



DURSBAN 1E

INSECTICIDE

To be Applied Only By or Under the Supervision of Pest Control Operators, Public Health Organizations, Mosquito Abatement Districts and Other Trained Personnel Responsible for Insect Control Programs.

**CONTROLS NUMEROUS PESTS, AS LISTED,
OF HOUSEHOLDS, TURF AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS
ALSO RECOMMENDED FOR MOSQUITO CONTROL AND AREA
CONTROL OF TICKS AND CHIGGERS.
USE AS A MOUND TREATMENT TO KILL IMPORTED FIRE ANTS
SEE SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR ADDITIONAL USES**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorpyrifos (0,0-diethyl-O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl)phosphorothioate) - - -

12.9%

INERT INGREDIENTS: - - - - -

87.1%

100.0%

Total
Contains 1 pound Chlorpyrifos per gallon;
DURSBAN Reg. Trademark Dow/Elanco

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING

STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF SWALLOWED: Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. DO NOT induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Get medical attention. **IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. Get medical attention. **IF IN EYES:** Flush eyes with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists. **IF ON SKIN:** In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing and wash affected area with soap and water. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine, only by injection is the preferable antidote.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed. Excessive absorption through skin may be fatal. Do not get in eyes, skin or clothing. Avoid breathing of vapors and spray mist. Wear eye protection. Wear protective clothing and chemically resistant gloves when handling. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Keep away from food, feedstuffs and water supplies.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to birds and wildlife, and extremely toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply or allow to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in manner inconsistent with its labeling

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Avoid storage at high temperatures. Protect from moisture. Avoid contamination with water, acids, or alkalis. Do not store near heat or open flame. Keep container closed. Store in original container only. Separate pesticides to avoid cross-contamination of other pesticides, fertilizer, food and feed. Keep container in locked storage areas. If spilled, absorb with dry material such as sand or sawdust and sweep up for disposal. **Pesticide Disposal:** Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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 - 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 - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 6720-148

NET CONTENTS 1 GALLON

E.P.A. Est. No. 6720-FL-1

SOUTHERN MILL CREEK PRODUCTS CO., INC.
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33601

PESTS INDOORS

General Information: Use DURSBAN 1E insecticide to control the pests indicated in the areas listed below by applications as a 0.25% or 0.5% chlorpyrifos spray. Use the 0.25% spray to control light infestations and the 0.5% spray to quickly reduce heavy infestations or as directed. To prepare the spray, dilute DURSBAN 1E with water or with a suitable base oil as shown in DILUTION RATES paragraph. Repeat treatment as necessary. Use only odorized kerosene for oil based sprays to be applied in food handling establishments.

Do not introduce the spray into the air or allow the spray to contact food or food contacting surfaces. Areas treated may include dark corners of rooms, and closets; along and behind baseboards, beneath and behind stoves, refrigeration units and similar food preparation areas and equipment; floor drains and around plumbing and other utility installations. For ants apply to ant trails and wherever these pests may find entrance. Spot treatment may encompass CRACK & CREVICE treatment by applying small amounts of material directly into openings leading to voids and hollow spaces in walls, equipment legs and bases or which occur at points between different elements of construction or between equipment and floors. Equipment capable of delivering a pinstream of insecticide should be used. Repeat treatment as needed but not more than once every 7 days in restaurants and similar food service establishments or more often than once every 14 days in other types of food handling establishments. In case of emergency (call back), Dursban 1E may be applied after 2 days from the last treatment but emergency use should be limited to once per month.

APPLICATIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN AS A SPOT AND/OR CRACK AND CREVICE TREATMENT ARE NOT PERMITTED.

APPLICATION WITHIN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Including Homes and Apartment Buildings and Within Nonfood Areas of Industrial, Institutional and Commercial Buildings Including Hospitals, Stores, Manufacturing Plants and Warehouses: For Spot Treatment Only: Apply as a coarse spray or with a paint brush to localized areas where Ants, Cockroaches, Clover mites, Confused Flour Beetles, Crickets, Earwigs, Firebrats, Indian Meal Moth, Mediterranean Flour Moth, Rice & Granary Weevils, Millipedes, Red Flour Beetle, Saw Toothed Grain Beetle, Silverfish and Spiders are found or normally occur including dark corners of rooms and closets; cracks and crevices in walls, along and behind baseboards, beneath and behind sinks, stoves, refrigerators and cabinets, around plumbing and other utility installations. For ants apply to ant trails, also around doors and windows and wherever else these pests may find entrance. For Clover mites use 0.5% spray only. Note: A period of 4 to 7 days is normally required for maximum effect on cockroaches.

For the Control of Carpet Beetles, thoroughly apply a 0.5% spray as a spot treatment along baseboards and edges of carpeting, under carpeting, rugs, furniture, in closets and on shelving, and wherever else these insects are seen or suspected.

DILUTION RATES

To make a 0.25% spray solution

FOR WATER SPRAY - mix 2 2/3 oz. in 1 gallon of WATER.

FOR AN OIL SPRAY - mix 2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of DEO-BASE OIL*

To make a 0.5% spray solution

FOR WATER SPRAY - mix 5 1/3 oz. in 1 gallon of WATER.

FOR AN OIL SPRAY - mix 4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of DEO-BASE OIL*

*For large amounts multiply the fluid ounces (amount) in 1 gallon by number of gallons required for the "job". *Deodorized base Kerosene Note: Where quick knockdown and/or flushing action is desired, dichlorvos (DDVP) or pyrethrin may be added to the spray mixture containing Dursban 1E insecticide. For best results, use dichlorvos at a concentration of 0.25% in both water and oil-base sprays. Consult labeling for the dichlorvos or pyrethrin product used to determine the amount needed to give the desired spray concentration. Also read and observe all use and handling precautions for these products. DO NOT use Dursban 1E in combination with dichlorvos (DDVP) or pyrethrin for treatment of food areas of food handling establishments.

APPLICATION WITHIN FOOD HANDLING ESTABLISHMENTS

PLACES OTHER THAN PRIVATE RESIDENCES IN WHICH FOOD IS HELD, PROCESSED, PREPARED OR SERVED INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, RESTAURANTS, GROCERY STORES, BAKERIES, BOTTLING PLANTS, CANNERIES, AND GRAIN MILLS. Use Dursban 1E according to the DILUTION RATES. Use as a SPOT TREATMENT to

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control Ants, Cockroaches, Clover mites, Confused Flour Beetles, Crickets, Earwigs, Firebrats, Indian Meal Moth, Mediterranean Flour Moth, Rice & Granary Weevils, Millipedes, Red Flour Beetle, Saw Toothed Grain Beetle, Silverfish, and Spiders in and around both food and nonfood areas by application as a coarse, low pressure (20 psi or less) spray to localized areas where the above pests have been seen, suspected of hiding or entering. Apply only enough spray to thoroughly cover the surfaces treated using special care to avoid unnecessary runoff.

Brown Dog Ticks: Thoroughly apply 0.5% spray as a spot treatment to infested areas such as pet beds and resting quarters; nearby cracks and crevices; along and behind baseboards, window and door frames and localized areas of floor and floor covering where these pests may be present. Old bedding of pets should be removed and replaced with clean, fresh bedding after treatment. Do not treat pets with this product.

NOTE: (Pests Indoors): Use oil base spray only for conduits, motor housing, junction or switch boxes. Prior to application deenergize electrical equipment. After application, allow time for oil to evaporate before starting motors or placing switch in the "ON" position. DO NOT use water-base sprays in these places. Do not use in poultry houses and other animal buildings. Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed. Thoroughly wash dishes and food handling utensils with soap and water if they become contaminated by application of this product. Do not allow children or pets to contact treated surfaces until spray has dried. Remove pets and cover fish bowls (tanks) before spraying.

PESTS OUT-OF-DOORS

General Information: Use Dursban 1E for the control of certain pests of lawns and ornamental plants, for area control of ticks and chiggers and for mosquito control. Consult the following directions for dosage and application details to control the pests listed.

PESTS OF LAWNS AND OTHER ORNAMENTAL AND RECREATIONAL TURF GRASS AREAS

Use Dursban 1E to control the pests listed on the following table by application at the recommended dosage and in accordance with the directions given below. Dilute Dursban 1E in enough water to obtain complete and uniform coverage of pest infested areas and apply as a coarse, low pressure spray using suitable application equipment. Thoroughly water immediately after treatment to wash the insecticide into the turf, except as noted. For best results, the lawn should be moist at the time of treatment. Spray when pests first appear. Repeat as needed.

SURFACE INSECTS

Use 3 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. to control Ants, Armyworms, Brown Dog Ticks, Centipedes, Chiggers, Chinchbugs, Clover Mites, Crickets, Cutworms, Earwigs, Fire Ants (mounds), Fleas, Gnats, Grasshoppers, Greenbugs, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne Moths, Millipedes, Mites/Silver, formula, winter grain; Sod webworms, Sowbugs, Springtails and Ticks. Spray when pests first appear, retreat as needed. For Sod Webworms, delay watering or mowing the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.

SOIL INSECTS

For Turfgrass Hyperoides Weevils use 6 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. Spray suspected problem areas in mid April and again in mid May or as recommended by your local Ag. Extension Service Specialist for your area. For European Crane Fly Larvae use 4 fl. oz./1,000 Sq. Ft. For White Grubs, (Black turfgrass aeteneus) European chafer, Southern masked chafer & Japanese beetle larvae) use 6 to 12 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. Spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by local Ag Extension personnel. Immediately after spraying, irrigate the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water to wash the insecticide into the underlying soil. For Bluegrass Billbugs use 3 to 12 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. Spray early in season when adults first appear. Repeat as needed.

PREMISE TREATMENT FOR CRAWLING INSECTS

To help prevent infestation of buildings by ants, crickets, earwigs, millipedes and sowbugs (pillbugs), treat a band of soil 6 to 10 feet wide around and adjacent to the building, also the building foundation to a height of 2 to 3 feet, where pests are active and may find entrance. Use 20 fluid ounces of Dursban 1E per 100 gallons of water and apply as a coarse spray to thoroughly and uniformly wet the band area.

AREA CONTROL OF TICKS AND CHIGGERS

Use Dursban 1E to control ticks and chiggers infesting non-crop land areas such as roadsides, footpaths and trails, picnic and camping sites, parks, recreational areas and around dwellings where these pests are present, create a nuisance or are acting as a disease vector. Apply at the rate of 2 pint per acre (equivalent to 2 fluid ounces per 2,700 sq. ft.) using a hydraulic sprayer, mist applicator, knapsack sprayer or other suitable hand

or power spray equipment. Treat low underbrush, grassy areas, weeds and ground surface and debris using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 40 to 100 gallons per acre. NOTICE: Do not allow use of treated areas during application or until spray has dried. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply where runoff into lakes, streams, ponds or other bodies of water is likely to occur. Fish and crustaceans may be killed if their waters are contaminated with this product.

PESTS OF ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Use Dursban 1E to treat flowers, shrubs, vines, shade and flowering trees, and evergreens found to be infested with the pests listed below. Dilute Dursban 1E with water according to the directions below and apply using suitable hand or power spray equipment in a manner to provide complete and uniform coverage. For best results apply a wetting spray to both upper and lower leaf surfaces and infested limb and trunk areas. Attempt to penetrate dense foliage but avoid overspraying to the point of excessive runoff. Treat when pests appear and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals, if needed. ATTENTION: Keep children and pets off treated areas until spray has dried. Keep out of lawn and garden fishpools and other bodies of water. Do not use on azaleas, camellias, poinsettias, roses or variegated ivy because of possible injury.

DOSAGES AND DIRECTIONS

for USE on ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

Use 1 fl. oz. (2 tbsp) in 3 gals. water for Aphids, Bagworms, Eastern Tent Caterpillar, Fall Webworm, Grasshoppers, Mites, Orange Stippled Oakworm, Sp. G. Bebugs, Whiteflies, Yellownecked Caterpillars.

Use 2 1/2 oz. (4 tbsp) in 3 gals. water for Cutworms, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Thrips (exposed), Mimosa Webworm, Rehumped Caterpillars.

Use 4 fl. oz. (8 tbsp) in 3 gals. water for Ash Borer, Lilac Borers, Scale Crawlers (Oak Lecanium, Pine Needle, Tea and White Peach).

For larger amounts multiply the fluid ounces (amount) in 1 gallon by number of gallons required for the "job". Most moths coming to rest on areas treated for control of turf and ornamental plant pests will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment, depending on exposure of treated areas to weathering conditions.

FIRE ANT CONTROL INDIVIDUAL MOUND TREATMENT

Mix 4 fl. oz. in 4 gals. water and apply as a drench using a sprinkler can. Gently apply 1 gallon of the mixture over the surface of each mound. Thoroughly wet mound and surrounding area of 3 x 4 ft. (12 sq. ft.) For best results apply in cool weather: 65-80 degrees F. early or late in the day. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb ants and cause migration, which will reduce product effectiveness.

MOSQUITO CONTROL

Apply Dursban 1E to mosquito infested, non-crop areas according to the conditions and rates shown in the following table. Mix Dursban 1E with either water or oil, such as kerosene or No. 2 fuel oil, using sufficient spray volume to give uniform coverage of area treated. Apply the spray using suitable application equipment such as hand and power ground sprayers, mist applicators, and aerial spray equipment. The higher dosage will also give faster knockdown and longer residual control where there is little or no vegetative cover. Under such conditions this dosage should be used only where there are no fish or crustaceans or where loss of fish, crustaceans or lower components of food chain would not be significant. NOTICE: Read complete Environmental and Use Precautions & consult your State Fish & Game Department before using this product for mosquito control.

CONDITIONS AND RATES TO USE FOR MOSQUITO LARVAE

For areas of no vegetation or up to a medium amount of vegetative growth use 1.6 to 3.2 Fl. Oz. of Dursban 1E per acre (= 0.0125 to 0.025 lb. A.T. Chlorpyrifos). 4 Gallon of Dursban 1E will treat from 160 to 320 acres of area. For areas of heavy vegetative growth use 3.2 to 6.4 Fl. Oz. Dursban 1E per acre (= 0.025 to 0.05 lb. A.T. Chlorpyrifos). 4 gallon of Dursban 1E will treat from 80 to 160 acres of area.

CONDITIONS AND RATES TO USE FOR MOSQUITO ADULTS

For areas of no vegetation up to medium amount of vegetative growth use 3.2 Fl. Oz. Dursban 1E/ per (= 0.025 lb. A.T. Chlorpyrifos) 4 Gallon of 1E will treat from 160 Acres of area. For areas of heavy vegetative growth use 6.4 Fl. Oz. Dursban 1E per acre, (= 0.05 lb. A.T. Chlorpyrifos) 4 gal. of Dursban 1E will treat 80 acres of area.

See SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING FOR ADDITIONAL USES OF DURSBAN 1E ON ORNAMENTALS (Outdoor and Nursery pests), TREE AND FOREST PESTS (Nurseries, Plantations, and Felled Trees), DORMANT SPRAY (Tree and Forest Pests)

(10-20-80 #73A,114-5)

See the back for the acceptable stamp

DORMANT SPRAY (TREE AND FOREST PESTS)

Use as a dormant or delayed dormant spray at the rates indicated to control the listed insect. Spray the entire tree to runoff using suitable ground spray equipment. Use the higher dosage for severe infestations. Use oil as recommended by State Ag. Ext. Service RESTRICTIONS - Make only one application during the dormant season. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas.

USE 1 to 2 FL. OZ IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF FOLLOWING PESTS.

Aphid (such as; Mealy Plum, Roxy Apple, Woolly Apple), Borer (such as; Peach Twig), Cutworms, (such as; climbing), Leafrollers (such as; Pandemia), Pear Psylla Adulta, Plant Bugs, Scale (such as; San Jose) Tank mix with 1 or 2 gallons of a petroleum spray oil recommended for dormant use in 100 gallons of water. (10-20-80 #88 & #114-5)



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING: May be fatal if swallowed. May be fatal if absorbed through skin or clothing. Avoid breathing of vapors. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Keep away from food, feedstuffs and water supplies. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Chlorpyrifos is a cholinesterase inhibitor. Treat symptomatically. Atropine is an antidote.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Cover or incorporate spills. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

CHEMICAL & PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Do not use, pour, spill or store near open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage - Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal. Store product in its original labeled container in a cool, dry, locked place out of reach of children. **Pesticide Disposal** - Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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** - a) Metal - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved State and local procedures. b) Plastic - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning if burned stay out of smoke.

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SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING DURSBAN • 1E INSECTICIDE

See labeling affixed to DURSBAN 1-E product for instructions in using for INDOOR AND OTHER OUTDOOR PESTS.

To be Applied Only By or Under the Supervision of Pest Control Operators, Public Health Organizations, Mosquito Abatement Districts or Other Trained Personnel Responsible for Insect Control Programs

CONTROLS NUMEROUS PESTS, AS LISTED, ON ORNAMENTAL OUTDOOR & NURSERY PLANTS; TREES AND FOREST PESTS OF NURSERIES, PLANTATIONS AND FELLED TREES, AND AS A DORMANT SPRAY FOR TREES AND FOREST PESTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Chlorpyrifos [0,0-diethyl, O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate] 12.9%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 87.1%
Total 100.0%

Contains 1 pound of chlorpyrifos per gallon U.S. Patent No. 3,244,588 DURSBAN

Reg. Trademark of DuPont

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING**

SEE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND CAUTIONS ON SIDE PANELS.

E.P.A. Registration No. 8720-148 E.P.A. Est. No. 8720-FL-1

SOUTHERN MILL CREEK PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC.
TAMPA, FLORIDA 33601

USE 1 PINT IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Beetles (1) (such as; Cottonwood, Elm Leaf, Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark, (2), Willow Leaf) (1) For preventive treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exist from nearby infested trees. For remedial treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees or logs when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge. For plantation trees apply to individual trees using a suitable hand or powered operated spray equipment

2) - To prevent Native Elm Bark Beetles, from overwintering in uninfested trees, apply Dursban 4-E in water to the bottom 5 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly but do not spray to runoff. Care should be taken to apply the spray right to the base of the root flare. Application can be made with either a backpack mistblower or a hydraulic pressure sprayer from spring through to early fall. To reduce the twig and branch feeding on uninfested trees deemed to be of high value, apply a water spray to the tree crown. Application should be made in the spring or early summer using a sprayer that will give through coverage to the tree crown.

USE 2 PINTS IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Beetles (such as; Ambrosia, Anobidae, Black Turpentine, Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf European Elm Bark, Flea, Fuller Rose, Japanese, Juno, Native Elm Bark, Southern Pine, Willow Leaf) (1);

(1) - For preventive treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. For remedial treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge.

USE 4 PINTS IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Weevils (such as; Northern Pine, Pines, Pitch-eating, Twig) (1) (1) - For Southern Pine Seedlings treat immediately after transplanting. Treat each seedling with enough spray to thoroughly wet the foliage and stems to the point of runoff but do not use more than 8 gallons of spray dilution per acre.

ACCEPTED

JAN 31 1991

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 6720-148

USE 2 TO 4 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF BEETLES.

Beetles (such as; Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, Willow leaf; (1) - For Cottonwood Leaf Beetles, use to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Apply when insects are present or when foliage damage is imminent.

USE 4 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Borers (Clearwing moth (such as; Ash, Dogwood, Lesser Peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Rhododendron), Metallic wood (such as; Bronze Birch, Flatheaded Appletree, Twolined Chestnut, Longhorned Beetles, (such as; Locust, Red Oak), Leaf miners, Needleminer (such as; Jeffrey Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Spruce), Scale Crawlers (such as; Cottoncushion, Cottony Maple, Euonymus scale, Fitchers scale, Florida Wax scale, Golden Oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak Kermes, Oystershell, Pine Needle, San Jose, Tea, White Birch)

- (1) - For borers apply to trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your Ag. Ext. Service for proper time to spray. Apply uniformly as a course spray.
(2) For Cranberry Girdler larvae infesting Douglas Fir seedlings apply 1 quart per acre. Direct spray at the lower crown and stems using 50 gallons of water per acre. Irrigate immediately after application for soil penetration of 1-2 inches. Treat after egg laying during the summer.

USE 12 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Borers (such as; Cottonwood, Peachtree)(1); (1) For Peachtree borers, apply 3 sprays (the 1st of May; then June 1st and the 3rd on July 1st) to flowering trees and shrubs of the genus Prunus as a trunk spray before newly hatched larvae enter the trees. Apply as a course, low pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.

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USE 2 TO 4 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF BEETLES.

Leaf Beetles (such as; Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, Willow leaf, For Cottonwood Leaf Beetles, use to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods. Apply when insects are present or when foliage damage is imminent.

USE 4 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Clearwing moth (such as; Ash, Dogwood, Lesser Peachtree, Lilac, Oak, Rhododendron), Metallic wood (such as; Bronze Birch, Flatheaded Appletree, Twolined Chestnut, Longhorned Beetles, (such as; Locust, Red Oak), Leaf miners, Needleminer (such as; Jeffrey Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Spruce), Scale Crawlers (Cottony Cushion, Cottony Maple, Euonymus scale, Fitchers scale, Florida Wax scale, Golden Oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak Kermes, Oystershell, Pine Needle, San Jose, Tea, White Birch)

- (1) - For borer apply to the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your Ag. Ext. Service for time to spray. Apply uniformly as a course low-pressure spray.

USE 12 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Borers (such as; Cottonwood, Peachtree)(1); (1) For Peachtree borers, apply 3 sprays (the 1st of May; then June 1st and the 3rd on July 1st) to flowering trees and shrubs of the genus Prunus as a trunk spray before the newly-hatched larvae enter the trees. Apply as a course, low pressure spray. Thoroughly wet all bark areas from ground level to scaffold limbs.

USE 2 PINTS IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Beetles (such as; Ambrosia, Anobidae, Black Turpentine, Cottonwood Leaf, Elm Leaf, European Elm Bark, Flea, Fuller Rose, Japanese, June, Native Elm Bark, Southern Pine, Willow Leaf)(1);

- (1) - For preventive treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of trees in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees.
For remedial treatment apply the spray to the main trunk of infested trees when damage occurs but before adult beetles, begin to emerge.

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ORNAMENTALS (OUTDOOR AND NURSERY STOCK)

USE 1 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Apply when insects first appear or their damage is imminent. Repeat as needed for control.

Adelgids(galls), Ants, Aphids (Apple, Chrysanthemum, Cottonwood, Elm Leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Woolly), Armyworms (Fall, Yellowstriped), Bagworms, Birch Leaf Miner, Boxwood Leaf Miner, Boxelder Bugs, Cankerworms, Citrus Mealy Bugs, Cockroaches (American, Brownbanded, German, Oriental, Smokey Brown), Catalpa Sphinx, Elm Spanworm, Fall Webworm, Grasshoppers, Green Fruitworms, Hornworms, Jackpine Budworm, Juniper Webworms, Katydid, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers, Maple Leafcutters, Mites (Clover, Red Spider, Southern, Red), Oleander Caterpillars, Orange Tortix, Periodical Cicada, Plant Bugs, Poplar Tentmaker, Psyllids, Puss Caterpillars, Rose Chafers, Sawflies (Pine, Pin Oak, Redheaded), Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Spring Elm Caterpillars, Springtails, Spruce Budworm, Tent Caterpillars (Eastern, Forest, Western), Thornbug, Walnut Caterpillar, Western Spruce Budworm, Whiteflies, Yellownecked Caterpillars,

For Bagworms, treat when insects are in crawler stage; For effective control of leafrollers spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled; For effective control of Maple Leaf Cutters on Maple trees apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production. For effective control of Spider Mites, when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the south or 7 to 10 days in the north after initial treatment to control newly hatched nymphs.

USE 2 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Armyworms (Beet), Beetles (Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark), Cutworms, Leafhoppers, Mealybugs, Mahogany Webworms, Mimosa Webworms, Moths (such as; Browntail, Cypress tip, Douglas fir tussock, European Pine Shoot, Gypsy(2), Holly Bud, Nantucket Pine Tip, Pandora, Pitch Pine Tip, Subtropical Pine Tip, Tussock), Oakworms (such as; California, Orangestriped, Redhumped), Redhumped Caterpillar, Thrips (Exposed Stages), Weevils (such as; Blackvine (3), Yellow Poplar, Pine Reproduction).

- (1) - To reduce twig and branch feeding by bark beetles, applications should be made in the spring or early summer. (2) - To kill migrating and invading Gypsy moth larvae treat trunks and foliage.
(3) - Blackvine Weevils are night feeders. Late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.

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**TREE AND FOREST PESTS
(NURSERIES, PLANTATIONS, AND FELLED TREES)**

USE 1 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR CONTROL OF THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Adelgids(such as; Cooley and Eastern Spruce Gall, Pine Bark galls), Aphids (Apple, Chrysanthemum, Cottonwood, Elm Leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Woolly), Bagworms, Boxelder Bugs, Cankerworms, Catalpa Sphinx, Citrus mealybugs, Elm Spanworm, Fall Webworm, Greenstriped Maple worm, Jackpine Budworms, Juniper Webworms, Katydid, Lace Bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers(2), Maple Leafcutters(3), Mites (Clover, Red Spider, Southern, Red), Oak Skeletonizers, Periodical Cicada, Poplar Tentmaker, Psyllids, Puss Caterpillars, Sawflies (Pine, Pin Oak,), Spring Elm Caterpillars, Spruce Budworm, Tent Caterpillars (Eastern, Forest, Western), Walnut Caterpillar, Western Spruce Budworm, Yellownecked Caterpillars,

- (1) - For Bagworms, treat when insects are in crawler stage. (2) - For effective control of Leafrollers spray should be applied before leaves are tightly rolled. (3) - For Maple Leafcutter on maple trees apply spray to larvae as cases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple trees intended for maple syrup production.
(4) - For effective control of Spider Mites, when large numbers of eggs are present, apply a second spray after 3 to 5 days in the south or 7 to 10 days in the north after initial treatment to control newly hatched nymphs.

USE 2 FL. OZ. IN 3 GALLONS OF WATER FOR THE FOLLOWING INSECTS.

Beetles (Fuller Rose, Native Elm Bark), Leafhoppers, Mahogany webworms, Mealybugs, Mimosa Webworms, Moths (such as; Browntail, Cypress tip, Douglas fir tussock, European Pine Shoot, Gypsy(2), Holly Bud, Nantucket Pine Tip, Pandora, Pitch Pine Tip, Subtropical Pine Tip, Tussock), Oakworms (such as; California, Orangestriped, Redhumped), Redhumped Caterpillar, Thrips (Exposed Stages), Weevils (such as; Blackvine (3), Yellow Poplar, Pine Reproduction).

- (1) - To reduce twig and branch feeding by bark beetles, applications should be made in the spring or early summer. (2) - To kill migrating and invading Gypsy Moth Larvae treat trunk and foliage. (3) - Blackvine weevils are night feeders. Late afternoon spraying will give control in some areas.

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