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<u>18</u>	<u>2</u>

MAY 30 1986

Platte Chemical Company  
 P.O. Box 667  
 Greeley, CO 80632

Attention: Judith A. Thompson

Gentlemen:

Subject: Clean Crop Lime-Sulfur Solution  
 EPA Registration No. 34704-161  
 Your Application Dated January 6, 1986

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is not acceptable, for the reasons given below.

However, we are stamping these labels "Accepted" with the following conditions: Before you release the amended labels for shipment you must make the following changes and subsequently submit to us final printed labels incorporating these changes. For tart cherries, delete the comma following "brown rot" or place "fruit rot" in parentheses as in the entries for plums and prunes. For nectarines and peaches, change "brown rot" to "brown rot blossom blight." Early winter and late dormant applications would not be effective to control fruit rot stage brown rot. Directions for control of brown rot fruit rot would be the same as for tart cherries, if control of this stage is intended.

Dosage rates for dormant applications for peaches and nectarines should be the same. Reduce the rate on peaches to 6 gallons/100 gallons water.

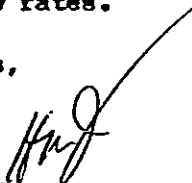
88524:Mack:J-6:KENCO:5/20/86:5/28/86:TAR:VO

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶								
SURNAME ▶								
DATE ▶								

Since dosage ranges are given for most crops, include a general statement indicating when to use the high and low rates.

Sincerely yours,



Henry M. Jacoby  
Product Manager (21)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

CLEAN CROP  
LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Calcium Polysulfide .....	29.0%	
INERT INGREDIENTS: .....	71.0%	
	TOTAL	100.0%

DANGER - PELIGRO (18 pt)  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 pt)

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

Test: 32 degrees F. Baume at 60 degrees F.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER

Corrosive to eyes. Concentrate causes eye damage and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Avoid breathing spray mist.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT  
In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with fresh water for 15 minutes and see a doctor. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If swallowed, give large quantities of water, induce vomiting, and see a doctor immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS  
Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from acres treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS  
MAY GIVE OFF HIGHLY TOXIC AND EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS IF MIXED WITH ACIDS.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-161  
EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_ GALLONS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ACCEPTED  
EPA COMMENTS  
EPA Letter Dated

MAY 30 1986

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-161

4069

Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161  
Page 2  
January 6, 1986

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. 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 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 Lime-Sulfur on (insert date of application). Do not enter without protective clothing until sprays have dried. In case of accidental exposure, call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to Lime-Sulfur and describe his condition. For further information see the 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.

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. Do not store below temperature of 5 degrees F. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Lime Sulfur Solution is NOT compatible with Bordeaux mixture, captan, dodine, fixed copper compounds, folpet, organic mercury compounds and many insecticides.

Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161  
Page 3  
January 6, 1986

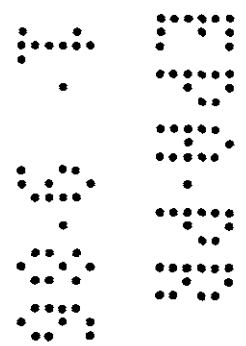
Do not spray straight or diluted Lime-Sulfur against painted surfaces.

Lime Sulfur Solution may cause severe fruit and foliage injury to certain crops. Some fruits and other plants are susceptible to injury from sulfur under certain climatic conditions. The user is advised not to use sulfur on any crop unless local use has proved that sulfur does not damage crops in that locality. Do not apply during periods of high temperature or injury to foliage may occur. Do not apply during freezing weather.

Lime Sulfur Solution should not be used within 10 to 30 days of an oil spray. (Use in oil is recommended on this label under specific conditions.)

When growing crops for processing, consult the processor before applying Lime Sulfur Solution.

Consult with your State Agricultural Experiment Station or your State Agricultural Extension Service for concentrate sprays and for additional information consistent with this label use precautions and directions.



January 6, 1986

6069

## USE CHART

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
APPLES			
San Jose Scale	Dormant: As winter buds swell, just before opening.	11 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	USE ON DELICIOUS VARIETIES MAY RESULT IN INJURY.
San Jose Scale Oyster Shell Scale Blister Mite	Dormant: As winter buds swell, just before opening.	3 gals. plus 1 1/2 to 2 gals. superior type spray oil per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	DO NOT USE ON SULFUR SUSCEPTIBLE VARIETIES AFTER THE PINK SPRAYS.
Scab and Powdery Mildew	Green tip Stage.	Use 4-5 gals. or 2 gals. plus 4-5 lbs. of wettable sulfur or equivalent amount flowable sulfur to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	Prepink, pink and calyx period, when 3/4 petals have fallen.	Use 2-2 1/2 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	
BLACKBERRIES			
Anthracnose	Dormant or delayed dormant (green bud).	Use 6-12 gals. per 100 gals. to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	When fruiting canes are about 1 foot long and before blossoms open.	1/2 gal. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
BLACKBERRIES, HIMALAYA			
Red Berry Trouble (Blackberry Mite)	When leaf buds begin to open. Follow in early summer with wettable sulfur or summer oil sprays.	4 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	
CHERRIES			
Sweet and Tart Coryneum Blight	Dormant or delayed dormant.	Use 6-10 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
Tart Brown Rot, Fruit Rot	3-5 sprays at weekly intervals just before harvest.	1/2 gal. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	

1/26/86

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
CITRUS Red Spiders	Apply when spiders appear.	2 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD
Thrips	Apply as recommended by your State Agricultural Experiment Station.	2 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals dilute spray.	COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
GRAPES Powdery Mildew Mealy Bugs	Dormant only.	2-5 gals. to 100 gals. water to make dilute spray. Apply 200 gals. dilute spray per acre	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
NECTARINES Leaf Curl Brown Rot	Early winter, late dormant.	6 gals. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
PEACHES Leaf Curl Brown Rot	Early winter, late dormant.	8 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR
Brown rot blossom blight	Prebloom, early bloom and full bloom.	1 gal. per 64-128 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
PEARS			
Bud Mite (Pacific Coastal States)	Apply in the fall after temperature cools but before first frost at time mites first penetrate under the bud scales.	5 gals. plus 2 gals. light medium summer oils.	DO NOT USE ON SULFUR-SUSCEPTIBLE VARIETIES OF PEARS AFTER THE PINK SPRAYS.
Pear Leaf Blister Mite	Dormant - up through bud swell, just before opening.	5-7 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals. dilute spray. May be combined with oils labeled for dormant use.	USE WITH CAUTION ON AUJOU PEARS IN THE PINK SPRAYS.
Scab	Cracked bud stage.	5 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	Cluster bud stage.	2-3 qts. to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	
San Jose Scale	Dormant as winter buds swell, just before opening	11 gals. to 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
Scab & Powdery Mildew	Prepink: Blossom bud clusters just exposed.	2 1/2 to 3 gals. to make 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
	Pink, or preblossom spray; just before blossoms open.	2 1/2 gals. to 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
PLUMS			
Leaf Curl	Dormant	10-12 gals. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
Brown Rot (Fruit Rot)	20, 10 and 2 days before harvest.	1 gal. per 128 gals. water to make dilute spray.	

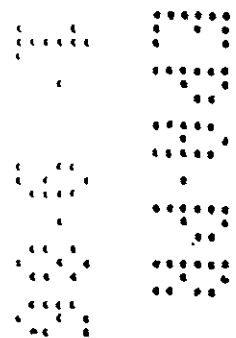


Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34701-161

Page 7

January 6, 1986

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
<b>PRUNES</b> Brown Rot (Fruit Rot)	3-5 weeks before harvest, and apply at weekly intervals until harvest.	2 qts. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
<b>RASPBERRIES</b>  Anthracnose	When buds begin to break.	1 pt. per 1 gal. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	When canes are 8-12" long.	1 pt. per 1 1/2 gals. water to make dilute spray.	



Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161

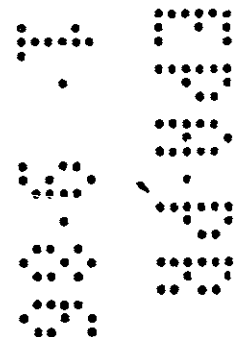
Page 8

January 6, 1986

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Platte warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of the product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of uses or application, all of which are beyond the control of Platte. In no case shall Platte be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Platte makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

Formulated By  
PLATTE CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.  
150 So. Main Street  
Fremont, Nebraska 68025



310	167594
18	2

MAY 30 1986

Platte Chemical Company  
P.O. Box 667  
Greeley, CO 80632

Attention: Judith A. Thompson

Gentlemen:

Subject: Clean Crop Lime-Sulfur Solution  
EPA Registration No. 34704-161  
Your Application Dated January 6, 1986

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is not acceptable, for the reasons given below.

However, we are stamping these labels "Accepted" with the following conditions: Before you release the amended labels for shipment you must make the following changes and subsequently submit to us final printed labels incorporating these changes. For tart cherries, delete the comma following "brown rot" or place "fruit rot" in parentheses as in the entries for plums and prunes. For nectarines and peaches, change "brown rot" to "brown rot blossom blight." Early winter and late dormant applications would not be effective to control fruit rot stage brown rot. Directions for control of brown rot fruit rot would be the same as for tart cherries, if control of this stage is intended.

Dosage rates for dormant applications for peaches and nectarines should be the same. Reduce the rate on peaches to 6 gallons/100 gallons water.

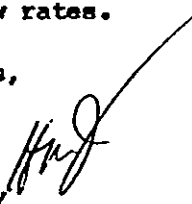
88524:Mack:J-6:KENCO:5/20/86:5/28/86:TAR:VO

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	SURNAME ▶	DATE ▶						

Since dosage ranges are given for most crops, include a general statement indicating when to use the high and low rates.

Sincerely yours,



Henry M. Jacoby  
Product Manager (21)  
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (TS-767C)

CLEAN CROP  
LIME-SULFUR SOLUTION

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:		
Calcium Polysulfide .....	29.0%	
INERT INGREDIENTS: .....	71.0%	
	TOTAL	100.0%

DANGER - PELIGRO (18 pt)  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN (12 pt)

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

Test: 32 degrees F. Baume at 60 degrees F.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER

Corrosive to eyes. Concentrate causes eye damage and skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Avoid breathing spray mist.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with fresh water for 15 minutes and see a doctor. Wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If swallowed, give large quantities of water, induce vomiting, and see a doctor immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from acres treated.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

MAY GIVE OFF HIGHLY TOXIC AND EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE HYDROGEN SULFIDE GAS IF MIXED WITH ACIDS.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-161  
EPA EST. NO.

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_ GALLONS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**ADDED COMMENTS**  
in EPA Letter Dated

MAY 30 1986

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 34704-161

4/01/10

Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161

Page 2

January 6, 1986

RE-ENTRY STATEMENT

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. 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 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 Lime-Sulfur on (insert date of application). Do not enter without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

In case of accidental exposure, call a doctor (physician), clinic or hospital immediately. Explain that the victim has been exposed to Lime-Sulfur and describe his condition. For further information see the 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.

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. Do not store below temperature of 5 degrees F. Personnel should use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling.

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.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Lime Sulfur Solution is NOT compatible with Bordeaux mixture, captan, dodine, fixed copper compounds, folpet, organic mercury compounds and many insecticides.

Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161  
Page 3  
January 6, 1986

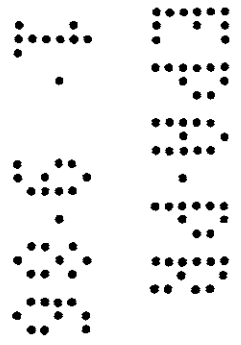
Do not spray straight or diluted Lime-Sulfur against painted surfaces.

Lime Sulfur Solution may cause severe fruit and foliage injury to certain crops. Some fruits and other plants are susceptible to injury from sulfur under certain climatic conditions. The user is advised not to use sulfur on any crop unless local use has proved that sulfur does not damage crops in that locality. Do not apply during periods of high temperature or injury to foliage may occur. Do not apply during freezing weather.

Lime Sulfur Solution should not be used within 10 to 30 days of an oil spray. (Use in oil is recommended on this label under specific conditions.)

When growing crops for processing, consult the processor before applying Lime Sulfur Solution.

Consult with your State Agricultural Experiment Station or your State Agricultural Extension Service for concentrate sprays and for additional information consistent with this label use precautions and directions.



January 6, 1986

6 of 10

## USE CHART

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
APPLES			
San Jose Scale	Dormant: As winter buds swell, just before opening.	11 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	USE ON DELICIOUS VARIETIES MAY RESULT IN INJURY.
San Jose Scale Dyster Shell Scale Blister Mite	Dormant: As winter buds swell, just before opening.	3 gals. plus 1 1/2 to 2 gals. superior type spray oil per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	DO NOT USE ON SULFUR SUSCEPTIBLE VARIETIES AFTER THE PINK SPRAYS.
Scab and Powdery Mildew	Green Tip Stage.	Use 4-5 gals. or 2 gals. plus 4-5 lbs. of wettable sulfur or equivalent amount flowable sulfur to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	Prepink, pink and calyx period, when 3/4 petals have fallen.	Use 2-2 1/2 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	
BLACKBERRIES			
Anthracnose	Dormant or delayed dormant (green bud).	Use 6-12 gals. per 100 gals. to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	When fruiting canes are about 1 foot long and before blossoms open.	1/2 gal. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
BLACKBERRIES, HIMALAYA			
Red Berry Trouble (Blackberry Mite)	When leaf buds begin to open. Follow in early summer with wettable sulfur or summer oil sprays.	4 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	
CHERRIES			
Sweet and Tart Coryneum Blight	Dormant or delayed dormant.	Use 6-10 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
Tart Brown Rot, Fruit Rot	3-5 sprays at weekly intervals just before harvest.	1/2 gal. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	



7/26/10

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
CITRUS Red Spiders	Apply when spiders appear.	2 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD
Thrips	Apply as recommended by your State Agricultural Experiment Station.	2 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals dilute spray.	COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
GRAPES Powdery Mildew Mealy Bugs	Dormant only.	2-5 gals. to 100 gals. water to make dilute spray. Apply 200 gals. dilute spray per acre	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
NECTARINES Leaf Curl Brown Rot	Early winter, late dormant.	6 gals. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
PEACHES Leaf Curl Brown Rot	Early winter, late dormant.	8 gals. per 100 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR
Brown rot blossom blight	Prebloom, early bloom and full bloom.	1 gal. per 64-128 gals. of water to make dilute spray.	CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.

Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161  
 Page 6  
 January 6, 1986

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
PEARS			
Bud Mite (Pacific Coastal States)	Apply in the fall after temperature cools but before first frost at time mites first penetrate under the bud scales.	5 gals. plus 2 gals. light medium summer oils.	DO NOT USE ON SULFUR-SUSCEPTIBLE VARIETIES OF PEARS AFTER THE PINK SPRAYS.
Pear Leaf Blister Mite	Dormant - up through bud swell, just before opening.	5-7 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals. dilute spray. May be combined with oils labeled for dormant use.	USE WITH CAUTION ON AUJOU PEARS IN THE PINK SPRAYS.
Scab	Cracked bud stage.	5 gals. diluted with water to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	Cluster bud stage.	2-3 qts. to make 100 gals. dilute spray.	
San Jose Scale	Dormant as winter buds swell, just before opening	11 gals. to 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
Scab & Powdery Mildew	Prepink: Blossom bud clusters just exposed.	2 1/2 to 3 gals. to make 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
	Pink, or preblossom spray; just before blossoms open.	2 1/2 gals. to 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	
PLUMS			
Leaf Curl	Dormant	10-12 gals. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPARABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
Brown Rot (Fruit Rot)	20, 10 and 2 days before harvest.	1 gal. per 128 gals. water to make dilute spray.	

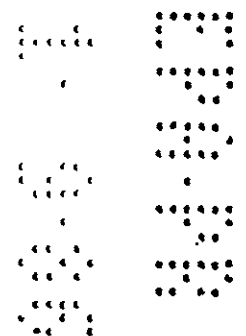
9-10

Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34701-161

Page 7

January 6, 1986

CROP & PEST	TIME OF APPLICATION	AMOUNT TO USE	REMARKS
<b>PRUNES</b> Brown Rot (Fruit Rot)	3-5 weeks before harvest, and apply at weekly intervals until harvest.	2 qts. per 100 gals. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
<b>RASPBERRIES</b> Anthracnose	When buds begin to break.	1 pt. per 1 gal. water to make dilute spray.	FOR CONCENTRATE GROUND SPRAYS, AERIAL SPRAYS OR DILUTE SPRAYS, APPLY IN SUFFICIENT VOLUME OF WATER TO PROVIDE GOOD COVERAGE WITH AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT. RATE FOR CONCENTRATE AND AERIAL SPRAYS SHOULD BE COMPAR- ABLE TO THE RATE FOR DILUTE SPRAYS ON PER ACRE BASIS.
	When canes are 8-12" long.	1 pt. per 1 1/2 gals. water to make dilute spray.	



Lime-Sulfur Solution, EPA Reg. No. 34704-161  
Page 8  
January 6, 1986

NOTICE OF WARRANTY

Platte warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of the product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of uses or application, all of which are beyond the control of Platte. In no case shall Platte be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Platte makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

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