

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 8-E

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Parathion (O,O diethyl-O-p-nitrophenyl-phosphorothioate) 76.35%
Related Products of Parathion 2.41%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 21.24%
TOTAL 100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

**DANGER
PELIGRO**



POISON

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le 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 (ground goes through clothes).



**CAN KILL YOU
IF BREATHED**

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

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

EPA REG. NO. 34704-9

EPA EST. NO. 2737-KS-01

NET CONTENTS _____ U.S. GAL.

DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY

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

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

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 Statement of Practical Treatment Section) and if a doctor cannot come take victim to clinic or hospital.
THIS PRODUCT MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR IF ALLOWED 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 a wide-brimmed hat and safety goggles or face shield requirements.

If breathing has stopped, start artificial respiration immediately and maintain until doctor sees victim.

If swallowed, 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. 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.

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is highly toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds in treated areas may be killed. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, marshes, bogs, and potholes), unless otherwise permitted in the Directions For Use. Fish and other aquatic organisms may be killed at recommended application rates. Run-off and drift from target areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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 sleeve shirt) and long-legged pants; shoes and socks.

Safety goggles or a facemask 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.

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.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The following restrictions apply to use of this product after February 1, 1988.

Before using this pesticide on corn, wheat, soybeans, sorghum, oats, barley, cotton in the counties listed below, you must obtain the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES for the county in which the product is to be used. The bulletin is available from your County Extension Agent, State Fish and Game Office, or your pesticide dealer. Use of this product in a manner inconsistent with the PESTICIDE USE BULLETIN FOR PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES is a violation of Federal laws.

ALABAMA

Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter

ARIZONA

Graham, Maricopa, Mohave, Pima, Pinal and Santa Cruz

ARKANSAS

Benton, Clay, Clark, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis

CALIFORNIA

Colusa, Glenn, Imperial, Kern, Merced, Modoc, Inyo, Los Angeles, Modoc, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Yolo and Ventura

AFTER WORK: Wash gloves with soap and water. Take off all work clothes and wash separately from personal clothing. Launder each use. Shower using soap and water when leaving job. Do not wear contaminated clothing worn during mixing/loading of application equipment, disposal of household articles. Clothing and equipment drenched with parathion must be cleaned and local regulations.

HEAVILY CONTAMINATED OR DISCONTAMINATED CLOTHING MUST NOT BE ADEQUATELY DECONTAMINATED.

Respirators should be cleaned and stored according to instructions included with respirator.

POISON SIGNS

Parathion is a very dangerous poison on contact with all skin surfaces and material must be removed immediately. Receive prompt medical treatment.

Some of the signs and symptoms of poisoning are: nausea, vomiting, cramps, weakness, pupils, tightness in chest, laborious breathing, sweating, watering of the eyes, drooping of the eyelids, and nose, muscle spasms and

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to parathion and describe his condition.

FLORIDA

Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Monroe, Nassau, Orange, Oklawaha, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee and Wakulla

GEORGIA

Branley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Glynn, Jones, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Wilcox

KANSAS

Clark, Comanche, Meade and Wallace

KENTUCKY

Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Grant, Hart, Hodgson, Marshall, McCracken, Meade, Taylor, Warren and Wayne

MISSISSIPPI

Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Leflore, Neshoba and Noxubee

MISSOURI

Barry, Benton, Camden, Chariton, Jasper, Lawrence, Miller, Newton, Randolph and Webster

MONTANA

Garfield, McCone, Sheridan and Yellowstone

NEBRASKA

Boyd, Brown Buffalo, Butler, Cass, Cedar, Colfax, Dawson, Dodge, Douglas, Hall, Hamilton, Holt, Howard, Kearney, Keya Paha, Knox, Merrick, Nance, Phelps, Platts, Polk, Rock, Sargey and Saunders

NEVADA

Clark

NEW MEXICO

Chaves, DeBaca and Eddy

NORTH CAROLINA

Edgecombe, Nash and Pitt

NORTH DAKOTA

Banson, Bottineau, Burke, Burling, Divide, Dunn, Eddy, Emmons, Foster, Kidder, Logan, McHenry, McIntosh, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Nelson, Oliver, Pierce, Ramsey, Rarville, Rolens, Sheridan, Sioux, Stutsman, Towner, Ward, Wells and Williams

OHIO

Pickaway

OKLAHOMA

Delaware, McCurtain and Pushmataha

OREGON

Lake

SOUTH CAROLINA

Aiken, Barmwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clay, Haakon, Hughes, Potter, Stanley, Sully, Union, Walworth, Yankton and Ziebach

TENNESSEE

Bedford, Blount, Calhorne, Decatur, Franklin, Hancock, Hardin, Hawkins, Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Marshall, Maury, Maigs, Monroe, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale and Wayne

TEXAS

Aransas, Austin, Bastrop, Burleson, Cameron, Colorado, Comal, Fort Bend, Goliad, Harris, Hays, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio and Victoria

UTAH

Utah and Washington

VIRGINIA

Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington and Wise

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

Before using this product to control or eradicate mosquito larvae in a county listed below, you must contact the Endangered Species Specialist in the Regional/Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicated below. You must provide FWS with your name and phone number, the product you intend to use, and the specific location in which you intend to use it. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will inform you whether your proposed use is in the range of endangered species. Use of this product in the range of endangered species, as defined for you by FWS, is prohibited.

Contact FWS Field Offices at the following numbers:

ALABAMA (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)

Colbert, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lamar, Lauderdale, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Morgan, Pickens and Sumter

ARIZONA (Phoenix, Arizona, 602-261-4720)

Graham, Lapaz, Mohave, Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz and Yuma

ARKANSAS (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)

Benton, Clark, Clay, Cross, Lawrence, Lee, Pansett, Polk, Randolph, Sharp and St. Francis

CALIFORNIA (Sacramento, California, 916-978-4613)

Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Humboldt, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Monterey, Napa, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tulare and Ventura

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)

Rock Creek Park

FLORIDA (Jacksonville, Florida, 904-791-2580)

Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Columbia, Dade, De Soto, Dixie, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Gilchrist, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Lake, Lee, Leon, Levy, Madison, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Sarasota, Seminole, Sumter, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Volusia, Wakulla and Walton

GEORGIA (Jacksonville, Florida, 904-791-2580)

Branley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Caloosa, Charlton, Chatham, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Liberty, Long, McIntosh, Pierce, Richmond, Screven, Ware, Washington and Wayne

HAWAII (Honolulu, Hawaii, 808-546-5608)

Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Niihau and Oahu

IDAHO (Boise, Idaho, 208-334-1806, Ext. 16)

Caribou, Bear Lake and Bonneville

ILLINOIS (Rock Island, Illinois, 309-793-5800)

Gallatin, Henderson, Jo Daviess, Massac, Mercer, Pike, Pulaski, Rock Island and White

INDIANA (Bloomington, Indiana, 812-334-4261)

DeKalb and Posey

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IOWA (St. Paul, Minnesota, 612-725-7131)
Allamakee, Clayton, Clinton, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette,
Jackson, Louisa, Muscatine and Scott

KENTUCKY (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)
Ballard, Butler, Edmundson, Green, Hart, Jackson, Laurel, Liv-
ingston, Marshall, McCracken, McCreary, Pulaski, Rockcas-
tle, Taylor, Warren and Wayne

MARYLAND (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)
Harford

MINNESOTA (St. Paul, Minnesota, 612-725-7131)
Houston and Washington

MISSISSIPPI (Jackson, Mississippi, 601-965-4900)
Claiborne, Copiah, Hinds, Itawamba, Jackson, Lowndes,
Monroe, and Noxubee

MISSOURI (Columbia, Missouri, 314-875-5374)
Barry, Benton, Bollinger, Butler, Camden, Cedar, Christian,
Cole, Dallas, Franklin, Gasconade, Greene, Hawamba,
Hickory, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Lowndes, Massac,
Miller, Monroe, Newton, Noxubee, Osage, Polk, Ralls, Ripley,
St. Clair, St. Louis, Stone, Wayne and Webster

NEVADA (Reno, Nevada, 702-784-5227)
Clark, Lincoln, Nye and White Pine

NEW MEXICO (Albuquerque, New Mexico, 505-566-2323)
Chaves, Eddy and Socorro

NORTH CAROLINA (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)
Edgecombe, Macon, Nash, Pitt and Swain

NORTH DAKOTA (Grand Island, Nebraska, 308-381-5571)
Burlington, Emmons, Macon, McKensie, McLean, Mercer, Mor-
ton and Oliver

OHIO (Columbus, Ohio, 614-231-3416)
Pickaway, Washington and Williams

OKLAHOMA (Tulsa, Oklahoma, 918-581-7458)
McCurain and Pushmataha

OREGON (Olympia, Washington, 206-753-9444)

Lake

SOUTH CAROLINA (Asheville, South Carolina, 704-259-0321)
Aiken, Barmwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Colleton, Dor-
chester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper and Marion

SOUTH DAKOTA (Pierre, South Dakota, 605-224-8692)
Hughes and Yankton

TENNESSEE (Asheville, North Carolina, 704-259-0321)
Bedford, Blount, Bradley, Claiborne, Cumberland, Davison,
Decatur, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Hawkins,
Hickman, Knox, Lawrence, Lincoln, Loudon, Madison, Marshall,
Maury, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Se-
quatchia, Smith, Sullivan, Trousdale, Wayne and Williamson

TEXAS (Texas, 713-229-3681 or 817-334-2961)
Brewster, Comal, Hays, Jeff Davis, Menard, Pecos and Reeves

UTAH (Salt Lake City, Utah, 801-524-4450)
Utah and Washington

VIRGINIA (Annapolis, Maryland, 301-269-5448)
Augusta, Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington
and Wise

WISCONSIN (Green Bay, Wisconsin, 414-455-2682)
Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Pierce, Polk, Richland, St. Croix and
Vernon

WYOMING (Helena, Montana, 406-449-5225)
Lincoln and Sublette

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

COMBUSTIBLE

DO NOT USE OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.
DO NOT USE IN UNDILUTED FORM
NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND THE HOME

POST TREATED AREA

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through
drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must
be vacated by unprotected persons.

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

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

Crop	Re-entry Interval	States
(1) Citrus	21 days (less than 4 lb ai/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	35 days (between 4 and 8 lb ai/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	45 days (more than 8 lb ai/A)	CA, AZ, NV, NM, OK, TX, UT
	5 days	All other states
(2) Apples	6 days	All states
(3) Peaches	6 days	All states
(4) Grapes	Same as (1) above	
(5) Corn	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

Because certain states may require more restrictive reentry inter-
vals 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 (in-
sert 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 (insert chemical) and describe his condition. For further information see "STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT" portion of the pesticide label.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: 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. **NOT FOR USE OR STORAGE IN OR AROUND THE HOME.**

STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 0°F. If frozen, warm to 70°F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container. Store in safe manner. Store in original container only. Keep container lightly closed when not in use. Reduce stacking height where local conditions can effect 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 lye solution, absorb and place into a disposable container.

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

at first, fifth and sixth cover 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, $\frac{1}{16}$ pint per 100 gallons of water is adequate: bud moths; clover, Pacific, Willamette or Schoenii mites; flea weevils; rosy, 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 softening the spray by using activated carbon. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of this product per acre per application.

AVOCADO (21)—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 $\frac{1}{16}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control whiteflies, use $\frac{1}{16}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control pumpkin bugs and mealy bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control lalania scales, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre per application.

BLUEBERRIES (14)—For thrips, maggots, curculio and lip borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For lecanium scales, use $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of this product to one acre of blueberries at any application.

DEALERS SHOULD SELL IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY.

USAGE CAUTION:

DO NOT ALLOW THIS MATERIAL TO DRIFT ONTO NEIGHBORING CROP 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 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, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

CANEBERRIES (15)—(Raspberries, Loganberries, Boysenberries and Blackberries)—For control of two-spotted spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For control of obscure and woods weevils, use at $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre as a post harvest application to the soil or ground cover over roots of plants. For crown borers, use at $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre but apply to crown area and lower canes.

CHERRIES (14)—For aphids and mites, mix $\frac{1}{16}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For sawflies, use $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons for thrips, cherry fruitworms, pear slugs, Pandemis moths, bud moths, cankerworms, rose chafers, San Jose scale crawlers, fruit flies and tortrix. For fruit tree leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall or shuck split; for plum curculio, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water at shuck split and 10 to 12 days later. For Japanese beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons. Do not use more than 1 quart of this product per acre per application.

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

Scale—For purple, black, brown soft, California red, citricola, cottony-cushion and yellow scales, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water applied at petal fall to prevent fruit scattering.

Other insects—Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 quart in 100 gallons of water for control of the following additional insects infesting citrus: climbing cutworms, fruit tree leaf rollers, katyids, omnivorous leaf rollers, Fuller rose beetles, pink scavenger caterpillars, orange tortrix, orangeworms and Western tussock moths. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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

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/direction.

FRUIT

APRICOTS (14)—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 tortrix requires $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ pint per 100 gallons. To control Oriental fruit moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at shuck split, 10 to 12 days later and if needed 3 to 6 weeks before harvest. For peach tree borers and lesser peach tree borers, apply 2 to 3 sprays to trunk from ground to scaffold limbs timed with moth emergence. Use $\frac{1}{16}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre per application.

APPLES (14)—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 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water and spray to cover foliage thoroughly. For codling moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and for red-banded leaf rollers, apply $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CITRUS (Areas other than California) (14)—Grapefruits, Kumquats, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Tangeloes and Tangerines. Treat for mealybugs, chaff, cottony-cushion, Glovers, purple, Florida red, yellow, snow scales; aphids; orange dog and plant bugs, using $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For control of mites and whiteflies, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ pint with 1 gallon of emulsive oil concentrate in 100 gallons of water. For controlling grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Thorough coverage is essential for best results. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of this product per acre up to 30 days of harvest. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of this product per acre from 30 days up to 15 days of harvest.

DO NOT USE TREATED CITRUS PEEL FOR FOOD PURPOSES.

CRANBERRIES (15)—For control of fireworms, fruitworms, tipworms and lecanium scales, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 (30)—For control of currant aphids, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For currant borers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre.

FIGS (30)—For two-spotted and Pacific mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For fig scales, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre per application.

JOSEBERRIES (15)—For control of currant aphids, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre. For control of two-spotted spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. For currant borers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre.

GRAPES (14)—For mites, aphids, mealybugs and berry moths, use $\frac{3}{16}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For leaf rollers, Japanese beetles and leaf folders, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or in 10 gallons of water by aircraft. For con-spense stink bugs, use $\frac{3}{4}$ quarts per acre. For grape leafhoppers, use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. For black vine weevils, use $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts per acre. Do not use more than $\frac{1}{4}$ 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—For black, oleander and parlatoria scales, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons light-medium grade summer oil emulsion, or 1 gallon light-medium grade summer emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water, post-bloom.

DO NOT USE PARATHION ON OLIVES AFTER AUGUST 1.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (Areas other than California) (14)—For control of green peach aphids, use $\frac{3}{16}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For peach tree borers, leaf rollers, mites, callicing insects, tarnished plant bugs, shot-hole borers, peach bark beetles, scales and bud moths, mix $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water, and use it as a foliar treatment. For Oriental fruit moths, see under apricots. For plum curculio, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 and American plum borers and grasshoppers, use $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 2 quarts of this material per acre at any application, and do not use more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre per year.

BEANS (15)—For control of bean leaf beetles and two-spotted mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre to control thrips and lima pod borers. To control stink bugs, plant bugs, Mexican bean beetles, leaf rollers, leaf miners, potato leafhoppers, aphids, red spider mites and armyworms up to third instar, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

BEETS (15)—To control flea beetles and leaf miners, use $\frac{3}{16}$ pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and webworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. If greens are used for food, do not use within 21 days of harvest.

BLACKKEYED PEAS (15)—To control aphids, leaf miners, bean rollers and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

CABBAGE AND COLE CROPS (Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower)—To control aphids, thrips, diamondback moth larvae, imported cabbage worms, cabbage loopers and armyworms up to third instar, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control harlequin bugs, leafminer, vegetable weevils, climbing cutworms and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Rates above $\frac{1}{4}$ pint should not be applied to cabbage closer than 10 days until harvest. Do not apply within 7 days of harvest on Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower.

CARROTS (15)—To control leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. To control leafhoppers, use $\frac{3}{16}$ pint per acre. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre to control aphids, vegetable weevils, stink bugs and petrobias mites. To control rust fly maggots (first brood), mix $\frac{1}{2}$ pint with 100 gallons per acre and dribble into furrow at planting time. To control rust fly maggots (second brood), use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre as a foliage spray. Do not feed tops.

CELERY (30)—To control aphids, spider mites, celery leaf tier and tarnished plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control leaf miners, whiteflies and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre, but do not use within 30 days of harvest.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES (California) (21)—Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not apply more than once after bloom. Do not apply more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre at any application, and do not use more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre between January 1 and harvest.

PEARS (14)—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 $\frac{3}{16}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For pear blister mites, pear slugs, green fruitworms and plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water in 2 to 4 cover sprays, beginning with the first cover. For plum curculio, apply $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre per application.

PINEAPPLES (14)—For control of crickets and mealybugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water, and apply 300 gallons of spray per acre.

PLUMS AND PRUNES (14)—Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ 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, 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. For codling moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water at petal fall and a summer application timed with moth emergence. For peach twig borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than 2 quarts of this product per acre per application.

STRAWBERRIES (14)—To control flower thrips, crickets, flea beetles, red spider mites, aphids, Lygus bugs, leafhoppers, whiteflies and leaf rollers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 100 to 150 gallons

of water per acre. To control weevils, crown borers and strawberry leaf beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 to 150 gallons of water per acre. As a foliar treatment, do not use more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of this product per acre per application. To control yarden symphylans, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. As a dormant spray for parlatoria and San Jose scales, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint with 3 gallons dormant oil emulsion or $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons dormant emulsive oil in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre per application.

FILBERTS—For apple mealybugs, filbert aphids, bud moths and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ quarts of this product per acre per application.

PECANS (15)—For control of aphids, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control mites, pecan nut casebearers and pecan leaf casebearers, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. To control black and yellow pecan aphids, fall webworms and twig girdlers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ pints of this product per acre per application.

WALNUTS—To control aphids, lecanium scales and walnut husk flies, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint in 100 gallons of water. Do not use more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of this product per acre per application.

VEGETABLES

ARTICHOKES (7)—To control artichoke plume moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre.

OKRA (21)—To control leaf miners and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For aphids, blister beetles and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

ONIONS (15)—To control onion thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control onion maggot flies, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, stink bugs, leaf miners, and petrobias mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control brown wheat mites, use $\frac{3}{8}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control aphids, leaf miners and western potato flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

POTATOES (15)—To control aphids, blister beetles, Colorado potato beetles, leaf miners, mites, plant bugs, potato psyllid, thrips, vegetable weevils and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, and climbing cutworms, use $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. For leafhoppers, stink bugs and flea beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

PUMPKINS (10)—To control aphids, cucumber beetles, climbing cutworms, squash bugs and squash vine borers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

RADISHES (15)—To control aphids, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers and diamondback moths, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

RUTABAGAS (7)—To control aphids, cabbage loopers and climbing cutworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SPINACH, COLLARDS, KALE AND MUSTARD GREENS (15)—To control aphids, leaf miners, armyworms up to third instar, cabbage loopers, vegetable weevils, harlequin bugs, seed corn maggots, crown mites and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SQUASH (15)—Do not apply before vining. To control beetles, aphids, spider mites, stink bugs, melonworms, pickleworms, and climbing cutworms, serpentine leaf miners and squash vine borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control squash bugs, flea beetles and leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SWEET CORN (12)—To control corn earworms, fall armyworms, aphids and silkflies, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control saw beetles and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

SWEET POTATOES (15)—To control aphids, spider mites, leafhoppers and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control serpentine leaf miners and morningglory leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre.

SWISS CHARD (21)—To control aphids and serpentine leaf miners, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

TOMATOES (10)—To control blister beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control hornworms, leafhoppers and psyllids, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre.

TURNIPS (10)—To control aphids, cabbage webworms, climbing cutworms, vegetable weevils, false chinch bugs and harlequin bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control cabbage loopers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—For sweet clover aphids, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, alfalfa caterpillars, and spittlebugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For aphids, alfalfa weevil larvae, and adult weevils,

SOYBEANS (20 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control webworms, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control velvet bean caterpillars, grasshoppers, green clove worms, two-spotted mites and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control corn earworms and fall armyworms, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil. Do not apply more than twice per growing season.

SUGAR BEETS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For false celery leaf tiers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. For beet crown borers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre, ground application over the row during seedling stage. To control white grubs and wireworms, broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon per acre just prior to planting and thoroughly incorporate into upper 4 to 6 inches of soil.

SUGAR CANE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control wireworms, use 1 quart in 10 to 12 inch band in the open furrow at time of planting.

TOBACCO (15)—For control of aphids, stink bugs and tobacco sucklies, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

CABBAGE—For application to cabbage grown for seed only to control cabbage seed pod weevils, use $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre.

CHRISTMAS TREES—To control aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per 100 gallons of water.

armyworms, clover leaf weevils, climbing cutworms, webworms, grasshoppers, crickets, spotted alfalfa aphids, leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, thrips and tortricid moths, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For control of range caterpillar, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For alfalfa seed chalcids control on alfalfa grown for seed, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. California and Nevada regulations limit the use of this material to not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For clover head weevils, spider mites, blister beetles, Asiatic garden beetles, sweet clover weevils, and green June beetles, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For beet armyworms and corn earworms use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Do not spray legumes during bloom period to avoid injury to honey bees.

CORN (12 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—For control of European corn borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 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 whorls of plant are well treated. For corn leaf aphids and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For fall armyworms, corn earworms, corn rootworm adults, armyworms up to third instar, climbing cutworms and Japanese beetles, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. To control stink bugs and spider mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre.

COTTON (7)—To control aphids, mites, cotton leafworms, cotton leafhoppers, garden webworms and thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For some spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For cabbage loopers, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For boll weevils and stink bugs, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For salt-marsh caterpillars, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre. For bollworms, cotton leaf perforators, Lygus bugs, false chinch bugs, serpentine leaf miners and southern garden leafhoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

HOPS—For control of hop aphids, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. For spider mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pints per acre. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest.

SAFFLOWER—To control aphids, Lygus bugs and grasshoppers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Do not use parathion after flowering.

SUNFLOWERS (30)—To control sunflower moth, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre with 2 to 3 repeat applications at 5 day intervals. Hybrid sunflowers completely bloom in 12 to 15 days thus the initial application should be made at onset of flowering or before 10% of plants begin to flower and moth and young larvae are present.

MOSQUITO CONTROL—Alfalfa, Rice and Irrigated Pastures. Apply 1.6 fluid ounces per acre in 1 to 3 gallons of water. Application must be done under the supervision of Mosquito Abatement Districts or other official agencies. For irrigation in rice fields—treat 1 pint per 25 acres. Do not use within 15 days after application of Propanil. Do not reapply unless field dries and must be reflooded. Do not graze livestock on irrigated pastures within 7 days of application. Do not apply to water drainage areas where run-off drainage will contaminate lakes, ponds or streams.

PEANUTS (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control fall armyworms, climbing cutworm, corn earworm, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, red-necked caterpillars, salt-marsh caterpillar, three-cornered alfalfa hopper and webworm, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control lesser cornstalk borers, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre, direct spray to soil surface and base of plants.

RICE (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control rice leaf miners and tobacco shrimp, use $\frac{1}{10}$ pint per acre. Snipe, crabs and crayfish may be killed. Do not spray where there are important resources.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley) (15 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control armyworms up to third instar, aphids (greenbugs) and winter grain mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For thrips, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For Say's plant bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For black grass bugs, stink bugs, white spider mites, leafhoppers, climbing cutworms, grasshoppers and brown wheat mites, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. For chinch bugs, false chinch bugs and banks grass mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre.

SORGHUM (12 days to harvesting, cutting or foraging)—To control sorghum midge, apply at rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ quart per acre, 2 applications 3 to 5 days apart when approximately 80% of the heads have completely emerged from the boot or no later than start of blooming. For corn leaf aphids and mites, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. For sorghum webworms, fall armyworms, armyworms up to third instar, and corn earworms, use $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. To control chinch bugs, use $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

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