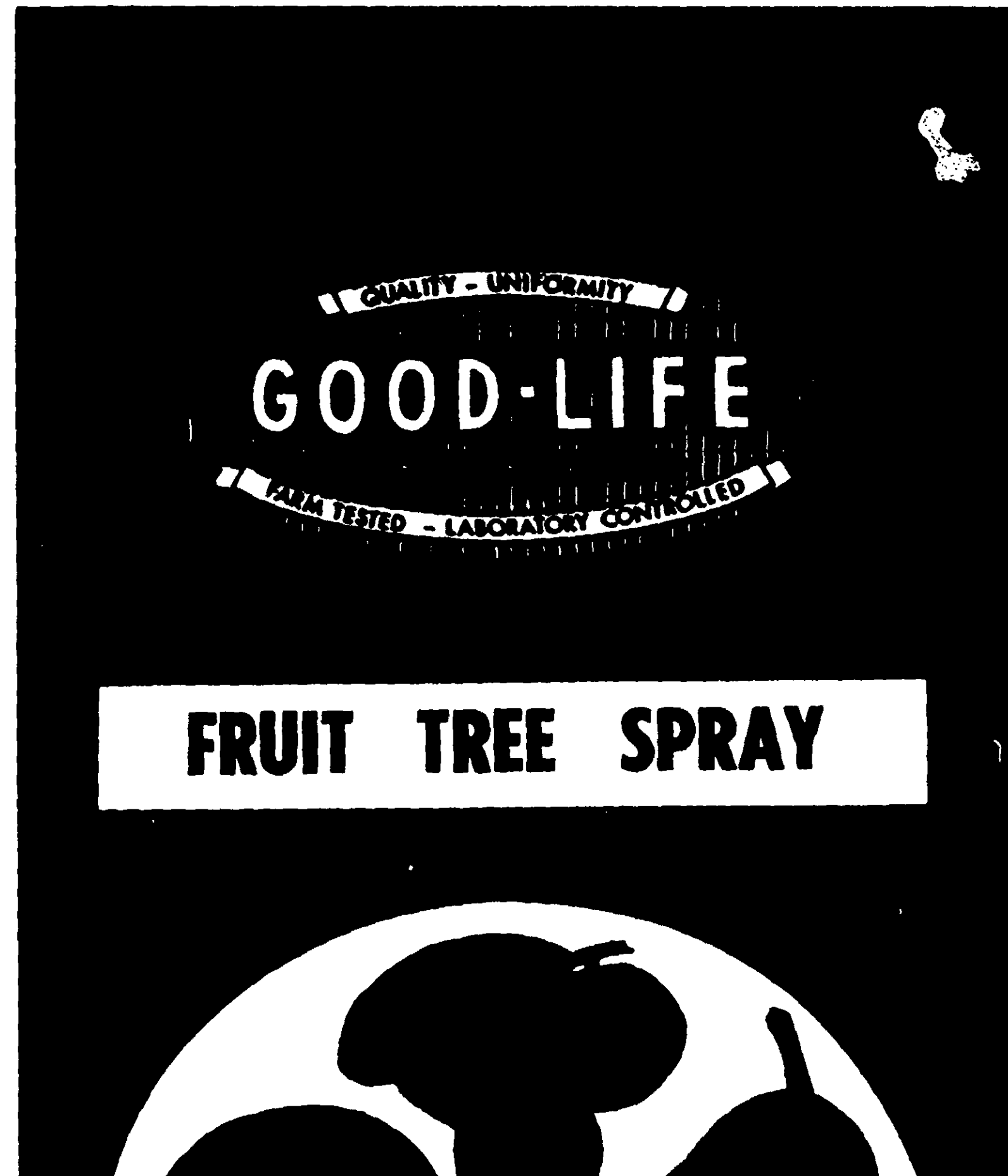
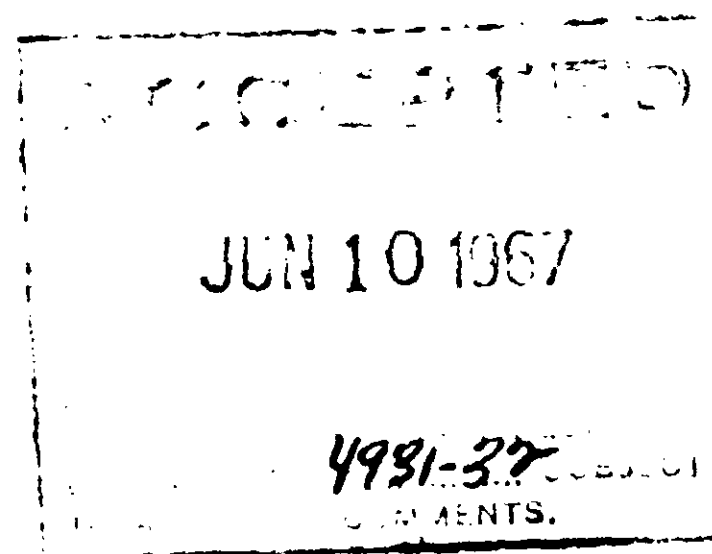


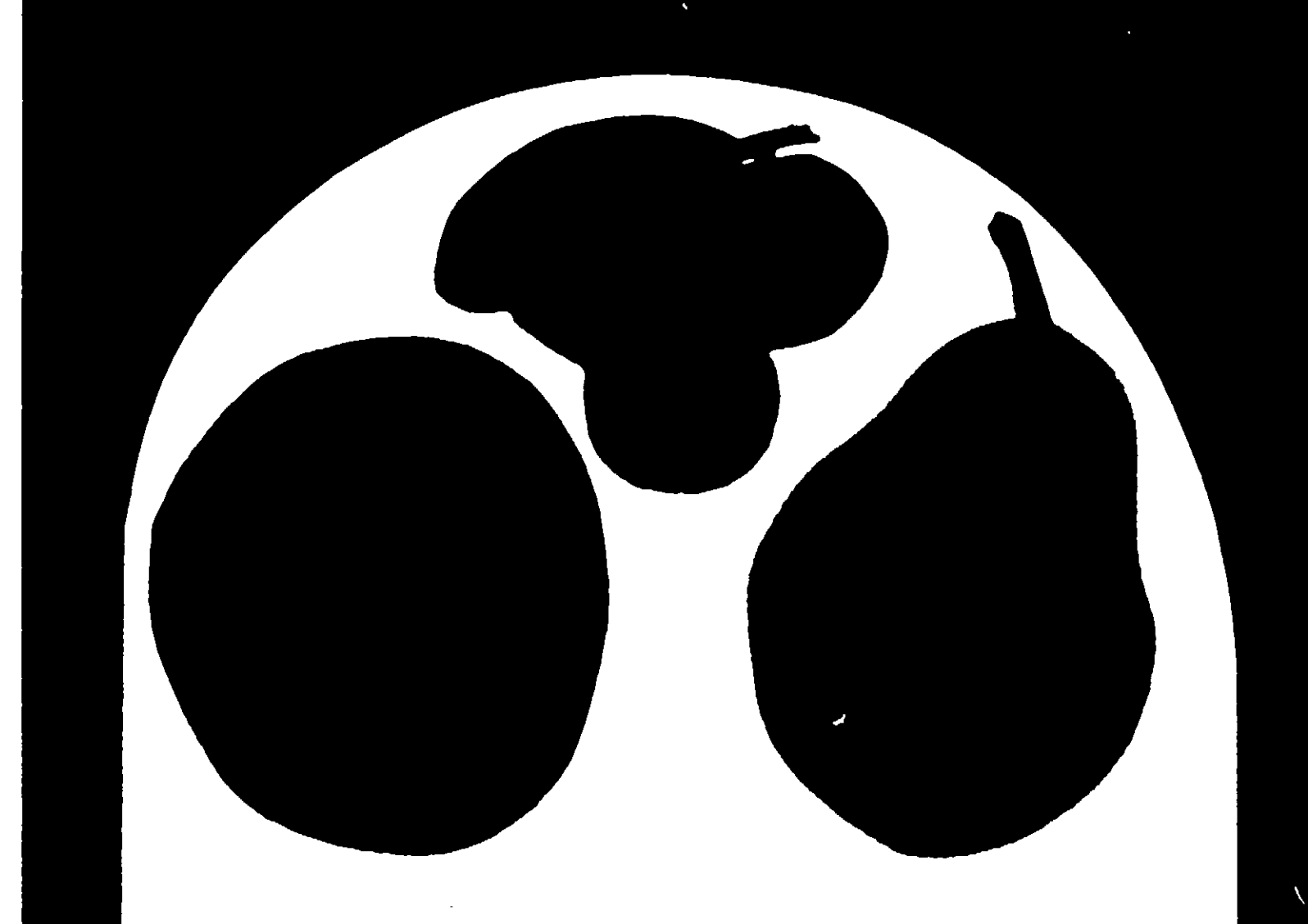
GOOD-LIFE CHEMICALS, INC.
P. O. BOX 687
EFFIN HAM, ILLINOIS 62401.

USDA Reg
No 4931-32

Flip Cover



COMMENTS.



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Captan (N-trichloromethylthio-4-cyclohexene-1,2-dicarboximide)	7.50%
Carbaryl (1-naphthyl-methylcarbamate)*	5.00%
Malathion (0,0-dimethyl dithiophosphate of diethyl mercaptosuccinate)	5.00%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	82.50%

Total **100.00%**

* Sevin, U.S. Patent No. 2,903,478

WARNING

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

See caution statement otherside of package.

U.S.D.A. REG. No. 4931-32

NET CONTENTS 4 POUNDS

Packaged by

GOOD-LIFE CHEMICALS, INC.

Good-Life Drive, Box 687

EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS

CLEANER FRUIT - BETTER FRUIT

WHEN YOU USE

GOOD-LIFE FRUIT TREE SPRAY

INSECTICIDE

FUNGICIDE

CAUTION

Fruit Tree Spray should not be used on certain ferns including Boston, Maidenhair, Pteris and Crassula.

WARNING

Fruit Tree Spray should not be sprayed on any vegetation immediately before, at the same time, or shortly after oil sprays. Captan used in conjunction with oil sprays can be injurious to plants.

DO NOT spray trees or fruit within 14 days of harvest time, but if disease continues, spray thoroughly with wettable sulphur spray weekly up to 7 days before harvest. Be sure to wash fruit carefully before eating or processing.

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid breathing of spray mist or dust. May cause irritation of nose, throat and skin. In case of contact, wash with warm water and soap. For eyes, get medical attention. Store away from children, domestic animals, feed and food stuffs. In case of accidental swallowing, call doctor immediately, then administer an emetic such as 1 tablespoonful of mustard, or 1 tablespoonful of salt in a glass of warm water, to induce vomiting. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear.

Do not use on forage crops to be fed to dairy animals or those being finished for slaughter. This product is poisonous to fish. Keep out of any body of water. Fish may be killed.

HOW TO USE FRUIT TREE SPRAY:

Mix 4 ounces of Fruit Tree Spray in a mason jar or other container with a small amount of water to form a heavy paste. Stir thoroughly until mixture is well creamed and smooth. Dilute with water and pour into sprayer and add water to make 2 gallons of spray mixture. Be sure to keep mixture well agitated while spraying to avoid letting insecticide settle to the bottom of sprayer.

Spray trees thoroughly, covering both upper and lower surfaces of foliage and fruit. Keep in mind that rains wash a large part of the spray off the tree; therefore, to get better control of insects and fungus, trees should be sprayed after a rain as soon as tree is dry.

General suggestions for timing and number of sprays are given in the following directions. For further details in timing and frequency of sprays, please consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station.

APPLES AND PEARS—FOR THE CONTROL OF:

Apple maggot, codling moth, leaf hopper, Japanese beetle, Oriental fruit moth, European Red mite, two-spotted mite, Williamette mite, clover mite, wooly apple aphid, green apple aphid, rosy apple aphid, pear Psylla, bud moth, Forhes scale, mealy bug, plum curculio, red-handed leaf roller, fruit tree roller, apple scab, Brooks fruit spot, fly speck, black pox, Botryosphaeria rot, black rot (frog-eye), bitter rot.

APPLES—WHEN TO SPRAY:

Prepink (flower buds tight in cluster). Pink (flower buds separated in cluster). Petal Fall, (when 90% of the petals are off). First Cover Spray (one week after petal fall). Second Cover Spray, (two weeks after petal fall). Third Cover Spray, (10 to 14 days after second cover). Fourth Cover Spray (2 weeks after third cover). Fifth Cover Spray, (2 weeks after fourth cover).

PEARS—WHEN TO SPRAY:

Buds starting to open. Petal Fall, (after 90% of petals have fallen). First Cover Spray, (fruits 1/4" in diameter). Second Cover Spray, (fruits 1/2" in diameter). Third Cover Spray, (3 weeks after second cover). Fourth Cover Spray, (4 weeks after third cover).

PEACHES AND APRICOTS—FOR THE CONTROL OF:

Brown rot, scab, mites, curculio, Oriental moth, Japanese beetle, and rose chafer.

WHEN TO SPRAY:

Dormant (late in Fall after leaves have fallen or early Spring before

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omit fluid is clear.

Do not use on forage crops to be fed to dairy animals or those being finished for slaughter. This product is poisonous to fish. Keep out of any body of water. Fish may be killed.

HOW TO USE FRUIT TREE SPRAY:

Mix 4 ounces of Fruit Tree Spray in a mason jar or other container with a small amount of water to form a heavy paste. Stir thoroughly until mixture is well creamed and smooth. Dilute with water and pour into sprayer and add water to make 2 gallons of spray mixture. Be sure to keep mixture well agitated while spraying to avoid letting insecticide settle to the bottom of sprayer.

Spray trees thoroughly, covering both upper and lower surfaces of foliage and fruit. Keep in mind that rains wash a large part of the spray off the tree; therefore, to get better control of insects and fungus, trees should be sprayed after a rain as soon as tree is dry.

General suggestions for timing and number of sprays are given in the following directions. For further details in timing and frequency of sprays, please consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station.

APPLES AND PEARS—FOR THE CONTROL OF:

Apple maggot, codling moth, leaf hopper, Japanese beetle, Oriental fruit moth, European Red mite, two-spotted mite, Willamette mite, clover mite, woolly apple aphid, green apple aphid, rosy apple aphid, pear Paysonia, bud moth, Forster scale, mealy bug, plum curculio, red-handed leaf roller, fruit tree roller, apple scab, Brooks fruit spot, fly speck, black pox, Botryosphaeria rot, black rot (frog-eye), bitter rot.

APPLES—WHEN TO SPRAY:

Prepink (flower buds tight in cluster). Pink (flower buds separated in cluster). Petal Fall, (when 90% of the petals are off). First Cover Spray (one week after petal fall). Second Cover Spray, (two weeks after petal fall). Third Cover Spray, (10 to 14 days after second cover). Fourth Cover Spray (2 weeks after third cover). Fifth Cover Spray, (2 weeks after fourth cover).

PEARS—WHEN TO SPRAY:

Buds starting to open. Petal Fall, (after 90% of petals have fallen). First Cover Spray, (fruits 1/4" in diameter). Second Cover Spray, (fruits 1/2" in diameter). Third Cover Spray, (3 weeks after second cover). Fourth Cover Spray, (4 weeks after third cover).

PEACHES AND APRICOTS—FOR THE CONTROL OF:

Brown rot, scab, mites, curculio, Oriental moth, Japanese beetle, and rose chafer.

WHEN TO SPRAY:

Dormant (late in Fall after leaves have fallen or early Spring before growth starts). Petal Fall (after 90% of petals have fallen). Shuck, (shucks are splitting). Shucks falling. First Cover Spray, (fruit 1/2" in diameter). Second Cover Spray, (about 1 week after first cover spray). Third Cover Spray, (about 4 weeks after second cover). Fourth Cover Spray, (about 2 weeks after third cover). If brown rot continues to be a problem, use wettable sulphur spray in 10 day intervals right up to 7 days before harvest.

PLUMS AND PRUNES—FOR THE CONTROL OF:

Mites, curculio, Japanese beetle.

WHEN TO SPRAY:

Petal Fall, (when 90% of petals are off). Shucks splitting. Shucks falling. First Cover Spray, (fruit 1/4" to 1/2" in diameter). Second Cover Spray, (about 1 week after first cover spray). Third Cover Spray, (about 4 weeks after second cover).

CHERRIES—FOR THE CONTROL OF:

Leaf spot, brown rot, aphids, curculio, fruit fly and slugs.

WHEN TO SPRAY:

When trees are in full bloom. When shucks are falling from expanding fruit. Two weeks later. When fruit is beginning to color but do not spray within 15 days of harvest. If disease continues to be a problem, follow above with application of wettable sulphur weekly, right up to 7 days before harvest. Spray immediately after harvest with Fruit Tree Spray to maintain vigor of trees.

ORNAMENTALS—FOR THE CONTROL OF: SPRAY AS REQUIRED:

Oyster shell scale, Euronymous scale, aphid, mealy bug, spider mite, lace bug, white fly, four-line leaf bug, Japanese beetle (adult), potato leaf hopper, tarnished plant bug, thrips, rose leaf hopper, European pine shoot moth, scurfy scale, birch leaf miner, boxwood leaf miner, bagworms, tent caterpillar, azalea scale, pine leaf scale, magnolia scale, oak kermes, Fletcher scale, juniper scale, Florida red scale, black scale crawlers, Monterey Pine scale, soft scale, (black spot on roses only).

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