

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs

Registration Division (7505C) 401 "M" St., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20460 EPA Reg. Number: 9688+96

Date of Issuance:

JUL 29 1994

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

<u>x</u> Registration
Reregistration

Tenn of Issuance: Until Reregistration

Name of Peaticide Product: Chemsico

Insect Control Concentrate B

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Chemsico

Division of United Industries Corporation

P.O. Box 15842

St Louis, Missouri 63114

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered/reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

- 1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/ reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
 - 2. Make the following label changes:
 - a. Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 9688-96".
 - b. Revise the text of the Environmental Hazards section to:

This pesticide is toxic to birds, fish and aquatic invertebrates. Birds feeding in treated area may be killed. Clean up spilled product to reduce exposure to wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Runoff may

Signature of Approving Official

Date

DENNIS H. EDWARDS

JUL 29 1994

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr. Product Manager (19) Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7505C) page 2 EPA Reg. No. 9688-96

be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. 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 weeks. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

3. Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,

DENNIS HL EDWARDS

Dennis H. Edwards, Jr. Product Manager (19) Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure



Insect Control Concentrate B

Kills wood & home infesting pests

Also kills armyworms, chinch bugs, European crane flies, fire ants, sod webworms, ticks (including ticks which transmit Lyme disease), wood destroying beetles and many others

Water-Based
with LONDENTS
to EPA Letter Dated

JUL 29 1994

Under the Fudent Inserticity.
Francisco, and Restautifich Art as unembles, for the prescript regatered language EPA Rep. No.

Active Ingredient:
Chlorpynfos [O,O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyndinyl)
phosphorothicate] 11 2%
Inert Ingredients*, 88 8%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING

See inside back booklet for additional precautionary statements

Net Contents 1 qt./946 mL

Kills most insects around homes and especially those that damage wood and wood structures. Also kills insects that damage trees, lawns, ornemental plants and shrubs, and certain vegetables, fruits, and fruit and nut trees. This product is a concentrate designed for use as a spray to control various wood, lawn and home infesting insects. Pests controlled are listed in the following directions.

STOP! READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE.

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

PRECAUTIONS: Do not permit people or pets to contact treated surfaces until spray has dried. Do not use on pets. Keep out of fish pools and other bodies of water.

EQUIPMENT: This product works well with pressure sprayers, tank sprayers or hose-end sprayers.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: When diluting, add approximately half of the required water to the sprayer; then pour in the proper amount of product. Close the tank and shake for 5 to 10 seconds; then slowly add the remaining water. NOTE: 1 fl. oz.= 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons = 29.6 millilitiers

PEST CONTROL ON OUTSIDE SURFACES AND AROUND BUILDINGS

Use to control insects which invade your home. Apply a band treatment and treat the outside surfaces of the home.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- 1 Apply as a residual spray to outside surfaces of buildings and surrounding areas, including porches, window trames, doorways, foundations, eaves, patios, garages, garbage cans and garbage areas. Also treat areas where insects have been seen or where they can enter the building.
- 2 To prevent infestation of buildings, treat a band of soil 6 to 10 feet wide around the building, and 2 to 3 feet up the foundation, where pests are active and may find entrance.
- 3 Use a coarse spray at the rate of about 1 gallon of spray mixture per 100 sq. ft. Thoroughly and uniformly wet the areas. Repeat treatment as needed to maintain effectiveness.

PESTS*: Ants, Bees, Beetles (1), Box elder bugs, Carpenter ants (1), Centipedes, Clover mites. Crickroaches, Crickets, Earwigs, Elm leaf beetles, Fleas, Flies, Hornets, Millipedes, Mosquitoes, Scorpions (2), Silverlish, Sowbugs, Spirlers, Springtarls, Ticks (3) (such as American dog, Brown dog, Cattle fever, Deer, Gulf coast, Lone star), Wasps, Yellow jackets AMOUNT TO USE 5 1/3 fl oz in 1 gallon or 1 pint in 3 gallons of water

Specific Directions:

- For additional information, se Insects.
- For scorpions remove ac materials which serve as hard infested areas.
- For additional information, se Uses.

CONTROL OF INSECT

Use for the control of wood-infes structures.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- 1. For small areas, apply by brus
- For large or overhead areas careful to avoid dripping or r also be worn to help avoid e eye protection, head covering a long-sleeved shirt and pan
- Treated areas should be ve application before the areas

PESTS*: Beetles (1) (such as beetle, False powderpost beetle bycidae: Longhorned beetle, Lyo and other wood-infesting ants (2 AMOUNT TO MIX: 5 1/3 ff. oz. in

Specific Directions:

- For beetles, spray infested a be found, including wood si wood, in spaces between woo wood and foundations. Applic by drilling a hole and then sp
- 2 For wood-infesting ants, tr places where ants may ente crevices or through openings and other areas where ants into electrical outlets or uti
- 3 For carpenter bees, spray carpenter bees, and areas wi tunnels in wood
- 4 For termitee, spray as direlocalized areas is intended to and to prevent infestation for a is not a substitute for soil trea.

LAWNS AND OTHER OUTDOOR USES

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray.
- For best results, the lawn should be mowed and watered before treatment.
- 3. Spray when insects first appear; repeat when needed.

PESTS: Ants, Armyworms (s. ch as Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped), Centipedes, Chiggers (1), Chinch bugs, Clover mites, Crickets, Cutworms, Earwigs, Fiery skippers, Fire ants (2), Fleas (1), Grasshoppers, Greenbugs, June beetles, Leafhoppers, Lucerne molths, Millipedes, Mites (such as Clover, Formula grass, Winter grain), Mosquitoes (3), Sod webworms (4) (lawn molths), Sowbugs. Springtails, Ticks (1) (including Deer)

AMOUNT TO USE: 3 fl. oz. in 2 gallons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*: European crane flies

AMOUNT TO USE, 4 fl. oz in 2 gallons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*. Turtgrass weevits (5) (Hyperodes), White grubs (6) (such as Black turtgrass, ataenius, European chafer, Southern masked chafer and Japanese beetle larvae)

AMOUNT TO USE. 6 - 12 ft oz in 2 gattons of water to cover 1000 sq. ft. PESTS* Bluegrass billbugs (7)

AMOUNT TO USE: 3 - 12 fl oz in 2 gallons of waier to cover 1000 sq. ft

Specific Directions

1 Use for control of chiggers, fleas, ticks and deer ticks in lawns, around house and perimeter of yard, footpaths and trails, picnic and camping sites, and other areas where these pests are present. Tuck part legs into socks to avoid tick bites. For additional protection from possible bites, spray an insect repellent on lower legs and socks. Also wearing light colored pants and socks will aid in spotting ticks that may attach during treatment.

Treat around the house by spraying under shrubbery, in and around ground cover, and around and under patios. Treat edges of yard, including grass and other ground cover, plus other areas that appear likely to serve as a home for licks.

Before and after treatment, weeds and high grasses should be kept trimmed to reduce tick harborage sites. Rodents can serve as hosts for ticks. Rock piles, wood piles, and other rodent habitats should be removed or reduced.

When treating other areas away from the house, treat low underbrush, grassy areas, weeds, and ground surface and debris using enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usualty 2 gallons per 1,000 g ft. A maximum of 3 ft. oz. of product may be applied per 1,000 square.

teel. Spray surfaces to be treated until wet, but do not create runoff. Do not allow people or pets on treated areas during application or until spray has dried.

For control of deer ticks use enough spray volume to obtain thorough coverage, usually 2 gallons per 400 sq. ft. Key months for deer tick control are April through November in most parts of the country. For specific timing in your geographic area, contact your local extension service.

NOTE: This application is intended as a premise spray only. DO NOT USE AS A DIRECT SPRAY ON PETS OR PEOPLE. Take care to avoid creating mist or drift which may find its way to non-target areas or bodies of water.

- For fire ants, mix 1 ft. oz. in 1 gallon of water. Gently sprinkle mix over the surface of each mound. Thoroughly wet mound and a 4 ft. circle around the mound. For best results, apply in cool weather, 65-80°F, or in early morning or late evening hours. Treat new mounds as they appear. Pressurized sprays may disturb the ants and cause migration, reducing control.
- Mosquitoes coming to rest on areas treated will be killed for varying periods of time after treatment, depending on weather conditions
- For sod webworms, delay watering and mowing the treated area for 12 to 24 hours after treatment.
- For turfgrass weevits, spray problem areas in mid-April and again in mid-May or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.
- 6. For white grubs, spray when grubs are young and actively feeding near the soil surface, usually during late July and August or as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist. For best results, water the treated area with 1/2 to 1 inch of water immediately after spraying to wash the insecticide into the soil where these pests live.
- 7 For bluegrass billibugs spray early in the season when adults first appear. Retreat as needed

ORNAMENTALS (OUTDOORS)

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- 1 Apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray, thoroughly wet both sides of the leaf and infested limb and trunk areas
- Attempt to penetrate dense tolkage but avoid over-spraying to the point of excessive runoff.
- 3 Treat when insects first appear and repeat every 7 to 10 days, if needed Consult your Incal Agricultural Extension Service specialist for specific timing in your area.

NOTE: Weather conditions can have effects on plant damage when the plants have been treated with an insecticide. This product has been tested

on numerous ornamental plants without causing sign ever, do not use on azaleas, camellias, poinsetti variegated by because of possible injury to these plants

PESTS*: Adelgids (such as Cooley and Eastern spr Ants (including foraging, fire ants), Aphids (such as Ap Cottonwood, Elm leaf, Peach, Rose, Spirea, Woolly), Beet, Fall, Yellowstriped), Bagworms (1), Beetles (2) elm bark), Boxelder bugs, Budworms (Jackpine, Spn. Cankerworms, Cataloa sphinx, Caterpillars (Oleande Spring elm, Walnut, Yellownecked), Chiquers, Citrus rr Elm spanworms, Grasshoppers, Green fruitworms, F Lace bugs, Leafhoppers, Leafrollers (3), Maple leafci Mites (such as Clover, Red spider, Southern red) Browntail, Cypress tip, Douglas fir tussock, European i Holly bud, Nantucket pine tip, Pandora, Pitch pine tip Tussock), Oakworms (such as California, Oranges Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Plant bugs, Psyllids Rose chafers, Sawflies—exposed (such as Pine, P. Sowbugs, Spittlebugs, Springtails, Tent caterpillars Forest, Western), Thombugs, Thrips (exposed), Web Mahogany, Mirnosa), Weevils (such as Blackvine (7) reproduction), Whitefiles

AMOUNT TO USE: 2/1fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 2 fl. oz. i.

Specific Directions:

- 1. For begworms treat when insects are in the craw
- To reduce twig and pranch feeding by bank beet or early summer.
- 3. For effective control of leafrollers treat before lea
- For effective control of maple leafcutters applicases are being formed. Do not treat sugar maple to syrup.
- 5 For effective control of spider mites when large present, apply a second spray 3 to 5 days in the S in the North after initial treatment to control newly-
- To kill migrating and invading gypsy moth larvar leaves
- Blackvine weevits are night feeders. Late afterno control in some areas.

PESTS* Beetles (Such as Cottonwood leaf (1), Elm lei Borers (2). Clearwing moths (such as Ash, Dogwood Lilac, Oak Rhododendron), Metallic wood (such Flatheaded appletree, Twolined chestnut), Longhorni Locust, Red oak). Cranberry girdler larvae (3), Leatm (such as Jeffrey pine, Lodgepole pine, Spruce), Scale

^{*} Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions.

Cottonycushion, Cottony-maple, Euonymus, Fletcher, Florida wax, Golden oak, Hemispherical, Lecanium, Magnolia, Oak kermes, Oystershell, Pine needle, San Jose, Tea, White birch)

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 1/3 ft. oz. in 1 gallon or 4 ft. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

PESTS": Borers (4) (Such as Cottonwood, Peachtree)

AMOUNT TO USE: 4 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 12 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

PESTS*: Beetles (5) (such as Cottonwood leaf, Elm leaf, Flea, Fuller rose, Native elm bark (6), Willow leaf)

AMOUNT TO USE: 5 1/3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 16 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

PESTS*: Beetles (5) (such as Ambrosia, Anobiidae, Black turpentine, European elm bark, Japanese, June, Southern pine, Spruce), Carpenter ants

AMOUNT TO USE: 10 2/3 ft oz. in 1 gallon cr 32 ft oz. in 3 gallons of water.

Specific Directions:

- For cottonwood leaf beetles use to control larvae and adults infesting cottonwoods.
- For borers, spray the trunks and lower limbs of trees and shrubs when the adults begin to emerge. Consult your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.
- 3 For cranberry girdler larvae direct spray at the base of plants. Water immediately after applying for soil penetration of 1-2 inches. Treat after egg laying during the summer.
- 4 For peachtree borers apply to flowering trees and shrubs of the genus Prunus as a trunk spray before newly-hatched larvae enter the trees. Thoroughly wet all bank areas from ground level to scaffold limbs
- 5 Beetles: For preventive treatment, spray the main trunk in the early spring or when threat of attack exists from nearby infested trees. If insects are present spray the main trunk of infested trees or logs when damage occurs but before adult beetles begin to emerge.
- 6 To prevent native elm bank beetles from over-wintering in uninfested trees, apply to the bottom 9 feet of the trunk. Wet the trunk thoroughly. Apply to the base of the root flare. Applications can be made from spring through to early fall.

FRUIT AND NUT TREES

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

1 Use a coarse, low-pressure spray to give uniform coverage. Spray the entire tree up to the point of runoff. Where a rate range is given, use the

higher rate for more severe infestations 2.

Treat when pests appear or consult your local Agricultural Extension.

Service specialist for best times to treat for the pests described.

Mow down blooming weeds before applying to reduce hazard to bees, or treat late in the evening so that spray has a chanch to dry before honeybees return the next morning.

APPLES

PESTS*: Aphids (Apple (1), Rosy apple, Woolly apple), Apple maggots, Borers (European com, Dogwood (trunk spray)), European apple sawflies, Green fruitworms, Leafrolliers (Fruit tree, Obliquebanded, Pandemis, Redbanded, Variegated), Lesser appleworms, Moths (Codling, Eyespotted bud, Oriental fruit, Tufted apple bud moths), Orange tortrix, Periodical cicada, Plum curculio, San Jose scales, Tarnished plant bugs

AMOUNT TO USE: 2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 3 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

Specific Directions:

 To control apple aphids, spray every 10 to 14 days on a preventative schedule.

Restrictions: Make no more than 8 applications per season. Do not apply last treatment within 28 days before harvest or apply last two treatments closer than 21 days apart.

ALMONOS, FILBERTS, WALNUTS

PESTS*: Codling moths, Filbert aphids, Filbertworms, Leafrollers (Filbert, Obliquebanded), Moths (Eyespotted bud, Winter), Navel orangeworms, Omniverous leaftiers, Peach twig borers, Scales (San Jose, Walnut), Walnut husk flies

AMOUNT TO USE: 2 2/3 - 3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 6 - 8 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water

Use Tes:

 For best results, remove the "murring nuts" from almond and walnut trees insects like to lay their eyes inside of these.

PECANS

PESTS* Ants (Fire ants and other species (1) on the ground under trees), Black pecan aphids, Hickory shuckworms, Pecan leaf scorch mites (2) (suppression), Pecan nut casebearers, Phytloxera spp. (3), Fall webworms, Spittlebugs

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 1/3 fl. oz in 1 gallon or 4 fl. oz in 3 gallons of water.

Specific Directions:

1 For ant control on pecans, do not treat where weed growth or other obstructions would interfere with uniform ground coverage.

- To suppress pecan leaf scorch mile on pecan program.
- For best pecan Phytloxera control, use 2 applications starting at bud swell and ending by early leaf or Restrictions: Make no more than 5 applications powithin 28 uays of harvest.

SOUR CHERRIES

PESTS*: Black cherry aphids, Borers (American p Pacific flatheaded, Peach twig, Peachtree, Shoth Climbing cutworms, Green fruitworms, Leafrollei banded, Pandemis, Redbanded), Lesser applewor bud, Mineola), Plum curculio, Rose chafers, si lecanium, San Jose), Stink bugs, Tarmished plant the AMOUNT TO USE: 2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 6 fl. oz.

Restrictions: Make no more than 8 applications po within 14 days of harvest.

SWEET CHERRIES

FESTS*: Borers (Lesser peachtree, Great peachtre AMOUNT TO USE: 2 - 4 ft. oz. in 1 gallon or 6 - 1 water.

Specific Directions:

- Treat tree trunks and lower limbs. Avoid contain cherries as premature leaf drop may result.
- Make a second application 2 weeks after the application after harvest. Consult your local Service specialist for proper time to treat in your
- 3 The third application can be substituted for a dormant spray for the control of San Jose sc and climbing cutworms. For control of these p fluid ounces of product with 1/2 to 1 pin recommended for dormant use in 5 gallons of wa tree up to the point of runoff using a coar recommended by your local Extension Service.

Restriction: Make only 3 applications per year. Do of harvest.

NECTARINES, PEACHES

PESTS": Peach tree borers

AMOUNT TO USE, 4 fl oz in 1 gallon or 12 fl oz

Specific Directions

- 1. Apply as a trunk spray before newly hatched bo
- Thoroughly wet all bank areas from ground level to allow spray to contact fruit. Consult your local A.

* Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions

Service specialist for proper time to treat in your area.

Restrictions: Make only 1 application per season. Do not apply within 14 days before harvest.

DORMANT TREE SPRAY

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- 1. Use as a dormant or delayed dormant spray.
- Tank mix with 2 1/2 to 5 ft. oz. of petroleum spray oil recommended for dormant use in 1 gallon of water (12 1/2 to 25 ft. oz. of dormant oil per 5 gallons of water).
- Spray entire tree up to the point of runoff. Use the higher dosage for severe infestations.
- Use oil as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS, PRUNES

PESTS* Aphids, (Mealy plum, Rosy apple), Climbing cutworms, Lygus, Pandemis leafrollers, Peach twig borers, Pear psylla (adults), San Jose scales

ALMONDS, PEACHES, NECTARINES

PESTS*. Climbing cutworms, Peach twig borers, San Jose scales AMOUNT TO USE: 1/3 - 2/3 ft oz. in 1 gallon or 1 - 2 ft. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

Precautions: Cold or dry conditions may cause sprays containing this product and dormant oil to penetrate the bark of trees; do not apply until winter rains or irrigation has replenished soil moisture such that bark and twigs are not desiccated. The penetration of this product and dormant oils into the bark can result in bud damage or drop.

Restrictions: Make only 1 application during the dermant season.

CONTROL ON CITRUS FRUIT TREES

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

- Treat when insects become a problem as recommended by your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist.
- 2 Do not apply when temperature exceeds 95°F.
- 3 This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Apply late in evening or early morning (when bees are not active) to allow insecticide to dry before honey bees are expected to visit.

GRAPEFRUIT, LEMONS, ORANGES AND OTHER CITRUS FRUITS PESTS* Aphids, Citrus *hrips. Cutworms, Fruittree leafrollers, Katydids, Lepidopterous larvae, Mealybugs, Orange lortrix, Scales (Black, Brown soft, California red, Snow, Chaff), Western tussock moths

AMOUNT TO USE: 1/3 - 1/2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 1 - 1 1/2 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water

Precautions: Do not apply this product in combination with any other product.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 2 applications per fruit year or more than 6 fl. oz. of this product per 1000 sq. ft. per fruit year. Do not make second application within 30 days of first application. Do not treat within 21 days before harvest.

CONTROL ON FRUITS

GRAPES

PESTS*: Grape root borers

AMOUNT TO USE: 2 2/3 fl. oz. in 1 gallon or 8 fl. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

Specific Directions:

- Apply as a soil treatment just before the insects emerge from the soil.
 Contact your local Agricultural Extension Service specialist to determine proper timing of pest emergence in your area.
- Apply 2 quarts of the diluted mixture to the soil surface on a 15-square foot area around the base of each vine. Do not allow spray to contact fruit or foliage.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per season or apply within 35 days before harvest. Based upon available residue data, the use of this product on grapes is restricted to states east of the Rocky Mountains.

STRAWBERRIES

PESTS*: Strawberry bud weevils

AMOUNT TO USE: 1 ft oz. in 1 gallon or 3 ft. oz. in 3 gallons of water.

Specific Directions:

- Use as a overall foliar spray. Treat when buds first appear and 10 to 14 days later.
- 2. Do not treat after berries start to form or when berries are present.
- This product should not be mixed with any other pesticides, surfactants, or fertilizer formulations. Phytotoxicity may occur when \$33 product is applied to strawberries experiencing high temperature and drought stress.

Restrictions: Do not use after plants have flowers. Do not make more than 2 applications per season or apply within 21 days before harvest.

MINIT

PESTS* Cutworms, Minc root borers

AMOUNT TO USE, 2 ft oz in 1 gallon or 6 ft oz in 3 gallons of water.

Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions

Specific Directions:

- For cutworm control, treat during May and June are developing or present. Use a overall foliar s oz. per 1000 sq. ft. mixed with water 3 gattons.
- For mint root borer control, use a overall folia fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. mixed with water 3 galk when insect are developing or present. When is inches in length, use the 3 fl. oz. rate. When is inches or more in length, use the higher ra Agricultural Extension Service specialist for proj
- For best results against both insects, follow to watering immediately after application to wash soil

Restrictions: Make only 1 application during the gapply within 90 days before harvest. Make only 1 per season.

CONTROL ON VEGETA

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

To avoid damage to vegetable leaves do not mix treat plants that are under extreme heat and droug

ASPARAGUS

PESTS*: Cutworms (2), Asparagus aphids (2), Asp AMOUNT TO USE: 1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water

Soecific Directions:

- 1. Apply as a overall foliar spray.
- For cutworms, apply when the soil is moist and near the soil surface.
- Apply during the fem stage for control of as asperagus aphids.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 5.5 fl. oz. of ‡
Do not make more than 1 pre-harvest application
within 1 day of harvest. Do not make more than 2 po
during the fern stage. The use of this product on asp
Midwest and Pacific Northwest

CAULIFLOWER, BROCCOLI, BRUSSELS SP CHINESE CABBAGE, COLLARDS, KALE, KOHLI PESTS': Root maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1/2 - 1 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water

Specific Directions:

1 For direct seeded plants, apply as a 4-inch widplanting time. Mix into the soil using a hoe or ga

For transplanted plants, spray the base of the plants immediately after setting. Do not apply to the feaves.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. to caudiflower. Do not apply more than 7 1/2 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. to broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, collards, kale kohlrabi, and turnip plants. Do not make more than 1 application per season or apply within 30 days before harvest.

ONIONS (DRY, BULB)

PESTS*. Onion maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1/2 fl. oz. in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet.

Specific Directions:

- 1. Pour mixture into the furrow.
- 2. Mix in to a depth of 1 to 2 inches before planting.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per year.

PEANUTS

PESTS*. Armyworms, Corn earworms, Cutworms, Green cloverworms (3), Leafhoppers, Lesser cornstalk borers (2), Miles. Rednecked peanutworms, Thrips, Velvetbean caterpillars (3)

AMOUNT TO USE, 1 1/2 - 3 fl oz. per 1000 sq ft. in enough water to ensure thorough coverage.

Specific Directions:

- To minimize injury, do not apply to drought stressed peanuts within 3 days following irrigation or rain.
- 2 For lesser cornstalk borers use 3 to 6 ft. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Spray the base of the plants in an 8 to 10 inch wide band.
- 3 For velvet bean caterpillars and green cloverworms use 3/4 to 1 1/2 if oz per 1000 sq. ft. Apply as a overall foliar spray when insects are present.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application per season as a directed spray Directed and foliar sprays should not exceed 6 ft oz of product per 1,000 square feet. Do not harvest within 21 days after treatment.

RADISHES

PESTS*. Root maggots

AMOUNT TO USE 1/2 fl oz in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet

Specific Directions

1. Pour mixture the furrow with the seeds at planting time.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 8 fl oz of product per 1000 sq. fl or make more than 1 application per season.

RUTABAGAS

PESTS" Root maggots

AMOUNT TO USE: 1/2 - 1 fl. oz in 1 gallon of water per 100 linear feet

Specific Directions:

- 1. Apply as a 4-inch wide band over the row at planting time.
- 2. Mix into the soil using a hoe or garden titler.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 5.5 fl. oz. of product per 1000 sq. ft. or make more than 1 application per season. Do not use treated rutabaga tops for food.

SWEET CORN, POPCORN

PESTS*: Beetles (Flea (iarvae), Seed corn), Billbugs, Corn rootworms (larvae) (3 and 4), Cutworms (2), Grubs, Lesser cornstalk borers (3), Seed corn maggots, Symphylans, Wireworms

AMOUNT TO USE: 6 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft.

Specific Directions:

BEFORE PLANTING:

- Use given rate in 3 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. and apply as a broadcast (overall) spray. Then mix into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil using a hoe or garden tiller.
- 2. For cutworms and symphylans use 3 to 6 fl oz per 1000 sq. ft.
- For lesser cornstalk borers and corn rootworm larvae use 9 ft. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.

PESTS*: Aphids (3), Armyworms (3), Billbugs (5), Borers (Common stalk (4), European corn (9), Lesser comstalk (4), Southwest corn (9)), Chinch bugs (6), Corn earworms, Corn rootworms (adult) (3), Cutworms (7) (including Western bean(3)), Flea beetles (adult) (5), Grasshoppers (2), Webworms (8)

AMOUNT TO USE: See Specific Directions below to cover 1000 sq. ft

Specific Directions:

AFTER PLANTS ARE ESTABLISHED:

- 1 Apply as a broadcast (overall) spray Use at the following rates in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of plants:
- 2 For grasshoppers use 3/4 to 1 1/2 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.
- 3 For armyworms, aphids, corn rootworms (adult) and western bean cutworms use 1 1/2 to 3 ft oz per 1000 sq ft NOTE. This rate with control silk clipping by corn rootworm adults. Treat when insects are present.
- 4 For lesser cornstalk borers, and common stalk borers use 3 to 4 1/2 fl. oz. per 1000 eq. ft.
- 5 For best billibug and flea beetle (adult) control, apply 3 to 4 1/2 ft oz per 1000 sq. ft. in 12 to 15 gallons of water per 1000 sq. ft. On com less than 6 inches tall, apply the spray in a 9 to 12 inch wide band over the ow. On com greater than 6 inches tall, apply the spray to the base of the plant. When chinch bugs continue to be a problem, additional.

- applications may be necessary for complete control
- For chinch bugs apply as in Step 5, using 1 1/2 to 3 ft.
- 7. For cutworms, use 3 to 4 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. It is soil is moist and worms are active on or near the so is dry, cloddy or crusty at time of treatment, worms from the spray and the product effectiveness will be conditions exist, shallow mixing using a hoe or garde before or soon after treatment may improve results. Agricultural Extension Service specialist for additional control practices in your area.
- For webworm control, use 1 1/2 to 3 ft. oz. pe. 1
 mixing into the soil using a noe or garden tilter
 treatment is necessary.
- For European and southwestern corn borers ar use 2 to 3 fl. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. Treat when dar Spray directly into the corn whorts. A second applica 10 to 14 days later, if needed. Do not use this prowith any herbicide.

Restrictions: Do not apply within 35 days before har more than a total of 22 fl. oz. of product per 1009 sq. f

SWEET POTATOES

PESTS*. Conoderus wireworms, Sweet potato flea be beefles

AMOUNT TO USE: 6 ft. oz. per 1000 sq. ft.

Specific Directions:

- Apply as a broadcast (overall) spray to the soil befor enough water to obtain uniform coverage of the treat as a coarse spray.
- 2 After application, mix into the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 or garden tiller. Plant in the usual manner as sool treatment.

Restrictions: Do not make more than 1 application pharvest within 125 days of treatment

SUNFLOWERS

PESTS*: Cutworms (1 & 3), Grasshoppers (4), Mot Banded sunflower), Sunflower beetles (larvae & adults), Seed), Woollybears

AMOUNT TO USE, 1 1/2 - 2 ft inziger 1000 sq. ft in ensure thorough coverage.

Specific Directions

BEFORE PLANTING:

1 For cutworms use 3 to 6 ft oz per 1000 sq ft. Use

* Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions

in 3 gallions of water per 1000 sq. ft. and apply as an overall spray to the soil surface. Then mix into the top 2 to 4 inches of the soil immediately after treatment.

AFTER PLANTS ARE ESTABLISHED:

- 1 Use the rate indicated in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage of plants:
- 2 For cutworms use 3 to 4 1/2 ft. oz. per 1000 sq. ft. For cutworm control, a second treatment may be made 7 to 10 days later, if needed.
- For grasshoppers use 1 1/2 fl oz. per 1000 sq ft. Apply as a broadcast (overall) spray when pests become a problem.
- For stem weevil control, the best time to treat is within 5 to 7 days after adult weevils begin to appear
- For sunflower moth control, make first application during early 1 to 5
 percent bloom stage. A second treatment may be made 7 days later, if
 needed. Additional treatments should be made every 7 to 10 days as
 needed.

Restrictions: Do not apply more than 13 1/2 ft oz. of this product per 1000 sq. ft per season. Do not apply within 42 days before harvest.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store in a cool place away from heat, direct sunlight or open flame. Disposal: Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. May cause skin irritation. Wear eye protection. Handle concentrate in a ventilated area. Keep away from food, feedstuffs and water supplies. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Repeat until vomit fluid is clear. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If on Skin: Wash contaminated clothing and affected areas with plenty of soap and water. If in Eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists. If Inhaled: Remove vidilin to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if irridicated. Note to Physician: This product may cause cholinesterase inhibition. Atropine is antidotal. 2 PAM may be effective as an adjunct to atropine.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish, birds and other wildlife. Do not apply directly to water. Drift and runoff from treated sites may be hazardous to fish in adjacent waters. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

Questions or comments? Call toll free 800-332-5553 weekdays 9-5 Central Time.

(Made in the USA symbol)

Manufactured by Chemsice, Division of United Industries Corporation, P.O. Box 15842, St. Louis, MO 63114-0842

UPC SYMBOL EPA Fleg. No. 9688-EPA Est. No. 9688-MO-1

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^{*} Numbers in parentheses refer to Specific Directions