

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS
(AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)**

DANGER

**CAN KILL YOU IF
SWALLOWED**

This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts: spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.

**CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN
CONTACT**

This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).

**CAN KILL YOU IF
BREATHED**

This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF SWALLOWED TO CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

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 FIELDS.

Waterproof pants and coat; heavy-duty chemical-resistant gloves; rubber boots or rubber overshoes; hood or wide-brimmed hat; safety goggles or face shield; NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, mixer/loaders must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application in nonenclosed cockpits, a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the hood or wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE:

Heavy duty chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt (or gauntlets and short-sleeved shirt) and long-legged pants; shoes and socks.

Safety goggles or a 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:

Clean long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants. 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 areas. If used for this purpose, contaminated clothing may not be brought back into the cab unless in an enclosure such as a plastic bag.

REMEMBER - THIS CLOTHING IS NOT INTENDED TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT OR DURING EARLY REENTRY. REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE.

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

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: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Launder protective clothing after each use. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during mixing/loading, application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of pesticide and early reentry into treated fields must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with Parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations. Heavily contaminated or drenched clothing

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. Direct supervision for this product is defined as the certified applicator being physically present during application, mixing, loading, repair and cleaning of application equipment. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

SIM-CHEM PARATHION 4-E

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Parathion O, O-diethyl	
O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate	44.61%
*Related compounds	2.14%
Xylene	47.54%

INERT INGREDIENTS

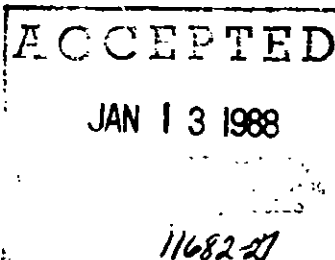
TOTAL.....100.00%

*Combined equivalents equal 4 pounds technical Parathion per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

POISON

See side panels
for antidote and
precautions



DANGER

Keep out
of reach
of children

**CAN KILL YOU
PELIGRO
NOT FOR HOME USE**

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicado ampliamente.

A PRODUCT OF:

SIM-CHEM

MINERALS AND CHEMICAL DIVISION

J. R. SIMPLOT COMPANY

P. O. Box 15057
Boise, ID 83715

EPA Est. No. 8917-ID-1

NET U.S. GAL.

EPA Reg. No. 11682-7

WORK SAFETY RULES

Repeated exposure to cholinesterase inhibitors such as are contained in this product may, without warning, cause prolonged susceptibility to very small doses of any cholinesterase inhibitor.

Persons working with this product should have frequent blood tests of their cholinesterase levels. If the cholinesterase level falls below a critical point, no further exposure should be allowed until it has been determined by means of blood tests that the cholinesterase level has returned to normal.

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift.

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP work and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to methyl parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

IMPORTANT! If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation.

Before removing gloves, wash them with soap and water. Always wash hands, face and arms with soap and water before smoking, eating or drinking.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

PARATHION is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, lightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooping or frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote — administer atropine sulfate in large doses. TWO to FOUR mg. intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is pharmacologic antidote and may be administered as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for, atropine which is a symptomatic and often life-saving antidote. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE, THEOPHYLLINE, THEOPHYLLINE ETHYLENE-DIAMINE (AMINOPHYLLINE), PHENOTHIAZINES OR PHENOTHIAZINE TYPE OF TRANQUILIZERS AS THESE ANTIDOTES MAY PRODUCE ADVERSE EFFECTS ACCENTUATING THE PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT OF THIS PRODUCT. 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 supplemental 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.

+ FIRST AID TREATMENT +

Call a doctor (physician), clinic 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 until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have victim 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. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Unless the product is being used in rice or as a mosquito larvicide do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs and potholes.)

When applied as a mosquito larvicide consult with state fish and game departments before applying to public waters. When treating lakes or other open bodies of water apply only to shallow edges.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

are visiting the treatment area.

POST TREATED AREA

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

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.

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

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

Use only according to attached label booklet instructions.

NOTICE: CONDITION OF SALE

Read "LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY" before buying or using.

If terms are not acceptable, return at once . . . unopened!

LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

RQ

PARATHION MIXTURE, LIQUID
NA2783

In case of any evidence of damaged or leaking containers telephone collect,
(208)345-1021, Sim-Chem, Mtn. Home, Idaho 83647

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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acute toxicity to
Humans and Birds

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PARATHION 4-E INSECTICIDE BY SIM-CHEM

Emulsifiable insecticide for controlling certain insects on the listed field, forage, fruit and vegetable crops.

NOT FOR HOME USE

Complete Directions for Use

Use only according to these label instructions.

Read

"LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY"

before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

Storage and Disposal

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well ventilated area. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or residue 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.

Triple rinse containers (or equivalent). Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or purchase and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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Limit of Warranty and Liability

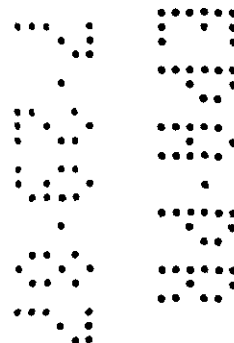
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LIMIT OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.



Hazards and Ingredients

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PARATHION 4-E

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

* Parathion O, O-diethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphoro triester.....	44.61%
* Related Compounds.....	2.14%
Xylene.....	47.84%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....	5.71%
TOTAL.....	100.00%

* Combined equivalents equal 4 pounds technical Parathion per gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 11882-27
EPA Est. No. 8817-ID-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

POISON

PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta haya sido explicada completamente.

Hazards and Ingredients

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Safety goggles or a 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:

Clean long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants. 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 areas. If used for this purpose, contaminated clothing may not be brought back into the cab unless in an enclosure such as a plastic bag.

REMEMBER - THIS CLOTHING IS NOT INTENDED TO PROTECT YOU DURING REPAIR AND CLEANING OF APPLICATION EQUIPMENT OR DURING EARLY REENTRY. REFER TO THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE.

HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE STRICTLY PROHIBITED DURING AERIAL APPLICATION.

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 talking.

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water before removing. Take off all work clothes and shoes. Store protective clothing separately from personal clothing. Launder protective clothing after each use. Shower using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Personal clothing worn during mixing/loading, application, repair and cleaning of application equipment, disposal of pesticide and early

Hazards and Safeguards

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

- CAN KILL YOU IF SWALLOWED**
This product can kill you if swallowed even in small amounts: spray mist or dust may be fatal if swallowed.
- CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT**
This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).
- CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED**
This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Unless the product is being used in rice or as a mosquito larvicide do not apply directly to water or wetlands (examples: marshes, bays and potholes.)

When applied as a mosquito larvicide consult with state fish and game departments before applying to public waters. When treating lakes or other open bodies of water apply only to shallow edges.

Work Safety Rules

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reentry into treated fields must be stored and laundered separately from household articles. Clothing and equipment heavily contaminated or drenched with Parathion must be destroyed according to state and local regulations. Heavily contaminated or drenched clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated. Respirators should be cleaned and cartridges replaced according to instructions included with respirators. Replace gloves frequently.

WORK SAFETY RULES

REPEATED EXPOSURES TO CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS SUCH AS ARE CONTAINED IN THIS PRODUCT MAY, WITHOUT WARNING, CAUSE PROLONGED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO VERY SMALL DOSES OF ANY CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR.

Persons working with this product should have frequent blood tests of their cholinesterase levels. If the cholinesterase level falls below a critical point, no further exposure should be allowed until it has been determined by means of blood tests that the cholinesterase level has returned to normal. Before using this product, consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experimental Station for specific recommendations regarding such blood tests.

Keep all unprotected persons and children away from treated area or where there is danger of drift.

Do not rub eyes or mouth with hands. If you feel sick in any way, STOP WORK and get help right away. Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital — immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. After first aid is given (see First Aid Treatment section) and if a doctor cannot come, take victim to clinic or hospital.

IMPORTANT! If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation.

Hazards and Safeguards

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Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

This product is extremely toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area.

THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF SWALLOWED TO CONTACT SKIN. FAILURE TO PROPERLY FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT WILL INCREASE YOUR RISK.

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 FIELDS.

Waterproof pants and coat; heavy-duty chemical-resistant gloves; rubber boots or rubber overboots; hood or wide-brimmed hat; safety goggles or face shield; NIOSH approved respirator. In addition, mixers/loaders must wear a chemical resistant apron when using the concentrated product. During aerial application in nonenclosed cockpits, a helmet with a visor may be substituted for the hood or wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

IF MIXING/LOADING IS PERFORMED USING A CLOSED SYSTEM, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT MAY BE WORN AS AN ALTERNATIVE:

Heavy duty chemical resistant gloves; chemical resistant apron, long-sleeved shirt (or gauntlets and short-sleeved shirt) and long-legged pants; shoes and socks.

POISON SIGNS (Symptoms)

Parathion is a very dangerous poison. It rapidly enters the body on contact with all skin surfaces and eyes. Clothing wet with this material must be removed immediately. Exposed persons must receive prompt medical treatment or they may die.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: Headache, nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, blurred vision, pin-point pupils, tightness in chest, labored breathing, nervousness, sweating, watering of eyes, drooling or fothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and convulsions.

FIRST AID TREATMENT

Call a doctor (physician) clinic 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 until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed and victim is awake (conscious) make him vomit quickly. Have victim 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. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. 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.

ATROPINE IS AN ANTIDOTE. CONSULT PHYSICIAN FOR EMERGENCY SUPPLY.

If symptoms or signs of poisoning include blurred vision, abdominal cramps and tightness in the chest, do

not wait for a doctor but give two atropine tablets (each 1/100 grain or 0.65 milligram) at once. (One tablet to children under five years of age.)

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Antidote — Administer atropine sulfate in large doses. TWO to FOUR mg intravenously or intramuscularly as soon as cyanosis is overcome. Repeat at 5 to 10 minute intervals until signs of atropinization appear. 2-PAM chloride is a cholinesterase antidote and may be administered as an adjunct to, but not a substitute for, atropine which is a symptomatic and often life-saving antidote. **DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE. THEOPHYLLINE. THEOPHYLLINE ETHYLENE-DIAMINE (AEROPHYLLINE), PHENOTHIAZINES OR PHENOTHIAZINE TYPE OF TRANQUILIZERS AS THESE ANTIDOTES MAY PRODUCE ADVERSE EFFECTS ACCENTUATING THE PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECT OF THIS PRODUCT.** 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 supplemental 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.**

POULTRY TREATED AREA

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

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Certain states may require more restrictive re-entry 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. When oral warnings are given, warnings must be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "DANGER. Area treated with Parathion 4-E (date of application). Reentry into apple, citrus, peach, nectarine or grape fields in the states of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah is prohibited for seven days after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early re-entry as described on this label is worn. Re-entry into all other treated areas is prohibited for 48 hours after the end of application, unless all required protective clothing and equipment is worn.

TO PREVENT PERSONAL INJURY AND POSSIBLE FATALITIES:

Keep all persons and animals out of treated area for 48 hours.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on this label.

To avoid excessive residues of Parathion on food or forage crops, always observe the statements found under "Directions for Use," limiting the time before harvest when Parathion may be applied.

If handled indoors, provide mechanical exhaust ventilation.

Do not apply or allow drift to areas occupied by unprotected humans or beneficial animals.

Do not use or store in or around the home. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Do not store near food or feed products. Bury spillage, clean up area with strong lye solution.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on crops. Protective information may be obtained from your Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal laws. The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following countries or elsewhere in their range.

Before using this pesticide in the following countries, you must obtain the EPA Crested Endangered Species Bulletin. The use of this pesticide is prohibited in those countries unless specified otherwise in the Bulletin. The EPA Bulletin is available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in your State Wildlife Agency Headquarters or the appropriate Regional Office of either the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE.

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STATE (Regional Office for and Wildlife Service) Species	Fish County (Unless specified otherwise)
ALABAMA (Atlanta, GA)	
Alabama cavefish	Lauderdale
Blackwater darter	Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison
Snail darter	Jackson and Madison
Watercross darter	Jefferson
Freshwater mussels	Colbert, Jackson, Marshall, Morgan and Monroe
ARIZONA (Albuquerque, N.M.)	
Arizona (Apache) trout	Apache, Graham and Greenlee
Bonytail chub	Mohave
Woollydip	Mohave
Gila and Yaqul topminnow	Cochise, Graham, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz
Mottled Scowrite	Pima
ARKANSAS (Atlanta, GA)	
Freshwater mussels	Clark, Clay, Cross, Lawrence, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis
CALIFORNIA (Portland, Ore)	
Owens River Flyfish	Inyo and Mono
Unarmored threespine stickleback	Los Angeles and Santa Barbara
Alutian Canada goose	Colusa, Merced, Stanislaus and Sutter
California condor	Fresno, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles

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Santa Medora	Logan, Madison, Pineview, Union
OKLAHOMA (Albuquerque, N.H.)	
Leopard darter	Piedmont Lake, McCurry
OREGON (Portland, OR)	
Borax lake chub	Harney
TENNESSEE (Atlanta, GA)	
Slender chub	Claiborne, Hancock
Spotfin Chub	Cumberland, Fentress, Morgan
Blackwater darter	Lawrence, Wayne
Snail darter	Bradley, Hamilton, Knox, Loudon, Menton, Meigs, and Polk
Yellowfin madtom	Claiborne, Hancock, Monroe
Freshwater mussels	Blount, Claiborne, Decatur, Franklin, Claiborne, Hancock, Hardin, Hawkins, Lin- coln, Loudon, Mer- shall, Maury, Pines, Roane, Scott, Sequi- chio, Smith, Sullivan
TEXAS (Albuquerque, N.H.)	
Fourfin darter	Cornell, Hays
Pecos garbina	Jeff Davis, Pecos, Reeves Hays
San Marcos garbina	
Comanche Springs sunfish	Jeff Davis, Reeves
Lean Springs Pupfish	Pecos
Clear Springs garbina	Menard
San Marcos islander	Hays
Houston loach	Becktop, Burleson
UTAH (Denver, CO)	
Wendell	Washington

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California condor	Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Tulare and Ventura
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard	Kern, Kings, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus and Tulare
Pacific cutthroat trout	Alpine, Madera and Mono
Little Kern golden trout	Tulare
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	Monterey and Santa Cruz
Delta green ground beetle	Solano
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Merced
Kern Princess sphinx moth	Kern
COLORADO (Denver, CO)	
Greenback cutthroat trout	Boulder, Larimer, Otero, Park and Fremont
Cotopaxi squeafish, Bonytail chub, Humpback trout	Blairstown, Delta, Garfield, Rio and Routt
FLORIDA (Athens, GA)	
Ocala snake	Ocala and Walton Statewide
Eastern indigo snake	Statewide
GEORGIA (Atlanta, GA)	
Snail darter	Catoosa
Eastern indigo snake	S.E. Georgia
HAWAII (Portland, OR)	
Hawaiian goose	Islands of Maui and Hawaii

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Utah (Dorner, Co)	
Colorado Squamish	
Bonyard chub	
Humpback chub	Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Kane, San Juan, Uintah, Wayne,
Desert tortoise	Washington
VIRGINIA (Merritt, Corners, MA)	
Slender chub	Lee, Scott
Spirfin chub	Scott, Washington
Yellowfin madfish	Lee, Russell, Scott
Freshwater muscels	Lee, Russell, Scott Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise
WYOMING (Dorner, CO)	
Kendall Warm	
Spring dace	Sublette
Wyoming teal	Albany
Whapping crane	Lincoln, Sublette

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using!

Do not allow entry into treated fields within 48 hours after treatment, unless full protective clothing is worn, and consult appropriate State regulatory officials for State re-entry restrictions which take precedence when more restrictive than those stated on this label.

This product is designed for application after dilution with water and for use by trained operators using airplane or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in this container are equally applicable to it after dilution with water for spray application. Add the concentrate to

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IDAHO (Portland, OR)	
Whooping crane	Carboi, Bear, also and Bonnevill
KENTUCKY (Atlanta, GA)	
Freshwater mussel	Ballard, Edmundson, Jackson, Lauer, Mannell, McCracken, Pulaski, Rockwell, Warren and Wayne
Kentucky Cave shrimp	Edmundson and Hart
MARYLAND (Houston Carrers, MA)	
Maryland darter	Hartford
MISSISSIPPI (Atlanta, GA)	
Savoy darter	Claiborne and Capash
Mississippi sandhill crane	Jackson
NEVADA (Portland, OR)	
Ash Meadows spotted dove	Nye
Ash Meadows emergens pupfish	Nye
Cum-U	Wasson
Devils Hole pupfish	Nye
Pahrump killifish	Clark, White Pine
Warm Springs pupfish	Nye
Pahrumpgait bonytail	Lincoln
NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, NM)	
Socorro sculpin	Socorro
Pecos gambusia	Chaves, Eddy
Gila trout	Catron, Grant
Chusquea chub	Grant
New Mexican ridge-nosed rattlesnake	Hidalgo
NORTH CAROLINA (Atlanta, GA)	
Spartin chub	Macon, Swen
OHIO (Twin Caves, MN)	
Scioto Madelon	Champagne, Franklin

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the spray tank while filling with water, and mix thoroughly either by means of a tank agitator or pump by-pass. For best results, thoroughly cover all tree surfaces to be treated with spray. Rates of application given below should not be exceeded. Never apply later than indicated to assure residue levels at harvest are below tolerances established by the Food and Drug Administration. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding application, dosage and timing of sprays. For application by ground equipment, add the desired amount of concentrate to sufficient water to apply at least 3 gallons of water per acre. For application by aircraft, add the amount of concentrate desired per acre to $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 gallons of water consistent with crop growth and good coverage. Greater quantities of water may be required to give sufficient coverage of orchard trees.

FRUIT

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (California) - Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines and Tangelos

Scale — For purple, black, brown soft. Callanias red, cincoles, cottony-cushion and yellow scales. Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scattering.

Other insects — Use 1 to 2 quarts in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects: leaf-miner citrus climbing cutworms, silk web leaf rollers, kalydids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fall web beetles, pink coverger caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than 2½ gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 1 gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 18 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your field.

Fruit Insects

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CITRUS (Areas other than California) — Grapefruit, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangelos and Tangerines.

Treat for mealybugs, chaff, cottony-cushion, Glover's purple, Florida red, yellow snow scales, aphids, orange dog and plant bugs, using $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and whiteflies, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use 1 pint per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than 2½ gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 1 gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest.

DO NOT APPLY TO CURRANTS AND FIGS WITHIN 30 DAYS OF HARVEST.

CURRANTS — For control of currant aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For currant borers, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

FIGS — For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2½ gallons of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO AVOCADO WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST.

AVOCADO — To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus root weevils, red-banded thrips, avocado lace bugs, pyriform scales, webbing worms, blossom antrax, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and torrids, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control whiteflies, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. To control Florida red scales, Florida wax scales, dictyospermum scales and avocado leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$

Fruit Insects

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pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealybugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control luteous scales, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2½ quarts of this product per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST.

CANEBERRIES (Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysenberries and Blackberries) — For control of two-spotted spider mite, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For control of obscure and woods weevils, use at 1 quart per acre as a post harvest application to the soil or ground cover over roots. For crown borers, use at 1 quart per acre. Apply to crown area and lower canes.

CRANBERRIES — For control of fireworms, fruitworms, sawworms and lecanium scales, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

GOOSEBERRIES — For control of currant aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For currant borers, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 14 DAYS OF HARVEST.

APPLES — For control of European sawflies, San Jose, Forbes or scurfy scales, mealybugs, European red and two-spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot-hole borers, orange torts and apple lace bugs, dilute $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water, 3 to 4 applications, 10 to 14 days apart, starting 10 to 14 days after petal fall; for second and third broods, spray 1 to 3 times at 10 to 14 day intervals. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red-banded leaf rollers, apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and at first, fifth and sixth cover

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spray. For plum curculio, apply at $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 1 or 2 additional times each 7 to 10 days apart. For grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons. For the following insects, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: bud moths; clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoenck mites, flea weevils; rose, wooly and green apple aphids; leafhoppers; leaf miners; and red bugs. Certain insects, such as two-spotted and Willamette mites, may require repeat treatments at 7 to 10 day intervals during the summer months. Parathion sprays may injure the foliage and fruit of McIntosh apples and related varieties, such as Cortland, Kendall, Macoun, Melba, etc., and Golden Delicious or Jonathan. Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advice on possibility of injury and selecting the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of this product per acre.

APRICOTS — To control aphids, mites, bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grasshoppers, and torts requires $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck split, 10 to 12 days later and if needed 8 and 3 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandanus moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of this product per acre.

BLUEBERRIES — For thrips, maggots, curculio and tip borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scales, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Use before fruit sets or after harvest. Use from 100 to

Fruit Insects

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300 gallons of diluted spray per acre, but do not apply more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

CHERRIES — For aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandanus moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chalcids, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and torts. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split; for plum curculio, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water, 2 or 3 applications, 8 to 10 days apart, beginning at petal fall or shuck split. For oriental fruit moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of this product per acre.

GRAPES — For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs, use 1 pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For converse pink bugs, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of this product per acre after the fruit is the size of buckshot. Use 300 to 500 gallons of water per acre depending on age of vineyard and stage of plant growth.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) — For control of green peach aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, catfacing insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if reinfestation occurs. For Oriental fruit

Fruit Insects

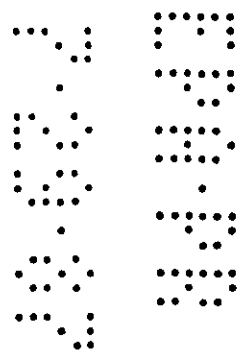
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moths, see under apricots. For plum curculio, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. In the South, treat at petal fall, 10 days later and repeat at 7 to 10 day intervals up to 3 weeks before harvest. In the North, treat 3 to 4 times, 7 to 10 days apart, beginning at shuck-off. For lesser peach tree and American plum borers and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per 100 gallons. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Do not apply more than 4 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than 5 quarts per acre per year.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California) — Use as shown for other areas except do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than 5 quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest.

PEARS — For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales, mealybugs and certain mites, use the dosage described for these insects on apples. For pear psylla, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear slugs, green fruit worms and plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 10 days later. Some injury may occur on Boag pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of this product per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES — Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: pear thrips, flower thrips mites, aphids, leafhoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot-hole borers, bud moths, torts, mealy plum lice and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum cur-



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culls make 3 to 4 applications, beginning at petal fall, at rate of 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach twig borers, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 4 quarts of this product per acre.

STRAWBERRIES — To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leafhoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use 1/2 to 1 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and strawberry leaf beetles, use 1/2 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than 1 1/4 pints of this product per acre. To control garden symphyla, use 5 quarts in 40 gallons of water per acre as a preplant soil treatment.

DO NOT APPLY TO THE FRUITS LISTED BELOW WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST.

PINEAPPLES — For control of crickets and mealybugs, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 1.

OLIVES — For black, oleander and parasitic scales, use 1 pint in 1 1/2 gallons light-medium grade summer oil emulsion, or 1 gallon light-medium grade summer emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water, post-bloom.

NUTS

DO NOT APPLY AFTER HULLS OR HUSKS BEGIN TO OPEN. DO NOT FEED TREATED HULLS OR HUSKS TO LIVESTOCK.

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ALMONDS — To control fruit tree leaf rollers, tent caterpillars and peach twig borers, use 1 pint per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for parasitic and San Jose scales, use 1 pint with 3 gallons of dormant oil emulsion or 2 1/2 gallons dormant emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre.

ALBERTS — For apple mealybugs, Albert aphids, bud moths and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre.

PECANS — For control of aphids, use 1/2 to 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control mites, pecan nut casebearers and pecan leaf casebearers, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms and twig gnollers, use 1 quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 5 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

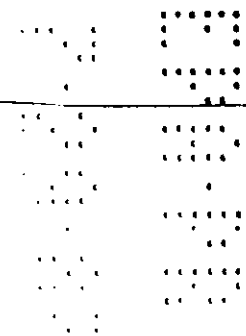
WALNUTS — To control aphids, tecanium scales and walnut husk flies, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2 1/2 gallons of this product per acre.

VEGETABLES

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 21 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

CELERY — To control aphids, mites, celery worms and tarnished plant bugs, use 1 pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 pints but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

ENDIVE — To control green peach aphids and alfalfaoppers, use 1 pint per acre.



LETTUCE (Leaf and Bibb) — For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles and Lygus bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control six-spotted leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For harlequin bugs and vegetable weevils, use 1 pint per acre. At the $\frac{1}{2}$ pint rate, harvest can be made within 14 days of application.

OKRA — To control leaf miners and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. For aphids and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

SWISS CHARD — To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 1 pint per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

BEANS — For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre to control thrips and flea pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leaf rollers, leaf miners, leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use 1 pint per acre.

BEEFS — To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use 1 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

BLACKEYED PEAS — To control aphids, leaf miners, bean leaf rollers and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

CARROTS — To control leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre.

SPINACH — To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 1 pint per acre.

SQUASH — To control cucumber beetles, aphids, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, climbing cut worms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 1 pint per acre.

SWEET POTATOES — To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs use 1 pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morning-glory leaf miners, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 12 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

SWEET CORN — To control corn earworms feeding in the bud, fall armyworms, aphids and stinkbugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 18 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

PEAS — To control aphids, pea weevils, spider mites, stink bugs, thrips, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, leaf miners, alfalfa loopers and celery loopers, use 1 pint per acre. If peas are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.

PUMPKINS — To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre.

Use 1 pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and potato beetles. To control rust fly maggots (first brood), mix 1 pint with 100 gallons per acre and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control rust fly maggots (second brood), use 1 pint per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

CUCUMBERS — For squash vine borers, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf miners, pickleworms, mites and thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining.

EGGPLANT — To control thrips, leaf miners, blister beetles, and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

GARLIC — To control onion thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control leaf miners and potato beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

ONIONS — To control onion thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners and potato beetles, use 1 pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre.

PEPPERS — To control thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and Western potato flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

RADISHES — To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamond-back moths, use 1 pint per acre.

COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS — To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use 1 pint per acre. On fall and winter crops, do not use within 15 days of harvest.

TOMATOES — To control blister beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, mites, tomato russet mites, leaf-footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

TURNIPS — To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use 1 pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not apply within 21 days of harvest.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 7 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

ARTICHOKES — To control artichoke plume moths, use 1 quart per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower) — To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre. Rotate above $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

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should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest.

KONLRAB — To control aphids, use 1 pint per acre.

LETTUCE (Head) — To control aphids, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles, Lygus bugs, webworms and armyworms up to third instar, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control spotted leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils and leaf miners, use 1 pint per acre. To control garden symphytae, broadcast 1½ gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 6 to 9 inches of soil.

MELONS — For squash vine borers, leaf miners and false chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, leafhoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

RUTABAGAS — To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 1 pint per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 5 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROP.

POTATOES — To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

Field and Forage Insects 33

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 15 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS — For sweet clover aphids, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and spittlebugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae, and adult weevils, armyworms up to third instar, clover leaf weevils, climbing cutworms, webworms, grasshoppers, crickets, spotted alfalfa aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, thrips, and tortricid moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetles, sweet clover weevils, and green June beetles, use 1 pint per acre. For beet armyworms and corn earworms, use 1 to 1½ pints per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

PEANUTS — To control fall armyworms and rednecked peanutworms, use 1 pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

RICE (California) — To control rice leaf miners and tussock shrimp, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SMALL GRASS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) — To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white stink mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use 1 pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and bank grass mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

SOYBEANS — To control wireworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGAR BEETS — For adults leafhoppers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, cutworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1 pint per acre. For false celery leaf flies, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 1 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE — To control wireworms, use 2 quarts in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

Soil Insects

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SOIL INSECTS

Keep all persons and animals out of treated areas for 48 hours.

WIREWORMS — To control on:

Beets	Corn	Potatoes
Beets	Endive	Soybeans
Broccoli	Eggplant	Sugar Beets
Brussels Sprouts	Ezorets	Sugarcane
Cabbage	Kale	Sweet Corn
Carrots	Lettuce	Sweet Potatoes
Cauliflower	Onions	Tomatoes
Celery	Peas	Turnips
	Peppers	Watermelon

Broadcast 3 quarts to 1 gallon per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 6 inches.

WIREWORMS — To control on:

Tomatoes — Broadcast 2 quarts per acre on soil at least 3 weeks before planting and work into top 6 to 8 inches.

WIREWORMS — To control on:

Potatoes — Broadcast 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 6 inches.

CORN ROOTWORMS — To control on:

Peas — Apply 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre as a row

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 12 DAYS OF HARVEST, CUTTING OR FORAGE USE ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

CORN — For control of European corn borers, use 1 pint per acre. Apply the first spray when 75% of the corn plants show "shot-hole" feeding and follow with two additional sprays at 5 to 7 day intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain weeds of plants are well treated. For corn leaf aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and Japanese beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre.

SORGHUM — To control sorghum meigs, apply at rate of 1 pint to 1 quart per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 80% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before heading to test effects on plants.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 5 DAYS OF HARVEST ON THE FOLLOWING CROPS.

COTTON — To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton fleahoppers, garden webworms and

Soil Insects

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soil treatment at planting or pegging time, work lightly into soil.

GARDEN SYMPHYLAN — To control on:

Beets	Lettuce	Sugar Beets
Corn	Potatoes	Tomatoes

Apply 5 quarts per acre to soil surface before planting time and thoroughly work into upper 6 to 8 inches.

CUTWORMS — To control on:

Corn	Cucumbers
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Broadcast 3 quarts to 1 gallon per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 1 to 3 inches.

WHITE GRUBS — To control on:

Corn	Soybeans	Sugar Beets
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Broadcast 3 quarts to 1 gallon per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 6 inches.

NOTE: Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station concerning specific usage, dosage and methods of application.

thrips, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For some spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For cabbage looper, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. For boll weevil and stink bugs, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For cotton-nymph caterpillars, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use 1 quart per acre. Use enough water for complete coverage. Make first application when insects appear and repeat at 7 day intervals if required. If desired, this formulation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program.

TOMATO — For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco budworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of picking or 15 days of cutting. Avoid plant juices coming in contact with the skin or other parts of the body of those who are engaged in cutting the crop.

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE — For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use 1 quart per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES — To control aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water.

HOPS — For control of hop aphids, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For spider mites, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SAFFLOWER — To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1 pint per acre. Do not use Parathion after flowering.

J. R. SIMPLOT COMPANY
P.O. BOX 15057
BOISE, IDAHO 83715

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