Spray Roosts and Buildings with conventional power spray or knapsack equipment. For chicken mite, fleas and bedbugs, use 2 pounds per 25 gallons of water. For fowl ticks, use 8 pounds per 25 gallons of water. Spray 1 to 2 gallons per 1000 square feet of wall, bedding, litter or roost surfaces. Force spray into cracks and crevices. Repeat as needed. Ventilate while spraying. Avoid contamination of nests, eggs and feeding and watering troughs.

FORAGE AND FIELD CROP INSECT CONTROL

Recommended dosages refer to pounds of SEVIN 50W per acre. Use sufficient spray gallonage to obtain full coverage. Keep spray mixtures well agitated. Apply when insects or their damage appear, and repeat 7 to 14 days later if necessary. See specific directions below for grasshopper control.

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COWPEAS, PEANUTS AND SOYBEANS

Use 1 to 2 pounds for blister beetles and Mexican bean beetle. This rate will also control alfalfa weevil larvae in the following western states: Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon.

Use 2 pounds for alfalfa caterpillar, bean leaf beetle, cucumber beetles, green cloverworm, Japanese beetle, leafhoppers, three-cornered alfalfa hopper, thrips and velvet bean caterpillar.

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms, corn earworms, stink bugs and webworms.

On Cowpeas only use 4 pounds for cowpea curculio. Apply 4 applications beginning at first bloom and at 5 day intervals thereafter.

To avoid possible injury on tender foliage, do not apply when foliage is wet or when rain or excessive humidity is expected during the next two days.

RICE

In the Mississippi Delta and Texas use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms and stink bugs. Warning! Do not apply before heading if propanil (such as "Stam F-34" or "Rogue") has been or will be applied; plant injury may result.

In California use 4 pounds for tadpole shrimp. For optimum tadpole shrimp control apply to the water when the pest first appears. Warning! Do not apply within 15 days of propanil (such as "Stam F-34" or "Rogue"); plant injury may result.

FORAGE GRASSES AND PASTURE

Use 2 to 3 pounds for armyworms and thrips. For thrips control in grasses grown for seed, high spray pressure may help penetration into boot.

SORGHUMS (Including MILO AND GRAIN SORGHUM)

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworms, corn earworm, stink bugs and webworms. For optimum insect control on grain sorghum, direct spray into the forming heads. Use 3 pounds for sorghum midge. Treatment for sorghum midge control should be made 3 to 4 days after heads have emerged from boot.

Application of Sevin to the tassel region of corn during pollen shed period will seriously reduce bee populations.

Apply 1-2 pounds of the product per acre for grasshopper control on cucumbers, melons, pumpkins, squash, barley, rye and wheat. Apply 1-3 pounds of the product per acre for the other above listed crops. Apply 1-2 pounds for nymphs on wasteland, rangeland, ditchbanks and borders.

SUGAR BEETS

Use 2 to 4 pounds for armyworm, leafhoppers and webworms.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY AND RYE

Use 2 pounds for Cereal Leaf Beetle. This application is effective against eggs, larvae and adults. On small grain crops (wheat, oats, barley and rye), DO NOT APPLY AFTER BOOT STAGE (when grain heads are visible).

GRASSHOPPERS

Application limitations for all crops should be observed when applying the grasshopper control treatments.

ORNAMENTAL INSECT CONTROL

SEVIN 50W at recommended concentrations can be safely used on a wide range of ornamental plants, flowers, shrubs and shade trees including rose, carnation, gladiolus, zinnia, chrysanthemum, lilac, arbor vitae, juniper, hydrangea, azalea, elm, maple, oak, dogwood, birch and pines. SEVIN injures Boston ivy.

Use 2 pounds per 100 gallons when insects or their damage appear. Repeat weekly or as needed to control:

apple aphid	Japanese beetle	plant bugs
bagworm	June beetles	puss caterpillars
birch leaf miner	lace bugs	psyllids
blister beetles	leafhoppers	rose aphid
boxelder bug	leaf rollers	rose slug
boxwood leaf miner	mealy bugs	scale insects
elm leaf aphid	mimosa webworm	tent caterpillars
elm leaf beetle	oak leaf miners	thorn bugs
fly beetles	orange tortrix	thrips (exposed)
gypsy moth	periodical cicada	willow leaf beetles

LAWN INSECT CONTROL

Use 2 pounds SEVIN 50W in 150 to 200 gallons of water for each 5000 square feet of established lawn area for the control of:

ants	fall armyworm	mosquitoes
chinch bugs	fleas	sod webworms (lawn moths)
earwigs	leafhoppers	millipedes

Use garden hose sprayers or pressure type equipment and apply full water volume to insure good penetration of turf. For best results, mow lawn and apply immediately after rain or watering. Repeat 2 to 3 weeks later if necessary.

PREHARVEST AND GRAZING USE LIMITATIONS

NO POST-TREATMENT TIME LIMITATIONS on applications to alfalfa, almonds, beans, blueberries, carrots, clovers, corn forage or fodder, cowpeas, cucumbers, eggplants, filberts, forage grasses, grapes, melons, okra, pasture, peas, peanuts, peppers, potatoes, pumpkin, sorghums grown for forage, soybeans, squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, walnuts and to green fodder of wheat, oats, barley and rye for use as pasture or feed for livestock.

ALLOW 1 DAY between spraying and harvest of apples, asparagus, cherries, cranberries, peaches, pears, plums, prunes and strawberries.

ALLOW 3 DAYS between spraying and harvest of apricots, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, kohlrabi, head lettuce, nectarines, garden beets (roots), horseradish, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, salsify (roots) and turnips (roots).

ALLOW 5 DAYS between spraying and harvest of citrus fruits.

ALLOW 7 DAYS between application to poultry and game birds or poultry and game bird premise treatments and bird slaughter, and between application and harvest of blackberries, boysenberries, dewberries, loganberries and raspberries.

ALLOW 14 DAYS between last application and harvest of rice, sugar beets, Chinese cabbage, collards, dandelion, endive (escarole), garden beets (tops), kale, leaf lettuce, mustard greens, parsley, salsify (tops), spinach, Swiss chard and turnips (tops).

ALLOW 21 DAYS between last application and harvest of sorghum grain.

DO NOT APPLY TO PECANS AFTER HUSKS SPLIT. No post-treatment time limitations on grazing pasture in treated pecan groves.

If SEVIN insecticide is used in accordance with label directions, the above crops, including almond hulls, barley straw, bean vines, carrot tops, citrus pulp, cowpea hay, oat straw, pea vines, peanut hay, rice straw, rye straw, soybean hay, sugar beet tops, and wheat straw may be grazed or harvested for use as feed for dairy and meat animals without resulting in residues in milk or meat. Tolerances established under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act permit the sale of crops bearing probable SEVIN residues when SEVIN is used in accordance with label directions.

NOTE

- Compatible with commonly used insecticides such as lead arsenate, DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons; Guthion, malathion, parathion and other organic phosphates and botanicals; also with such fungicides as glyodin, organo-mercury compounds, fixed coppers, dithiocarbamates, sulfur, captan, Cyprax and Phaltan. Compatible with petroleum oil as used in common practice on citrus with the above pesticides.
- Unstable under highly alkaline conditions. Not effective if used with alkaline materials such as Bordeaux, lime, lime sulfur and casein-lime spreaders.
- Some phytotoxicity may occur on tender foliage in the presence of rain or high humidity of several days duration following spraying.
- Does not control spider mites but is compatible with all common miticides.
- For protection of honeybees avoid use, if possible, during periods when honeybees are visiting the crop or neighboring crops. When necessary to use during such periods, warn beekeepers well in advance to locate hives at a safe distance (beyond bee flight range) until one week after application.

LIVESTOCK

BEEF CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP AND HOGS:

For ticks, lice, fleas and horn flies:
Use 8 pounds per 100 gallons (8 table-spoonfuls per gallon) and apply thoroughly to entire animal (about 1 quart per mature cow, less on smaller animals). Repeat if necessary but not more often than once every 4 days.

Stable fly populations may be suppressed by this treatment. Direct spray to legs, particularly. This is a supplement to spraying of premises with a recommended residual spray for control of this pest.

In order to prevent residues in meat, do not apply within one week of slaughter and do not exceed dosages as given above. DO NOT USE ON DAIRY ANIMALS.

