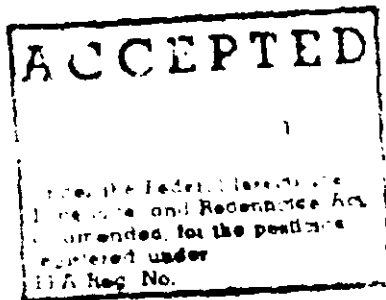
**RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE**

Due to very high acute toxicity to Humans and Birds

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification. Restricted use pesticides may not be sold to or used by non-certified applicators. The certified applicator being employed must be present during application making, and no restriction on the use of the pesticide may be removed. The certified applicator must also ensure that all persons are properly instructed in the use of the pesticide and that all applicable safety statements are followed.

7.5 LB. METHYL PARATHION

Emulsifiable Insecticide Concentrate

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Methyl Parathion (O,O-dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)
Related Compounds

(By Weight)

70.00%

2.76%

INERT INGREDIENTS

27.24%

TOTAL

100.00%

One gallon of Setre 7.5 lb. Methyl Parathion contains
7.5 pounds of methyl parathion.

POISON

See Inside for
Antidote and Precautions

**DANGER**

Keep Out of Reach
of Children

PELIGRO: AL USARIO. Si usted no lee ingles no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta la haya sido explicado ampliamente.

SN-6188/1188

~~SN-1004-0000~~

EPA Reg. No. 5905-414

First letters of product batch code indicate producing establishment:

5905-GA-1=CG • 5905-AR-1=WA •

5905-OK-1=AO • 5905-TX-2=AT •

5905-CA-1=KC

7.5 LB. METHYL PARATHION MIXTURE
LIQUID, (Containing
over 25% Methyl Parathion),
POISON B. NA 2783

NET CONTENTS:

Manufactured by

HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY
MEMPHIS, TN 38187



Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans And Domestic Animals

DANGER—POISON

POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED

IF SWALLOWED—Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

POISONOUS BY SKIN CONTACT

Poisonous if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin (may be absorbed if liquid goes through clothes).

POISONOUS IF BREATHED

Breathing vapors, spray mist or dust may be fatal.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

POISONING SYMPTOMS

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body by contact with skin, surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be taken off immediately. Exposure to the material will cause immediate treatment to be given.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: weakness, dizziness, headache, loss of consciousness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, difficulty breathing, nervousness, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and convulsions.

If any of these symptoms appear, stop work immediately, get out of the area, and get medical attention as soon as possible.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

Call a doctor (physician) or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain it until help arrives.

IF SWALLOWED—Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger or blunt object. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. See doctor immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Since any symptoms from absorption of this combination product are likely to be those of parathion intoxication, treatment should be directed towards the effects of parathion poisoning.

ANTIDOTE—administer atropine sulfate in large doses. TWO to FOUR mg. intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 15 to 30 minute intervals until effect is obtained.

atropinization appear. **2-PAM** chloride is also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. **DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS.** Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given 100 percent oxygen and treated symptomatically. Continued absorption of the poison may occur and fatal relapses have been reported after initial improvement. **VERY CLOSE SUPERVISION OF THE PATIENT IS INDICATED FOR AT LEAST 48 HOURS.**

Consult your State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station regarding posting treated areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and wildlife. Snail and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

CHEMIGATION PROHIBITION

Do not use this product through any type of fumigation system.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

Do not enter treated areas for 48 hours unless appropriate clothing is worn.

Protective clothing means, at least, a hat or other suitable head covering, a long sleeved shirt and long legged trousers or a coverall type garment (all of closely woven fabric covering the body including the arms and legs), shoes and socks.

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing, period of time field must be vacated and appropriate action to take in case of accidental exposure. An example of such information is given under written warnings. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings would not be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information:

DANGER

Air contaminated with Methyl Parathion (insert date). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing for 48 hours (insert State Department of Agriculture's re-entry interval, if more restrictive).

In case of accidental exposure to pesticide spray or dust, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If in eyes, flush with plenty of water. If inhaled, go to a safe area where the pesticide has not been applied. Get medical attention if needed.

Reentry into treated fields is prohibited for 48 hours after application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry as described elsewhere on the label are worn.

WORK SAFETY RULES

The National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is available for recommendations regarding poisoning management, emergency treatment, and other information regarding the toxicity of methyl parathion. The toll free number for the National Pesticide Telecommunication Network is 1-800-858-7378.

If handled indoors provide mechanical exhaust ventilation. Keep all unprotected persons, children, livestock, and pets away from treated area or where there is danger of drift. Do not touch eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick, go away. STOP work and get help if it is too late. See MSDS (Practical Treatment), section.

HANDLE THE CONCENTRATE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT:

Air-tight protective suit that covers all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet. Wear chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, and chemical resistant shoe coverings or boots. Wear goggles or a face shield. Wear a pesticide resistant respirator approved by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.134.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING, LOADING, APPLICATION, REPAIR, AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT, DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE AND EARLY REENTRY INTO TREATED AREAS: protective suit of one or two pieces covering all parts of the body except the head, hands, and feet; chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant shoes (or chemical resistant shoe coverings or chemical resistant boots); goggles or face shield, hood or wide brimmed hat, NIOSH approved respirator.

IF MIXING, LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE: long-sleeve shirt, long-legged pants, chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, shoes and socks. Goggles or face shield must be worn when the system is under pressure. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use with open systems must be available nearby.

IF APPLICATION IS PERFORMED USING AN ENCLOSED CAB OR COCKPIT, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE: long-sleeve shirt and long-legged pants, shoes and socks. Chemical resistant gloves must be available in the cab or cockpit and must be worn during entry to and exit from the application unit. All other protective clothing and equipment required for use during application must be available in the cab and must be worn when exiting the cab into treated area. When used for this purpose

contaminated clothing may not be brought back into the workplace in an enclosure such as a plastic bag. **REMEMBER—THIS CLOTHING IS INADEQUATE TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND EARLY REENTRY TO TREATED AREAS! REFER TO PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS ABOVE.**

IMPORTANT! If pesticide comes in contact with skin, wash off with soap and water and contact a physician immediately. Always wash hands, face, and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating, drinking, or toileting.

AFTER WORK: before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job—do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during work must be stored and laundered separately from protective clothing and household articles. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Clean or launder protective clothing, such as: Respirators must be cleaned and filters replaced according to instructions included with the respirators. Protective clothing and protective equipment heavily contaminated with pesticide must be properly disposed and must be destroyed according to state and local regulations. **HEAVILY CONTAMINATED CLOTHING CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION. HUMAN-FLAGGERS ARE PROHIBITED.**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage

Do not store below 32° F (-7° C).

Do not use or store near heat, open flame or hot surfaces.

Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use, replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink containers. Do not contaminate other pesticides, fertilizers, water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

In case of spill, avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spills. Call 901-761-0050.

To confine spill: If liquid, dike surrounding area or absorb with sand, cat litter or commercial clay or dry material, cover to prevent dispersal. Place damaged package in a holding container. Identify contents.

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

Metal containers—Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Plastic containers—Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture

ture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incinerator as required by state and local regulations. Do not burn. If burned, stay out of smoke.

MIXING AND SPRAYING

Mix in water with agitation, agitate while spraying. Apply to row and field crops in a 10 to 15 ft. band. (California only: use 20 to 100 gals.) of water per acre by ground spraying or 1 to 3 gals. (California only: use 5 to 15 gals.) of water by airplane.

COMPATIBILITY—Avoid combinations containing highly alkaline materials such as lime-sulfur solutions or lime. Alkaline compounds will reduce the effectiveness of Parathion.

ALFALFA: **Alfalfa Weevil (larvae)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Apply when 75% terminal growth is reached and when buds and shoots appear ragged, or when the larvae count reaches 25 per sweep. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Aphids (including Pea Aphid and Spotted Alfalfa Aphid)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (For Spotted Alfalfa Aphid, apply early in spring. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Armyworms, Cutworms (Climbing), Flea Beetles, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers and Thrips**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Alfalfa Caterpillars, Alfalfa Weevil (adult)** (Refer also to Egyptian weevil), **Clover Leaf Weevil and Webworms**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Lygus Bugs, Mites and Stink Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Alfalfa Seed Chalcid**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest.)

APPLES: **Aphids (including Apple, Rosy Apple and Woolly Apple Aphid) and Mites (European Red)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre per 100 gallons of water. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Codling Moth and Plum Curculio**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre per 100 gallons of water. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until harvest is achieved. **Leafroller (Redbanded) and Scales**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre per 100 gallons of water. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Do not apply when trees or substantial number of trees in the orchard (grove) are in bloom.

APRICOTS: **Aphids (including Green Peach Aphid) and European Red Mite**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre per 100 gallons of water. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

ARTICHOKES: **Aphids, Armyworms (to 3rd instar) and Plant Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.) **Artichoke Plume Moth**—1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.) If plants are cut in April and May, begin applications after September, and repeat at 14 to 21-day intervals as needed through December, 30-day intervals through January and February, 14-day intervals from March through the end of picking season. Workers should not re-enter fields for 7 days following treatment. **Cutworms (including Climbing and Surface feeding species) and Cabbage Looper**—1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest.)

BARLEY: **Thrips (Barley)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Cutworms (Climbing), False Chinch Bug, Leafhopper, Mites (Brown Wheat) and (Winter Grain)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Aphids (including Greenbug)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Apply in early spring for Greenbug control. **Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Black Grass Bugs and Stink Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Chinch Bugs and Say Stink Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

BEANS. Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Mites and Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs)— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Cabbage Looper—1 pint per acre. Cowpea Curculio, Cutworm (including Climbing and surface feeding species) and Stink Bugs—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Beans. Preharvest interval is 15 days through 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Green and Lima Beans. Preharvest interval is 15 days through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 21 days from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply if the crop or weeds in the treatment area are in bloom.

BEETS. Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply within 21 days if tops are to be used for food or feed. Cabbage Looper, Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) and Stink Bugs—1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply within 21 days if tops are to be used for food or feed. Aphids—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not apply within 21 days if tops are to be used for food or feed.

BROCCOLI. Thrips— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Aphids and Armyworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Plant Bugs—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. Aphids, Armyworms and Thrips— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Plant Bugs—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

CABBAGE. Aphids, Armyworms and Thrips— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Flea Beetle, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Plant Bugs—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

CARROTS. Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed. Cutworms, Cabbage Loopers and Plant Bugs—1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Do not use treated carrot tops for food or feed.)

CAULIFLOWER. Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.) Plant Bugs—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

CELERY. Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) Cabbage Loopers, Plant Bugs and Stink Bugs—1 pint per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

CHERRIES: Black Cherry. Aphids and European Red Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Preharvest interval is 14 days. Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard grove are in bloom.

CLOVER: Alfalfa Weevil (larvae), Aphids (including Spotted Alfalfa Aphid), Armyworms, and

Leafhoppers— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest) (For Aphids including Spotted Alfalfa Aphid) Apply early in the spring; (For Alfalfa Weevil (larvae)— Apply when 75% of terminals show feeding, when buds and shoots appear ragged, or when the larval count reaches 25 per sweep) **Lygus Bugs and Mites**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest) **Clover Seed Chalcid and Climbing Cutworms**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest) (Clover Seed Chalcid— For use on seed crops only) **Alfalfa Weevil (adults), Clover Leaf Weevil and Webworms**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest) **Thrips**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest) **Egyptian Alfalfa Weevil**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest)

COLLARDS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest) **Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers, Stink Bugs and Thrips**— 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest) **Plant Bugs**— 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest)

CORN: Aphids (including Corn Leaf Aphid), Armyworms, Fall Armyworms, Corn Rootworms (including Western Corn Rootworm— adults), Climbing Cutworms, Flea Beetles, Mites and Stink Bugs— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 12 days of harvest) Workers entering treated fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing (Do not apply to corn during the pre-planting period)

COTTON: Fleahoppers (including Cotton Fleahopper) and Thrips— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) (For Thrips— Apply before or during the 4-leaf stage and repeat 1 to 3 times at 7- to 10-day intervals) **Grasshoppers**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) **Cotton Leafworm and Garden Webworm**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) **Lygus Bugs, Mites, Spider (including Desert Spider Mites & Two-Spotted Spider Mites)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) **False Chinch Bug and Southern Green Stink Bug**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest) **Aphids (including Cotton Aphid), Fall Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Cotton Leafperforator, Cutworms, and Cabbage Loopers**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing (For Aphids (including Cotton Aphid) Apply when Aphids appear in buds and on leaves of seedlings or when honeydew appears on older plants) **Boll Weevil**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pints per acre (For early season control of over-wintering Boll Weevils, apply as early as the 2- to 4-leaf stage and repeat 1 to 3 times at 7 to 10-day intervals)

For mid-season control, apply at the start of squaring or after 10 to 25% of the first squares are punctured and repeat at 3 to 8-day intervals as needed or until the top bolls are full grown. Repeat at 3-day intervals during the major fruiting season, and periods of heavy weevil migration. **Saltmarsh Caterpillars, Stink Bugs and Leafrollers**— 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) **Bollworms**— 1 to 3 pints per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) **Armyworms**— 1 to 2 pints per acre (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest or handpicking) Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing)

CUCUMBERS: Aphids and Spider Mites (including Two-spotted and Desert Spider Mite)— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply before vining. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest)

GOOSEBERRIES: Aphids— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest)

GRAPES: Aphids, Grape Leafroller and Grape Leafhoppers— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre, per 100 days of

water; (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) **Mites and Thrips**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

GRASS (Hay, Pasture): Armyworm (to 3rd instar), Black Grass Bugs (including Irbisia), False Chinch Bugs, Grasshoppers and Leafhoppers— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

HOPS: Aphids, Armyworms, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS: Aphids and Armyworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. **Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. **Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs**—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. **Plant Bugs**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 10 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.)

KOHLRABI: Aphids and Armyworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint.) **Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers and Mites**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint.) **Imported Cabbageworms, Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs**—1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from 1 pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.) **Plant Bugs**— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest from 1 pint through $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.)

LETTUCE: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Imported Cabbageworms, Leafhoppers and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) **Cabbage Loopers and Plant Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.)

MUSTARD GREENS: See Kale and Mustard Greens

OATS AND RYE: Brown Wheat Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Aphids (including Green Bugs) and Black Grass Bugs (including Irbisia)**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Barley Thrips**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Leafhoppers**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Armyworm (to 3rd instar) and Wintergrain Mites**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Climbing Cutworms**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Chinch Bugs, False Chinch Bugs and Say Stink Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.) **Stink Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through $\frac{3}{4}$ pint.)

ONIONS: Thrips (including Onion Thrips)—0.9 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

PASTURE (Irrigated (Refer also to grass)): Mosquitoes (larvae)— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 7 days of harvest. Broadcast application.)

PEACHES: Aphids (Including Green Peach Aphid and Mealy Plum Aphid) and European Red Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatment or apply twice within 5-day intervals as needed.) **Oriental Fruit Moth, Peach-tree Borer and Plum Curculio**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Make applications during appearance of moths in early to late summer. Apply 2 to 3 times to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight. Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.) Do not

apply where trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard or grove are in bloom.

PEANUTS: Aphids, Thrips and Velvetbean Caterpillar—1 pint per acre. (Formulated with copper oxide and sulfur.)

PEAS: Aphids, Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, Mites and Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs)— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 pint.) **Cowpea Curculio, Cutworms (including Climbing and Surface Feeding species), Cabbage Loopers and Stink Bugs**—1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest through 1 pint.) Do not apply if the crop or weed in the treatment area are in bloom.

PEARS: Aphids— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water (apply with a 5-day interval). **European Red Mite**— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water (apply twice with a 5-day interval). Preharvest Interval is 14 days.

PEPPERS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhoppers, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Cutworms (including Climbing and Surface feeding species), Cabbage Loopers and Plant Bugs**—1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.)

PLUMS: European Red Mites— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) **Aphids**— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) **Oriental Fruit Moth, Peachtree Borer and Plum Curculio**— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) (For Peachtree Borer—Make applications during appearance of the moths in early to late summer. Apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight.) (For Oriental Fruit Moth and Plum Curculio—Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.) Do not apply when trees or substantial number of weeds in the orchard or grove are in bloom.

POTATOES: Aphids and Flea Beetles— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.) **Armyworms, Leafhoppers and Mites**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.) **False Chinch Bugs, Cabbage Loopers, Plant Bugs (including Lygus Bugs) and Stink Bugs**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 5 days of harvest.)

PRUNES: European Red Mites— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) **Aphids**— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Apply in early cover treatments or twice with a 5-day interval.) **Oriental Fruit Moth, Peachtree Borer and Plum Curculio**— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre (per 100 gals. of water). (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) (For Oriental Fruit Moth and Plum Curculio—Apply at petal fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved.) (For Peachtree Borer—Make applications during appearance of the moths in early or late summer. Apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth flight.)

RICE: Rice Stink Bugs— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.) **Armyworms**— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. (Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. Crabs, crayfish, and shrimp may be killed. Do not apply where they are important resources.) **Rice Leafminer and Tadpole Shrimp**— $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. (Use restricted to California. Apply at first sign of infestation after planting. Apply by air in 5 to 10 gals. of water. Restrict spill from rice fields for 3 days. Do not use within 14 days of application of 3,4-dichloropropionanilide as injury may result.)

RUTABAGAS: Aphids, Armyworms, Flea Beetles, Leafhopper, and Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Imported Cabbageworms and Cabbage Loopers—1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Plant bugs— $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Preharvest interval is 7 days when applying $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 21 days from $\frac{1}{2}$ pint through 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

RYE: See Oats and Rye

SAFFLOWER: Aphids and Lygus Bugs— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply after flowering through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre).

SORGHUM: Corn Leaf Aphids and Spider Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.) Sorghum Midge— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.) Apply when approximately 50% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than the start of flowering. Greenbug Aphid— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.) Aphids—1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties. Do not use wetting agents as more severe injury may occur. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects upon plants.)

SOYBEANS: Climbing Cutworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Three Corned Alfalfa Hoppers and Webworms (including Garden Webworms)— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Stink Bugs— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Thrips and Velvetbean Caterpillar— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Aphids, Blister Beetles, Mexican Bean Beetles and Spider Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Green Cloverworms and Cabbage Loopers— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.) Armyworms, Fall Armyworms (to 3rd instar), Bean Leaf Beetles, Corn Earworms and Grasshoppers—1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 20 days of harvest. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.)

SPINACH: Aphids, Armyworms, Mites and Seedcorn Maggot (in crown)— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. Cabbage Looper and Plant Bugs—1 pint per acre. Preharvest interval is 14 days when applying through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 21 days when applying from $\frac{1}{2}$ through 1 pint per acre.

STRAWBERRIES: Aphids— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.) Mites— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre (Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.)

SUGAR BEETS: Aphids, Lygus Bugs, Stink Bugs and Webworms— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Armyworms, Fall Armyworms, Cutworms (including Climbing Cutworms), Flea Beetle, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Mites and Sugarbeet Webworm— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. Preharvest interval: roots of 20 days when applying through $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre and 60 days if tops are to be fed to livestock.

SUNFLOWERS: Sunflower Moths—1 pint per acre (Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 3 times at 5-day intervals per season.)

ORNAMENTALS: (Woody Shrubs, Trees and Vines), Christmas Tree Plantation (Pines), European Pine Shoot Moth and Nantucket Pine Tip Moth— 1 pint per acre. (Apply in 5 to 10 gallons of water.)

PINE FORESTS: European Pine Shoot Moth and Nantucket Pine Tip Moth— 1 pint per acre. (Apply in 5 to 50 gallons of water.)

**CONDITIONS OF SALE—LIMITED WARRANTY
AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES**

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, the failure to follow the label directions, or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. Helena warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of Helena. Helena makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warrant shall be implied by law.

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