

**PARATHION 8
EMULSIVE**

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

NOT FOR HOME USE

Complete Directions for Use

EPA Reg. No. 14775-

Use only according to these label instructions.

READ "WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER OF
WARRANTIES" BEFORE BUYING OR USING.
IF TERMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE RETURN AT
ONCE UNOPENED.

RESEALABLE BAG

↑ Pull flaps apart to open. ↑
Press along ridge to close. ↑

ACCEPTED
APR 23 1975
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
Registered under the Pesticide
EPA Reg. No. 14775-30

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**WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER
OF WARRANTIES**

Asgrow Florida Company warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use under the directions and conditions on this label. Asgrow Florida Company and Seller make no other express or implied warranty of Fitness, Merchantability, or otherwise.



WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES 5

Hazards and Ingredients 6

STOP! READ THE LABEL

DANGER! POISON

Keep Out of Reach of Children



IT CAN KILL YOU

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Parathion (0,0-diethyl 0-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate)

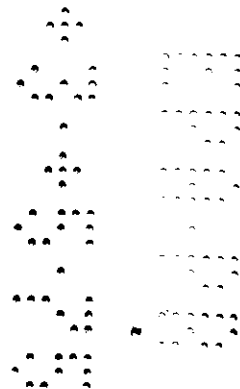
INERT INGREDIENTS:

*Equivalent to 4.0 lbs. of 100% Parathion per gallon.

Combustible: Do not store or use near heat or open flame. In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO₂.



78.7%
21.3%



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CAN KILL YOU BY SKIN CONTACT

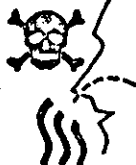
This product can kill you if touched by hands or spilled or splashed on skin, in eyes or on clothing (liquid goes through clothes).



DO NOT TOUCH

CAN KILL YOU IF BREATHED

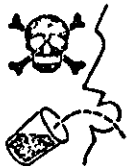
This product can kill you if vapors, spray mist or dust are breathed.



DO NOT BREATHE

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.



DO NOT SWALLOW

Hazards

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Precautions

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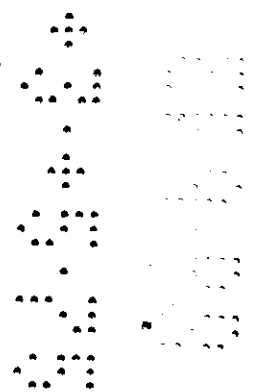
POISONOUS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE

This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of any body of water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

DISPOSAL OF EMPTY CONTAINER—Do not re-use this container. Completely empty the contents and bury the unused chemical at least 18 inches deep in an isolated location away from water supplies. Rinse out the inside of the container with water to which has been added detergent and caustic soda. Carefully discard the rinse solution by burying at least 18 inches deep in an isolated area away from water supplies. Puncture and crush empty metal container and bury at least 18 inches deep in a supervised public or private dump.

USE ONLY WHEN WEARING THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND CLOTHING

(1) Wear water-proof pants, coat, hat, rubber boots or rubber overshoes. (2) Wear safety goggles. (3) Wear mask or respirator approved by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for parathion protection. (4) Wear heavy duty, natural rubber gloves.



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WORK SAFETY RULES

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

AFTER WORK, take off all work clothes and shoes. Shower, using soap and water. Wear only clean clothes when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing. Wash protective clothing and protective equipment with soap and water after each use. Respirator should be cleaned and filter replaced according to instructions included with respirator.

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.

Work Safety Rules and Poison Signs (Symptoms) 9

First Aid Treatment

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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 frothing of mouth and nose, muscle spasms and coma.

+ 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. Induce vomiting by sticking finger down throat or by giving soapy or strong salty water to drink. Repeat until vomit is clear. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Have victim lie down and keep quiet. See doctor immediately.

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 milligrams) at once. (One tablet to children under five years of age.)

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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 also antidotal and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. DO NOT GIVE MORPHINE OR TRANQUILIZERS. Parathion is a strong cholinesterase inhibitor affecting the central and peripheral nervous systems and producing cardiac and respiratory depression. At first sign of pulmonary edema, the patient should be given 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.

POST TREATED AREA

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

TO PREVENT PERSONAL INJURY AND POSSIBLE FATALITIES:

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

Vacated areas should not be re-entered until drifting insecticide and volatile residues have dissipated.

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

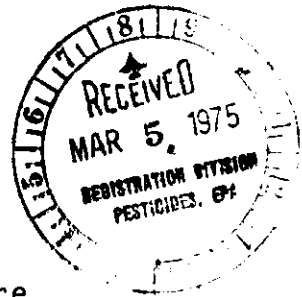
To avoid excessive residues of parathion on food or forage crops, always observe the statements found under "Directions for Use," limiting the time before harvest when parathion may be applied.

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.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using!

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 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 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 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 1/2 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 Insects



F R U I T

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (California) - Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangeloes and Tangerines.

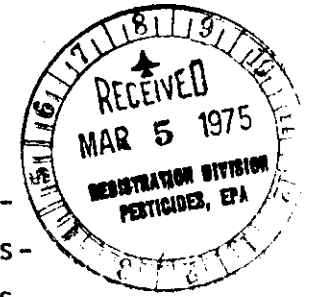
Scale - For purple, black, brown soft, California red, citricola, cottony-cushion and yellow scales, use 1/6 to 1/3 pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scattering.

Other insects - Use 1/2 to 1 quarts in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, katydids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fuller rose beetles, pink scavenger caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than 1 1/4 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 2 quarts of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest. Consult agricultural experiment authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

CITRUS (Areas other than California) - Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangeloes and Tangerines.

Treat for mealybugs; chaff, cottony-cushion, Glover's purple, Florida red, yellow, snow scales; aphids; orange dog and plant bugs, using 1/4 to 5/16 pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and whiteflies, use

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1/4 to 3/8 pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than 1 1/4 gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than 2 quarts 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 1/4 to 4/5 pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For currant borers, use 4/5 pints per acre.

FIGS - For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/4 quarts 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 anomala, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and tortricids, use 3/16 pint in 100 gallons of water.



Fruit Insects cont'd

To control whiteflies, use 3/16 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 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealybugs, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control latania scales, use 3/8 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/4 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 mites, use 3/8 pint per acre. For control of obscure and woods weevils, use at 1/2 quart per acre as a post harvest application to the soil or ground cover over roots of plants. For crown borers, use at 1/2 quart per acre but apply to crown area and lower canes.

CRANBERRIES - For control of fireworms, fruitworms, tipworms and lecanium scales, use 3/4 pints per acre.

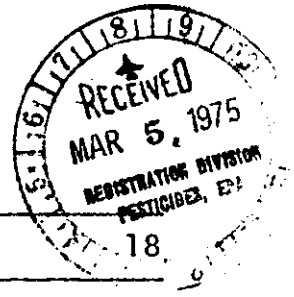
GOOSEBERRIES - For control of currant aphids, use 1/2 pint per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. For currant borers, use 4/5 pints per acre.



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 tortrix and apple lace bugs, dilute 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use 1/4 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 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red-banded leaf rollers, apply 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and at first, fifth and sixth cover spray. For plum curculio, apply 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 1 or 2 additional times each 7 to 10 days apart. For grasshoppers, use 3/8 pint in 100 gallons. For the following insects, 3/16 pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: eyespotted bud moths, clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoenii mites; flea weevils, rosy, wooly and green apple aphids; leafhoppers; leaf miners; and red bugs. Certain insects, such as two-spotted 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 Corland, Kendall, Macoun, Melba, etc., and Golden Delicious or Jonathan. Consult

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Fruit Insects cont'd

the State Agricultural Extension Service or Experiment Station for advice on possibility of injury and safening the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than 3 quarts of this product per acre.

APRICOTS - To control aphids, mites, eyespotted bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use 3/8 pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grasshoppers, and tortrix requires 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck split, 10 to 12 days later and if needed 6 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 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandemis moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than 1 3/4 quarts of this product per acre.

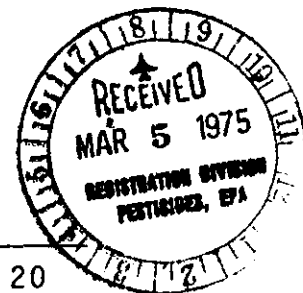
BLUEBERRIES - For thrips, Blueberry maggots, plum curculio, and Blueberry tip worm, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scales, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Use before fruit sets or after harvest. Use from 100 to 300 gallons of diluted spray per acre, but do not apply more than 3/5 pints of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

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CHERRIES - For aphids, mites and sawflies, mix 3/16 pint in 100 gallons of water. Use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandemis moths, eyespotted bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split; for plum curculio, use 1/4 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 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 1 quart of this product per acre.

GRAPES - For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles, and leaf folders, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. For false chinch bugs, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For consperse stink bugs, use 3/4 quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 3/4 to 1 1/4 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1 1/4 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 1 1/4 quarts per acre. Do not use more than 3 pints 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.



Fruit Insects cont'd.

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PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) -

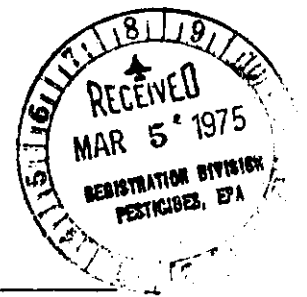
For control of green peach aphids, use 3/16 pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, catfacing insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and eyespotted bud moths, mix 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if reinfestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, see under Apricots. For plum curculio, use 1/4 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 borers, apply 2 or 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Do not apply more than 2 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than 2 1/2 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 1 1/4 quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than 2 1/2 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 those insects on apples. For pear psylla, use 3/16 pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 10 days later. Some injury may occur on Boxc pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than 1 3/4 quarts of this product per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES - Apply 1/4 to 5/16 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, eyespotted bud moths, tortrix, and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum curculio, apply 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water every 10-14 days after petal fall. For codling moths, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach twig borers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2 quarts of this product per acre.



Fruit Insects cont'd.

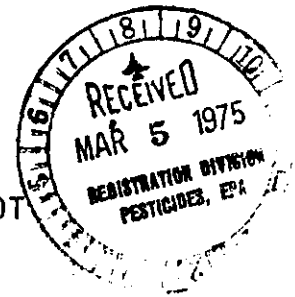
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STRAWBERRIES - To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leafhoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and strawberry leaf beetles, use 3/8 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than 4/5 pints of this product per acre. To control garden symphylans, use 2 1/2 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 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

N U T S



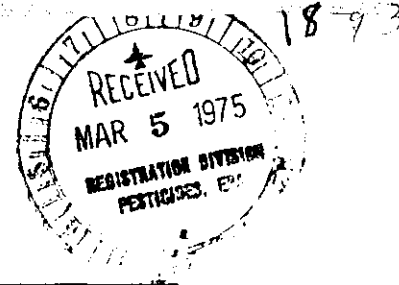
DO NOT APPLY AFTER HULLS OR HUSKS BEGIN TO OPEN. DO NOT FEED TREATED HULLS OR HUSKS TO LIVESTOCK.

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

FILBERTS - For apple mealybugs, filbert aphids, eyespotted bud moths and spider mites, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

PECANS - For control of aphids, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms, pecan nut casebearers and pecan leaf casebearers, use 3/8 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control twig gindlers, use 2 pints per 100 gallons of water. Apply 3 to 5 times at 2 to 3 week intervals. Do not use more than 2 5/8 quarts of this product per acre.

WALNUTS - To control aphids, lecanium scales and walnut husk flies, use 1/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 1 1/8 gallons of this product per acre.



V E G E T A B L E S

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 1/2 pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use 3/4 pint per acre, but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

ENDIVE - To control green peach aphids and alfalfa loopers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

LETTUCE (Leaf and Bibb) - For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles and Lygus bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control six-spotted leafhoppers, use 3/8 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, harlequin bugs, and vegetable weevils, use 1/2 pint per acre. At the 1/4 pint rate, harvest can be made within 14 days of application.

OKRA - To control leaf miners and spider mites, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

SWISS CHARD - To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre.

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



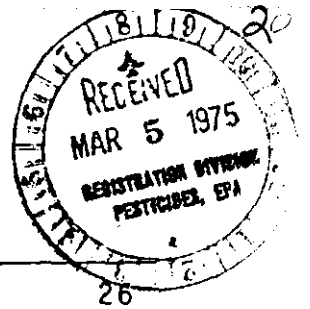
BEANS - For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. Use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leaf rollers, leaf miners, leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/2 pint per acre.

BEETS - To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use 3/10 pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use 1/2 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 1/2 pint per acre.

CARROTS - To control leaf miners, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, use 3/8 pint per acre. Use 1/2 pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and petrobria mites. To control rust fly maggots (first brood), mix 1/2 pint with 100 gallons per acre and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control rust fly maggots (second brood), use 1/2 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 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining.



Vegetable Insects cont'd

EGGPLANT - To control thrips, leaf miners, blister beetles, and flea beetles, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use 3/8 pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

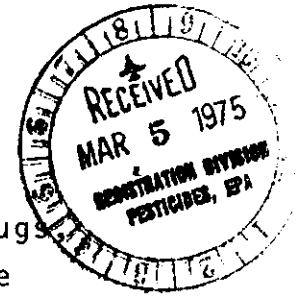
GARLIC - To control onion thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre.

ONIONS - To control onion thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use 3/8 pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petrobias mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use 5/8 pints per acre.

PEPPERS - To control thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre.

RADISHES - To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use 1/2 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 1/2 pint per acre.



SQUASH - To control cucumber beetles, aphids, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre.

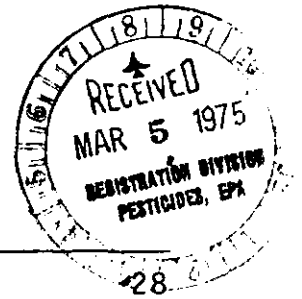
SWEET POTATOES - To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morning-glory leaf miners, use 1/2 to 3/4 pints per acre.

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

SWEET CORN - To control fall armyworms, aphids, sap beetles, and silkflies, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control corn earworms feeding in the bud, spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pints per acre.

DO NOT APPLY WITHIN 10 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 1/2 pint per acre. If vines are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.



Vegetable Insects cont'd.

PUMPKINS - To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre.

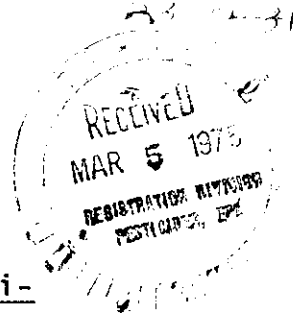
COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS - To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, and leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. On fall and winter crops, do not use within 15 days of harvest.

TOMATOES - To control blister beetles, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use 3/8 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 1/2 pint per acre.

TURNIPS - To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use 1/2 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 2 pints per acre.



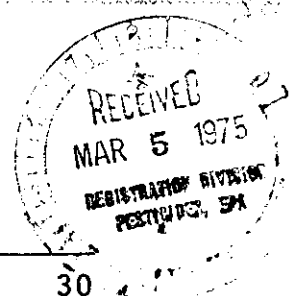
CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower) - To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms, and flea beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. Rates above 1/4 pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest.

KOHLRABI - To control aphids, use 1/2 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 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For harlequin bugs, leafhoppers, vegetable weevils and leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control garden symphylans, broadcast 5 pints 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 1/4 pint per acre. For aphids, cucumber beetles, pickleworms and mites, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre.

RUTABAGAS - To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 1/2 pint per acre.



Vegetable Insects cont'd.

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 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use 3/8 pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre.

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 1/4 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, Lygus bugs, thrips and tortricid moths, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than 3/8 pint per acre. For leafhoppers, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetles, sweet clover weevils, and green June beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. For beet armyworms and corn earworms, use 1/2 to 3/4 pints per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

PEANUTS - To control fall armyworms and rednecked peanut-worms, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use 1/2 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

RICE (California) - To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use 1 1/2 ounces per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) - To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For thrips, use 1/4 to 3/8 pint per acre. For Say's stink bugs, use 3/8 pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers, and brown wheat mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and banks grass mites, use 3/4 pints per acre.



Field and Forage Insects cont'd.

SOYBEANS - To control webworms, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, green cloverworms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 2 quarts per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not harvest, within 20 days of application. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.

SUGAR BEETS - For alfalfa loopers, aphids, armyworms up to third instar, leafhoppers, blister beetles, flea beetles, leaf miners, Lygus bugs, stink bugs, webworms, climbing cutworms and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use 3/4 pints per acre.

For beet crown borers, use 3/4 pints per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast 2 quarts per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE - To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

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



CORN - For control of European corn borers, use 1/2 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 whorls of plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids, use 1/4 pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and Japanese beetles, use 3/8 pint per acre. To control corn earworms, stink bugs, and spider mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pints per acre.

SORGHUM - To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 90% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or not later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 3/4 pints per acre. Leaf injury may occur on some hybrid varieties of sorghum. Spray a few rows a week or so before booting to test effects on plants.

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



Field and Forage Insects cont'd.

COTTON - To control aphids, mites, cotton fleahoppers, garden webworms, spider mites, and thrips, use 1/4 pint per acre. To control cotton leafworm, use 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 3/8 to 1/2 pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use 1/2 to 3/4 pints per acre. For salt-marsh caterpillars, use 1/2 to 1 pints per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use 1 pint 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. Do not handpick or harvest within 7 days of application. Workers entering fields within 24 hours after application should wear protective clothing.

TOBACCO - For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco suckflies, use 1/4 pint per acre. Do not apply within 5 days of priming 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.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

CABBAGE - For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use 2 pints per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES - To control aphids and mites, use 1/4 pint per 100 gallons of water.



HOPS - For control of hop aphids, use 1/2 to 4/5 pints per acre. For spider mites, use 4/5 pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SAFFLOWER - To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering.

S O I L I N S E C T S

WIREWORMS - To control on:

Beans

Beets

Broccoli

Brussels Sprouts

Cabbage

Cantaloupe

Carrots

Cauliflower

Celery

Corn

Endive

Eggplant

Escarole

Kale

Lettuce

Onions

Peas

Peppers

Rutabagas

Soybeans

*Sugar Beets

Sugarcane

Sweet Corn

Sweet Potatoes

Tomatoes

Turnips

Watermelon

Broadcast 1 1/2 to 2 quarts per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 9 inches.

*For Sugar Beets , broadcast 2 quarts per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 9 inches.

WIREWORMS - To control on:

Tobacco

Broadcast 1 qt. per acre on soil at least 3 weeks before planting and work into top 6 to 9 inches.

WIREWORMS - To control on:

Potatoes

Broadcast 2 to 3 quarts per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 9 inches.



Soil Insects cont'd

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CORN ROOTWORMS - To control:

Peanuts

Apply 1 to 1 1/4 quarts per acre as a row soil treatment at planting or pegging time, work lightly into soil.

GARDEN SYMPHYLAN - To control on:

Beans

Lettuce

Sugar Beets

Corn

Potatoes

Tomatoes

Apply 2 1/2 quarts per acre to soil surface before planting time and thoroughly work into upper 6 to 9 inches.

CUTWORMS - To control on:

Corn

Cucumbers

Broadcast 1 1/2 to 2 quarts per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 1 to 3 inches.

WHITE GRUBS - To control on:

Corn

Broadcast 1 1/2 to 2 quarts per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 6 inches.

WHITE GRUBS - To control on:

Soybeans

Sugar Beets

Broadcast 2 quarts per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 6 inches.

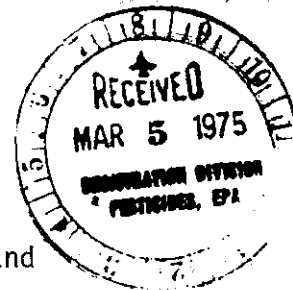
NOTE: Consult the State Agricultural Extension Service of Experiment Station concerning specific usage and methods of application.

ASGROW FLORIDA COMPANY
subsidiary of The Upjohn Company
PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Parathion 8E

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ENVIRONMENTAL CAUTIONS



This product is toxic to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams, ponds, tidal marshes and estuaries. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Shrimp and crab may be killed at application rates recommended on this label. Do not apply where these are important resources. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

BEE CAUTION: 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.