

28 MAR 1990

$$\frac{311}{18} \quad \frac{261,581}{2}$$

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

Subject: Clean Crop Dimethoate 400
EPA Reg. No. 34704-207
Your Application of March 5, 1990

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, is acceptable, provided that you:

o Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling incorporating the following corrections before you release the product for shipment.

1. The following restrictions which appear in the label directions for use against lygus bugs on lentils must also appear in the label directions for use against aphids on the crop. Refer to the second paragraph under item two in our letter of February 21, 1990.

a. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.

b. Do not feed or graze treated plants.

2. Delete the directions for use as a concentrate application on apples and pears to be consistent with the current registered use pattern for dimethoate on these crops.

It is noted that the directions for the concentrate application did not appear on your draft label previously submitted for the product.

56245:I:Mautz:M-14:KENCO:3/27/90:4/27/90:dg:sw:vo:dd:dg

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

-2-

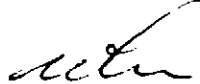
- o Refer to the enclosed copy of the label registered for your supplier's product and submit your corrected Confidential Statement of Formula reflecting the correct percentage of your supplier's product. We regret that this correction was not brought to your attention in our previous reviews.

Receipt of your child-resistant packaging and your protocol tests is acknowledged. Please note that the certification alone is sufficient. Copies of the actual tests are not required to be submitted but must be maintained by the applicant for as long as the registration of the product is in effect. Refer to 40 CFR 157.36.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended labeling constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely yours,



William H. Miller
Product Manager (16)
Insecticide-Rodenticide Branch
Registration Division (H-505C)



DIMETHOATE 400

SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDE-MITICIDE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Dimethoate (O,O-dimethyl S-[(methylcarbamoyl)methyl] phosphorodithioate) 43.8%
 NETT INGREDIENTS: 56.8%

TOTAL 100.0%

(1 Gallon contains 4.0 pounds of Dimethoate)

This product contains petroleum distillates.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING AVISO

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

FOR AGRICULTURAL USE ONLY

See Inside For Additional Precautionary Statements

DO NOT STORE BELOW 45°F.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-207

NET CONTENTS: _____

3 1/2 x 4 3/4

Booklet

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

MAR 28 1990

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

34704-207

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful—concentrated material. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not contaminate food or feed products.

Required clothing and Equipment for Application:

All applicators, including flagger, and all personnel involved with the mixing, loading, and transferring operations must wear the protective clothing and equipment enumerated below. Pilots are exempt from this requirement. The protective clothing and equipment to be worn is as follows:

- Impermeable gloves (for example, rubber or plastic covered reinforced gloves).
- Face shield, goggles, or safety glasses with side shields.
- Boots or boot covers.
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Wide-brimmed hat.
- Respirators must be worn by flaggers and mixer/loaders.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If Swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. Gastric lavage is indicated if material was taken internally. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING EXCEPT UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION.

Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. If it is necessary to induce vomiting, give victim one or two glasses of water and touch back of throat. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

If Inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and apply artificial respiration if indicated.

If on skin: Wash promptly with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly.

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If in eyes: Rinse eyes with water and call a physician immediately.
 NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: Atropine is antidotal only if symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition are present. Pralidoxime chloride (2-PAM; PROTOPAM chloride) may be effective as an adjunct to atropine. Use according to label directions.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to wildlife and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands. Runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water by cleaning equipment or disposal of wastes.

This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Protective information may be obtained from your Agricultural Extension Service.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible liquid and vapor. Do not use, pour, spill, or store near heat or open flame.

Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.
 Do not cut or weld metal containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

REENTRY 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. 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.

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:

WARNING

(insert area or field description) treated with Dimethoate on (insert date of application.) Do not enter treated areas 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 dimethoate and describe his condition. For further information see the "STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT" portion of the pesticide label.

AERIAL APPLICATION: AUTOMATIC FLAGGING DEVICES SHOULD BE USED WHENEVER FEASIBLE. IF HUMAN FLAGGERS ARE EMPLOYED THEY MUST WEAR THE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND RESPIRATOR SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.

APPLICATION THROUGH IRRIGATION SYSTEMS—

CHEMIGATION

Apply this product only through sprinkler, including center pivot, lateral move, and low, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set, or hand move; flood (basin); furrow; border; or drip (trickle) irrigation systems. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water.

If you have questions about calibration, you should contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Mix in clean supply tank the recommended amount of this product for acreage to be covered, and needed quantity of water.

This product should not be tank-mixed with other pesticides, surfactants or fertilizers unless prior use has shown the combination noninjurious under your conditions of use.

Follow precautionary statements and directions for all tank-mixed products.

On all crops, use sufficient gallonage of water to obtain thorough and uniform coverage, but not cause runoff or excessive leaching. This will vary depending on equipment, pest problem and stage of crop growth. Application of more or less than optimal quantity of water may result in decreased chemical performance, crop injury or illegal pesticide residues.

Meter this product into the irrigation water uniformly during the period of operation. Do not overlap application. Follow recommended label rates, application timing, and other directions and precautions for crop being treated.

Continuous mild agitation of pesticide mixture may be needed to ensure a uniform application, particularly if the supply tank requires a number of hours to empty.

CHEMIGATION SYSTEMS CONNECTED TO PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

Note: Platte Chemical Co. does not encourage connecting chemigation systems to public water supplies. The following information is provided for users who have diligently considered all other application and water supply options before electing to make such a connection.

Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15

service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

SPRINKLER CHEMIGATION (FOLIAR SPRAY USES)

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.

FLOOD (BASIN), FURROW AND BORDER CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

Systems using a gravity flow pesticide dispensing system must meter the pesticide into the water at the head of the field and downstream of a hydraulic discontinuity such as a drop structure or weir box to decrease potential for water source contamination from backflow if water flow stops.

Systems utilizing a pressurized water and pesticide injection system must meet the following requirements:

- The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

- b. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
- c. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
- d. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
- e. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
- f. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

DRIP (TRICKLE) CHEMIGATION (SOIL DRENCH USES)

The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. Do not reuse empty container. Do not store under conditions which might adversely affect the container or its ability to function properly.

STORAGE: Do not store below temperature of 45°F. 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.

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: Metal: 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. Plastic: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DIRECTIONS

BEFORE USING, READ WARNING STATEMENTS ON CONTAINER LABEL.

This product is intended for use in conventional hydraulic sprayers, ground applicators or aerial sprayers. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift of spray from treated areas. Repeat applications as necessary unless otherwise specified. Consult your state experiment station or state extension service for proper timing of applications.

CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 has systemic and contact activity against a broad spectrum of piercing, sucking and chewing insects.

COMPATIBILITY: **CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400** is compatible in spray tank mixes with most insecticides, miticides, and fungicides, provided they are not alkaline in reaction.

FOR PROPER MIXING SPRAY TANK SHOULD BE AT LEAST THREE-QUARTERS FILLED WITH WATER BEFORE ADDING **CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400**. MECHANICAL AGITATION OR RECIRCULATION THROUGH PUMP BYPASS TO TANK IS USUALLY SUFFICIENT FOR MAINTAINING A GOOD DISPERSION.

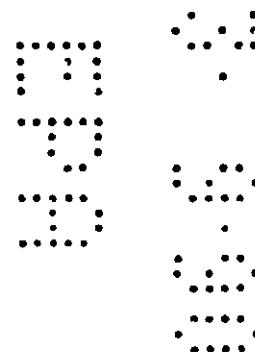
Spray tank mixtures of **CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400** with alkaline insecticides and fungicides should be applied promptly.

ODOR: **CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400** formulations may produce a distinctive odor during the spray operation, but under normal conditions this odor does not persist.

Aerial Applications: Apply at least one gallon of finished spray per acre. Apply at least 5 gallons of finished spray per acre in California. Automatic flagging devices should be used whenever feasible.

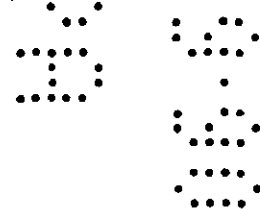
If human flaggers are employed, they must wear the protective clothing and respirator specified on this label.

Ground Applications: Use water for dilution and apply at least 5 gallons of finished spray per acre unless otherwise directed.



Crops	Pests Controlled	Rate	Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest
FRUIT: Apples	Apple maggot ♀, Codling moth ♀	1 pt/100 gals. water CONCENTRATE APPLICATION: Using low volume concentrate equipment, apply 1 pt. in 20-100 gals. water	28 Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Apply at petal-fall and every 10 to 14 days thereafter until control is achieved. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards. (Under heavy infestations, some stinging injury may occur. * Midwest and eastern states only.
Apples, Peaches	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, (except rust mite), Pear psylla	1/2 to 1 pt/100 gals. water CONCENTRATE APPLICATION: Using low volume concentrate equipment, apply 1/2 to 1 pt. in 20-100 gals. water	28 Do not apply when trees or substantial numbers of weeds in the orchard are in bloom. Do not graze livestock in treated orchards.
Grapefruit, Lemons, Oranges, Tangerines	Aphids	Ground Equipment: 1/2 to 1 pt/100 gals. water. Apply as an outside coverage spray. Aircraft Equipment: 1 to 2 qts./acre in 15 to 20 gals. water	15
	Mites (except rust mite)	Ground Equipment: 1/2 to 1 pt/100 gals. water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray.	15
	Scales (except black or snow)	Ground Equipment: 1 to 1 1/2 pts/100 gals. water. Apply as a thorough coverage spray.	45
	Thrips	Ground Equipment: 1/2 to 1 pt/100 gals. water. Apply as a mist spray. Aircraft Equipment: 1 to 2 qts./acre in 5 to 10 gals. water	15
	Whiteflies	Ground Equipment: 1 pt/100 gals. water. Apply as a thorough distribution coverage spray.	15
Do not apply during bloom period. Do not use on citrus seedlings. Make no more than 2 applications to mature fruit. Do not enter treated groves within 4 days of last application. Do not graze livestock on cover crops in treated orchards.			

CITRUS: (California, Arizona) Non-bearing and nursery stock.	Aphids, Thrips	Foliar Spray: 1 pt/100 gals. water Soil Drench (trees 1 to 3 years old): 2 qts./acre	Repeat applications as necessary. May be applied in the year grapefruit, lemon, orange and tangerine trees begin to bear fruit. Do not enter treated groves within 4 days of last application. Apply in the furrow or basin around the base of tree. Apply when insect injury to new growth appears. Do not apply to trees that will bear fruit within one year.
Grapes (Celli, Raisin, Wine, table and canning grapes)	Grape Leafhopper, Pacific Spider Mite	1/2 to 1 pt/100 gals. water not to exceed 400 gals. per acre.	28 Apply lower or higher rate depending upon vine growth density. Repeat as necessary.
NUTS: Pecans	Aphids, Mites, Leafhoppers	1/2 pt/acre	21 Do not graze livestock in treated groves.
VEGETABLE CROPS: Beans (green, lima, snap, dry)	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners, Lygus bugs, Mites, Bean leaf beetle, Mexican bean beetle	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	Beans may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed treated vines.
Broccoli, Cauliflower	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	7
Cabbage	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	7
Head Lettuce	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners	1/2 pt/acre	7
Celery (Florida)	Leaf miners, Carmine mite, Two spotted spider mite	1 pt/acre	7
Leaf Lettuce, Spinach, Collards, Kale, Turnip (greens and roots), Mustard Greens, Swiss Chard, Endive (Escarole)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners	1/2 pt/acre	14
Lentils	Lygus bug	1 pt/acre	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not feed or graze based plants. Do not make more than two applications per growing season.
	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	Do not make more than two applications per growing season.
Melons (except watermelons)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Leaf miners, Thrips	1 pt/acre	3
Watermelons	Aphids, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	3



Peas	Aphids	1/2 pt/acre	Peas may be harvested on day of application. Do not feed or graze hay within 21 days after last application when a stationary binder is used. Do not feed or graze when a mobile binder is used. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not apply if the crop or weeds in treatment area are in bloom.
Peppers	Aphids, Leaf miners, Maggots	1/2 to 1/4 pt/acre	Peppers may be harvested on day of application.
Potatoes	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 pt. to 1 pt/acre	Potatoes may be harvested on day of application.
Tomatoes	Aphids, Leaf miners, Leafhoppers	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	7

Where cabbage worms and cabbage loopers are a problem, the above rates of DIMETHOATE 400 are compatible with endosulfan, malathion or parathion. Use in accordance with the manufacturers directions for control of these insects.

FIELD CROPS: Alfalfa	Aphids, Grasshoppers, Leafhoppers, Plant bugs including Lygus, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	Do not apply to alfalfa in the bloom period. Do not apply within 10 days of harvest or pasturing. Make only one application per cutting. Effective only on cutting to which applied.
Field Corn	Barns grass mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Aphids, Bean beetles, Corn rootworm adult*, Two-spotted spider mite Grasshoppers	1/2 to 1 pt/acre 1 pt/acre	14 Apply as necessary. Make no more than three applications per year. Do not feed or graze within 14 days of last application. Do not apply in corn during its pollen-shed period.
Cotton (grown in California and Arizona)	Leafhoppers, Fleahoppers, Plant bugs including Lygus	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	14 Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.
Cotton	Aphids, Mites, Thrips, Fleahoppers Plant bugs including Lygus	1/4 to 1/2 pt/acre 1/2 pt/acre	14 Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Do not feed treated forage or graze livestock on treated fields.
Safflower (grown in California and Arizona)	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Plant bugs including Lygus, Thrips	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	14 Repeat applications should not be made at intervals closer than 14 days. Make only 2 applications per season at the higher rate.

Sorghum (milo)	Aphids	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	Do not feed or graze within 28 days of last application. Make no more than 3 applications as needed per season. Do not apply after heading.
	Barngrass mites (excluding Trans-Pecos area of Texas), Spider mites	1 pt/acre	
	Grasshoppers	1 pt/acre	
	Sorghum midge	1/4 to 1/2 pt/acre	
Soybeans	Mexican bean beetle, Spider mites, Bean leaf beetle, Leafhoppers, Three-cornered alfalfa hopper*	1 pt/acre	21 Do not feed or graze within 5 days of last application.
	Grasshoppers	1 pt/acre	
Wheat	Aphids (greenbugs)	1/2 to 1/4 pt/acre	Do not apply within 14 days of grazing immature plant. Do not harvest grain within 60 days of last application. Do not make more than 2 applications per season.
	Brown wheat mite	1/2 to 1/2 pt/acre	
	Grasshoppers	1/4 pt/acre	

* Not Registered in California

SEED CROPS: Alfalfa	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Lygus bugs, Grasshoppers, reduction of Alfalfa weevil larvae	1/2 to 1 pt/acre	Do not apply to alfalfa in the bloom period. Do not feed or graze livestock in treated crops, hay, threshings or stubble within 10 days of application.
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FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 is effective in controlling many sucking, piercing and chewing insects that attack valuable ornamental plantings. Apply sprays uniformly and thoroughly to foliage, except as otherwise directed, when insects or their damage is first observed. Repeat applications as needed. Do not overdose or overspray. Use only on the ornamental plants listed below.

IMPORTANT—When making soil injections, use a low pressure soil injection device. Always wear a full face shield, rubber gloves, long-sleeved shirt and rubber apron. DO NOT inject into soil areas where children or pets may dig or exhume treated soil. Do not make soil injections within 20 feet of edible crop gardens.

Hackberry	Hackberry nippegall psyllid, Hackberry budgall psyllid	Soil Injection: Use a 1:3 dilution. (1 part CLEAN CROP DIMETHOATE 400 to 3 parts water)	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 fl. oz. of dilution, 8 inches below ground, for each 1/2 inch of trunk diameter. Make injections within dripline of tree. Apply prior to bud break. Do not apply to plants that have not been established for at least 3 years.
Honeysuckle	Honeysuckle aphid	Soil Injection: Use a 1:3 dilution	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/4 fl. oz. of dilution, 6 inches beneath ground surface, for each 1/2 inch of trunk diameter. Do not apply to plants that have not been established for at least 3 years.

Pinyon pine	Pinyon needle scale	2 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	Apply spray to egg masses at the base of the trees and to all rough bark and crotches that can be reached from the ground. Make this bark application when crawlers start to emerge from the eggs. Use hydraulic or back-pack sprayer. Do not spray leaves or needles since phytotoxicity may result.
	Pinyon "pitch mass" borer, Pinyon spindle gall midge, Tip moth	Soil injection: Use a 1:3 dilution	Apply using a low-pressure injector. Inject 1 1/2 fl. oz. of dilution, 6 inches below ground surface, for each 1 inch of trunk diameter. Make injections within dripline of tree. For Spindle gall midge and Tip moth apply in mid to late spring. For Pinyon borer make application in early summer.
Douglas Fir	Fir cone midge	6 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	Make thorough coverage application when cones are closed and pendent. Use hydraulic or back-pack sprayer.
Pines	Loblolly pine sawfly, Nantuckit pine tip moth	6 oz. in 10 gals. water	Apply when most larvae are in the second and third instars.
	Zimmerman pine moth	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	Spray in Mid-April and/or in early September for larvae control.
Arborvitae	Aphids, Bagworm, Mites	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Azaleas	Lace bug, Leafminers, Mites, Tea scale, Whiteflies	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Birch	Aphids, Leafminers	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply when leaves are expanded, about mid-May, and repeat in early July.
Boxwood	Leafminers, Mealy bug, Mites	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply in spring when leafminers first appear, or in early summer for control of larvae in the infested leaves.
Carnations	Aphids, Thrips, Mites	Soil drench: 2 oz. per 500 sq. ft. of bed or bench	Apply in sufficient water for even distribution. Water in thoroughly following application.
Camelias	Aphids, Camellia scale, Mites, Tea scale	Foliar Spray: 1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water. Soil drench: 2 oz. in 1 gal. water. For plants up to 6' tall. Increase rate proportionately for larger plants.	Foliar spray: Apply 2 sprays, 6 weeks apart the first year, followed by annual applications soon after first growth begins in the spring. Soil drench: Apply as a soil drench around the base of plants in early spring.
Cedar	Mites	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Cypress	Bectra moth larvae	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	Apply as a drenching spray.
Daylilies	Aphids, Thrips	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Euonymus	Aphids, Scale	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Ficus Nitida	Thrips	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Gardenias	Tea scale, Whitefly	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Gerberas	Thrips	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	

Gleditsia	Aphids, Thrips	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Hemlock	Mites, Scale	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Holly (English & American) not Burford variety	Leafminers, Mites, Soft scale	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	For leafminers, apply in spring when leaf miner flies first appear, or in early summer, for control of larvae in infested leaves.
Iris	Aphids, Iris borer, Thrips	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	For borer control, spray when new leaves are 6 to 8 inches tall.
Juniper	Aphids, Bagworms, Midge, Mites	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Oak	Golden oak scale	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Palmetto	Mites, Whitefly, Mealybug, Aphids	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water.	
Roses	Aphids, Leafhoppers, Mites, Thrips	1 1/4 oz. in 10 gals. water	
Taxus (upright or spreading year)	Fletcher scale, Mealybug, Mites	3 1/2 oz. in 10 gals. water	

NOTICE

Platte Chemical Co. 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 use 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 FOR PLATTE CHEMICAL CO.

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