



RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

Due to very high acute toxicity to
Humans and Birds

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicator 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.

PARATHION 4-EC

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Parathion (O,O diethyl-O-p-nitrophenyl-phosphorothioate)	44.8%
Related Products of Parathion	1.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS:	53.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER
PELIGRO



POISON

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



**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.

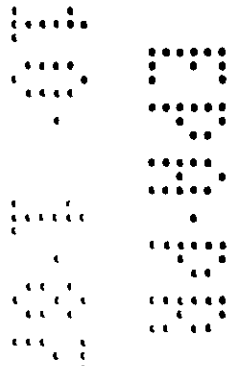
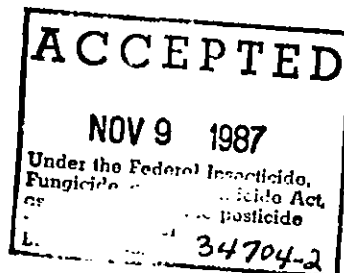
See Side Panels For Statement of Practical Treatment, Antidote and Additional Precautionary Statements.

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* CLEAN CROP is a Registered T.M. of United Agri Products, Inc.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-2
EPA EST. NO. 34704-CO-2

NET CONTENTS 5 GALLONS



RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Re-entry into treated fields before expiration of the re-entry interval specified on this label is prohibited, unless the protective clothing and equipment specified on this label are used.

Crop	Re-entry Interval	State(s)
(1) Citrus	21 days (less than 4 lb a/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NH, OR, TX, UT
	35 days (between 4 and 8 lb a/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NH, OR, TX, UT
	45 days (more than 8 lb a/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NH, OR, TX, UT
	5 days	All other states
(2) Apples	6 days	All states
(3) Peaches	6 days	All states
(4) Scapes	Same as (1) above	
(5) Oats	6 days	All states
(6) Olives	6 days	All states
(7) Tree fruits	6 days	All states
(8) Tree nuts	6 days	All states
(9) Cotton	3 days	All states
(10) All other crops	3 days	All states

In addition, the label of each and every product manufactured after January 1, 1964, must contain the following statement—

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

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be

in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers.

Written or oral warnings must include the following information:

DANGER

(Insert area or field description) treated with parathion on (insert date of application.) Reentry into treated area is prohibited for (insert appropriate time, depending upon crop treated and state, as indicated above) after the end of application, unless all protective clothing and equipment required for early reentry is worn. In case of accidental exposure: Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition. For further information see the STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT portion of the pesticide label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITION: Do not store below temperature of (32°F) Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly. **STORAGE:** Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can affect package strength. Personnel should use clothing and equipment listed under "PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT" when handling open containers. **SPILLED MATERIAL:** Block or dike to prevent spreading of spill. Cover with absorbent material such as lime, clay or sawdust. Scoop and sweep into a disposable container. Wash area with strong hye solution, absorb and place into a disposable container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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

DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY

USAGE CAUTION:

DO NOT ALLOW THIS MATERIAL TO DRIFT ONTO NEIGHBORING CROPS OR NON-CROP AREAS OR USE IN A MANNER OR AT A TIME OTHER THAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS BECAUSE PLANT INJURY, EXCESSIVE RESIDUES OR OTHER UNDESIRABLE RESULTS MAY OCCUR.

DIRECTIONS

Be sure to read the precautionary statements before using. This product is designed for application after dilution with water for use by trained operators using aircraft or power ground equipment. The hazards and precautions for handling the product in the 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, dosage and timing of sprays. Mix in water with agitation: agitate while spraying. Apply to row and field crops in 6 to 20 gals. (California only; use 20 to 100 gals.) of water per acre by ground spray rig or 1/4 to 1 gal. (California only; use 6 to 15 gals.) of water by airplane. Greater quantities of water may be required to give sufficient coverage of orchard trees.

Observe days interval between last application and harvest indicated in () following crops.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system, except for use on cranberries. Refer to cranberry section of label for referral to chemigation district.

FRUIT

APRICOTS (14) — 1/2 control aphids, mites, bud moths, peach tree borers, Japanese beetles and leaf rollers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. Control of codling moths, lesser peach tree borers, grasshoppers, and tortrix requires 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck sold, 10 to 12 days later and if

needed 8 to 3 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs treated with moth emergence. Use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water for control of Pandemia moths. Avoid injury to bees by delaying spray till after full bloom. Do not use more than 3 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

APPLES (14) — For control of European sawflies, San Jose, Forbes or scurvy scales, mealybugs, European red and two-spotted mites, bagworms, Japanese beetles, shot-hole borers, orange tortrix and apple lace bugs, dilute 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use 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 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red-banded leaf rollers, apply 1/2 pint 100 gallons of water at petal fall and at first, fifth and sixth cover. Spray for plum curculio, apply at 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 1/2 pint in 100 gallons. For the following insects, 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: bud moths; clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoenli mites; flea weevils; roly, woolly, 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 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 salting the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than 1 1/2 gallons of this product per acre.

AVOCADO (21) — To control banded cucumber beetles, grasshoppers, citrus root weevils, red-banded thrips, avocado lace bugs, pyrrhorm scales, webbing worms, blossom antrax, little fire ants, greenhouse thrips and tortricids, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control whiteflies, use 1/2 pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. To control Florida red scales, Florida wax scales, ditychopserum scales and avocado leafhoppers, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealybugs, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. To control Lantana scales, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

BLUEBERRIES (14) — For thrips, maggots, curculio and tip borers, use 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 300 gallons of diluted spray per acre, but do not apply more than 1 1/2 pints of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

CANEBERRIES (Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysenberries and Blackberries) (18) — For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 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 of plants. For crown borers, use at 1 quart per acre but apply to crown area and lower canes.

CHERRIES (14) — For aphids and mites, mix 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. Use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandemia moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chalers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split; for plum curculio, use 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 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 2 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (California) (14) — Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines and Tangerines.

Scale — 1 or purple, black, crown, soft, California, red, citrus, cottony-cushion and yellow scales, use 1/2 to 3/4 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 infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, kaydids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fuller rose beetles, pink scavenger caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than 2 1/2 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. Consult agricultural experimental authorities for specific recommendations in your area.

CITRUS (Areas other than California) (14) — Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangerines and Tangerines.

Scale — 1 or purple, black, crown, soft, California, red, citrus, cottony-cushion and yellow scales; chaff, cottony-cushion, Glover's purple, Florida red, yellow, snow, and white scales; aphids; orange dog and plant bugs, using 1/2 to 3/4 pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and whiteflies, use 1/2 to 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 2 1/2 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.

CRANBERRIES (13) — For control of fireworms, fruitworms, tipworms and lecanium scales, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. This product may be applied through irrigation systems—chemigation—for application to cranberries, only. Refer to supplemental labeling entitled "APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—CHEMIGATION" for use directions for chemigation. Do not apply this product through any irrigation systems unless the supplemental labeling on chemigation is followed.

CURRENTS (34) — For control of currant aphids, use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For currant borers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

FIGS (30) — For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use 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 2 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

GOOSEBERRIES (15) — For control of currant aphids, use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For currant borers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

GRAPES (14) — 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 1/2 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 5 gallons of water by aircraft. For consperse stink bugs, use 1 1/2 quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use 2 1/2 quarts per acre. Do not use more than 1 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.

OLIVES (1) — For black, oleander and peritelona 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.

CHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) (14) — For control of green peach aphids, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, collecting insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole

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borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, mix 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water, and repeat if re-infestation occurs. For Oriental fruit moths, see under sprouts. For Plum curculio, use 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 1/2 to 1 pint per 100 gallons. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 to 3 spray to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs lined 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) (21) — 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 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 (14) — For control of leaf miners, aphids, leaf rollers, grasshoppers, scales and mealybugs, use the dosage described for those insects on apples. For pear psylla, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear plums, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply 1/2 pint in 100 gallons of water at petal fall and 10 days later. Some injury may occur on Bosc pears, under some conditions. Do not use more than 3 1/2 quarts of this product per acre.

PINEAPPLES (7) — For control of crickets and mealybugs, use 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES (14) — Apply 1/2 to 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water for control of these insects: pear thrips, flower thrips, mites, aphids, leathoppers, leaf rollers, peach tree borers, shot-hole borers, bud moths, tortrix, mealy plum lice and scales. Apply scale treatment when crawlers emerge. For plum curculio 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 (14) — To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leathoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use

1/2 to 1 pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. To control weevils, clown 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 1/2 pints of this product per acre. To control garden symphylans, use 5 quarts in 40 gallons of water per acre as a preplant soil treatment.

NUTS

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 pint per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for perleria and San Jose scales, use 1 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 3 quarts of this product per acre.

FILBERTS — For apple mealybugs, flower 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 1/2 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 girdlers, 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, lecanium 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

ARTICHOKES (7) — To control artichoke plume moths, use 1 quart per acre.

BEANS (15) — For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use 1/2 pint per acre. Use 1/2 to 1/2 pint per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leaf rollers, leaf miners, leathoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use 1 pint per acre.

BEETS (15) — To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use one pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

BLACKEYED PEAS (15) — To control aphids, leafminers, bean leaf rollers and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

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leathoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For harlequin bugs, vegetable weevils and leaf miners, use 1 pint per acre. To control garden symphylans, broadcast 1 1/2 gallons per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 8 to 8 inches of soil.

LETTUCE (Leaf and Bibb) (21) — For aphids, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles and Lygus bugs, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control six-spotted leathoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. For harlequin bugs and vegetable weevils, use 1 pint per acre. At the 1/2 pint rate, harvest can be made within 14 days of application.

MELONS (7) — For squash vine borers, leaf miners and false chinch bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids, leathoppers, cucumber beetles, pickleworms, spider mites and melonworms, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control thrips, squash bugs and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

OKRA (21) — To control serpentine leaf miners and spider mites, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For aphids, stink bugs, okra caterpillars and blister beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

ONIONS (15) — To control onion thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petrobia mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

PEAS (10) — 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 vines are to be used for forage, do not harvest for 15 days after treatment.

PEPPERS (15) — To control thrips, use 1/2 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

PUMPKINS (10) — To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre.

POTATOES (5) — To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use 1/2 pint per acre. For leathoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre.

RADISHES (15) — To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use 1 pint per acre.

RUTABAGAS (7) — To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use 1 pint per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower) (7) — To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbageworms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, European leafminer, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use 1 pint per acre. Sprays above 1/2 pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days antiharvest.

CARROTS (15) — To control leaf miners, use 1/2 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control leathoppers, use 1/2 pint per acre. Use 1 pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and petrobia mites. To control rusty fly maggots (first brood), mix 1 pint with 100 gallons per acre, and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control rusty fly maggots (second brood), use 1 pint per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

CELERY (30) — To control aphids, spider mites, celery leaf tiers and bluish-green plant bugs, use 1 pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leathoppers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre, but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS (10) — To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leathoppers, use 1 pint per acre. On fall and winter crops, do not use within 15 days of harvest.

CUCUMBERS (15) — For squash vine borers, aphids, cucumber beetles, leaf miners, pickleworms, spider mites, thrips, and melonworms, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For squash bugs, stink bugs, flea beetles and leathoppers, use 1 pint per acre. Do not apply prior to vining.

EGGPLANT (15) — To control thrips, leafminers, blister beetles, and flea beetles, use 1/2 to 1/2 pint per acre. To control Colorado potato beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control spider mites and lace bugs, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control aphids, whiteflies and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

ENDIVE (21) — To control green peach aphids and alfalfa loopers, use 1 pint per acre.

GARLIC (15) — To control onion thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control leaf miners and petrobia mites, use 1 pint per acre.

KOHLRABI (7) — To control aphids, use 1 pint per acre.

LETTUCE (Head) (7) — To control aphids, cabbage loopers, imported cabbageworms, banded cucumber beetles, Lygus bugs, webworms and armyworms up to third instar, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control six-spotted

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SPINACH (15) — To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leathoppers, use 1 pint per acre.

SQUASH (15) — To control cucumber beetles, aphids, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners, squash vine borers and spider mites, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leathoppers, use 1 pint per acre.

SWEET CORN (12) — To control corn earworms feeding in the bud, fall armyworms, aphids and alkaliites, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control sap beetles and spider mites, use 1 pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

SWEET POTATOES (15) — To control aphids, spider mites, leathoppers and stink bugs, use 1 pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morning glory leaf miners, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre.

SWISS CHARD (21) — To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use 1 pint per acre.

TOMATOES (10) — To control blister beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control hornworms, leathoppers and psyllids, use 1/2 pint per acre. For aphids, leaf miners, whiteflies, armyworms up to third instar, grasshoppers, spider mites, tomato russet mites, leaf-footed bugs, stink bugs, loopers and plant bugs, use 1 pint per acre.

TURNIPS (10) — To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs, and harlequin bugs, use 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.

FIELD AND FORAGE CROPS

ALFALFA, CLOVER, VETCH AND GRASS (15) — For sweet clover aphids, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and spittlebugs, use 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, leathoppers, Lygus bugs, thrips and tortricid moths, use 1-1 1/2 pints per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use 1/2-1 1/2 pints per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than 1/2 pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetle, saw fly weevils, and green June beetle, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For beet armyworms and corn earworms use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

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CORN (12) — For control of European corn borers, use 2 pints 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 days intervals. Use sufficient water per acre to provide complete coverage and be certain whorls of plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids, use 1/2 pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and Japanese beetles, use 1/2 pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use 2 pints per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

COTTON (5) — To control aphids, spider mites, cotton leafworms, cotton leathoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use 1/2 pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For salt-marsh caterpillars, use 1 to 2 pints per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leathoppers, 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 fumigation may be combined with other insecticides in a complete cotton spray program.

PEANUTS (15) — To control fall armyworms and redbanded 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) (15) — To control rice leaf miners and tadpole shrimp, use 1/2 pint per acre. Shrimp, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not apply where these are important resources.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) (15) — To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids, greenbugs and winter grain mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For thrips, use 1/2 to 1/2 pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use 1/2 pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leathoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat aphids, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and banks grass mites, use 1 1/2 pints per acre.

SORGHUM (15) — To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of 1/2 pint to 1 quart 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 1/2 pint to 2 pints per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. To control chinch bugs, use 1 1/2 pint 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.

RESISTANT

SOYBEANS (15) — To control webworms, use 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 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 8 inches of soil.

SUGAR BEETS (15) — 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 1-1 1/2 pints per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use 1 1/2 pints per acre, ground application over the row during a seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms broadcast 1 gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 8 inches of soil.

SUGARCANE (15) — To control wireworms, use 2 quarts in 10 to 12 inch bed in the open furrow at time of planting.

TOBACCO (15) — For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco sucklies, use 1/2 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.

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 1/2 pint per 100 gallons of water.

HOPS — For control of hop aphids, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints per acre. For spider mites, use 1 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.

SOIL INSECTS

WIREWORMS — To control on:

Beans ✓	Corn ✓	Rutabagas ✓
Beets ✓	Endive ✓	Soybeans ✓
Broccoli ✓	Egg Plant ✓	Sugar Beets ✓
Brussel's Sprouts ✓	Escarole ✓	Sugarcane ✓
Cabbage ✓	Kale ✓	Sweet Corn ✓
Carrot-tops ✓	Lettuce ✓	Sweet Potatoes ✓
Carrots ✓	Onions ✓	Tomatoes ✓
Cauliflower ✓	Peas ✓	Turnips ✓
Celery ✓	Peppers ✓	Watermelon ✓

Broadcast 3 qt. to 1 gal. per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 8 inches.

WIREWORMS — To control on:

Tobacco

Broadcast 2 qt. 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 1/2 gal. per acre on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 8 inches.

CORN ROOTWORMS — To control on:

Peanuts

Apply 2 to 2 1/2 qt. per acre as a row soil treatment at planting or pegging time, work lightly into soil.

GARDEN SYMPHLAN — To control on:

Beans ✓	Lettuce ✓	Sugar Beets ✓
Corn ✓	Potatoes ✓	Tomatoes ✓

Apply 5 qt. 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 qt. to 1 gal. 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 qt. to 1 gal. per acre before planting and thoroughly work into upper 4 to 8 inches.

NOTICE
BUYER ASSUMES ALL RISKS OF USE, STORAGE OR HANDLING OF THIS MATERIAL NOT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH DIRECTIONS GIVEN HEREON.



FORMULATED FOR
PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
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